



Annual report Shelf-registration document

2006



CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

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Annual report

Shelf-registration document 2006



Profile

With the Regional Banks, the LCL network and its specialist subsidiaries, Crédit Agricole S.A. is a leading player in France and Europe in retail banking and related businesses. Calyon, its corporate and investment banking subsidiary, is one of Europe's leading companies in this sector. Its international presence allows it to work with major corporate customers throughout the world.

In line with its commitment to sustained profitable growth, Crédit Agricole S.A. has a balanced, diversified and high-potential business model. It has two main objectives: to strengthen the Crédit Agricole group's leading positions in France and develop the international acquisitions made in 2006.

The Group has a decentralised organisation, and its development is based on shared values of cohesion, openness and responsibility.



Only the French version of the shelf-registration document has been submitted to the AMF. It is therefore the only version that is binding in law. The original French version of this shelf-registration document was registered with the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* (AMF) on 22 March 2007 under number D.07-0214, in accordance with article 212-13 of the AMF's Internal Regulations. It may not be used in support of a financial transaction unless accompanied by a transaction circular approved by the AMF.

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→ MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

2006 was an eventful year for Crédit Agricole S.A. In accordance with the 2006-2008 strategic development plan presented in late 2005, the Group focused on its two main objectives: strengthening its market-leading positions in France and developing its international activities. It was a year of conquests, combining organic growth and acquisitions at a rapid rate.

Investments in the future

Major initiatives on a commercial level accompanied the strong momentum of French retail banking: the Regional Banks continued to pursue their strategy of product innovations ensuring long-standing relations, and LCL asserted its position while also restructuring its commercial organisation. Sharing of production resources was initiated in order to improve productivity. Offerings were enhanced in the Group's specialised business lines. Corporate and investment banking maintained its development strategy based on a broad product offering, an extensive international network and a policy of gradual and regular investment.

At the same time, the Group reinforced the foundations for its growth outside France. Following the acquisition of Emporiki – Greece's fourth-largest bank – and Cariparma and FriulAdria in Italy, the Group now controls four major retail banking networks in three European countries. Significant international expansion was also seen in other activities, spurred on by two acquisitions – in insurance with BES in Portugal and in car finance in 13 countries in partnership with Fiat.

In 2006, the Group balanced out the geographical breakdown of its revenues significantly. International activities now account for 42% of revenues compared with 35% a year ago. With the acquisition of over 660 branches in Italy, effective as of early 2007, the Group has the means to attain its target of generating 50% of net banking income outside France.

Sharp increase in performance

At €4,920 million, net profit – Group share moved up 26.4% compared with 2005. In a generally buoyant global market, this performance reflects strong growth in all of our business lines. It also reflects significant improvement of our operating performance with an improvement of nearly 3 points in the cost-income ratio, and

a growth of 28.8% of our gross operating income. Finally, it reflects a sharp increase in return on equity to 17.0% up from 15.8% in 2005.

These results confirm the characteristics of our business model: a balance between businesses, a high level of recurring revenues, industry expertise and a now solid international expansion. The Crédit Agricole model is not only robust, given the diversity of its activities, but also presents considerable growth potential. The effects of the numerous growth drivers brought into play in 2006 should begin to be seen in the coming months. In all business lines, measures have been taken to maintain the Group's development and enhance its performance in line with the 2006-2008 strategic development plan.

Concrete advances supporting our values

At the same time as developing and enlarging the scope of our activities, we strive to disseminate the values upon which Crédit Agricole has been built. Unified and decentralised, our Group is careful to protect the cultural specificities of each of its entities, while also capitalising on its strengths as the leading retail bank in France, the historic banking partner of French farmers and one of the world's foremost mutual banking groups.

Efforts to take into account the direct and indirect impact of our activities on the environment – a key issue in 2006 – have been stepped up considerably. In the light of the results of the carbon balance assessment carried out in 2006, priority targets have been set for reducing carbon dioxide emissions, accompanied by training of working groups in charge of transport, energy and raw materials matters. As regards the indirect impact of our activities, Crédit Agricole has developed customer incentives by launching environmentally-friendly financial products.

Faced with the increased diversity of our activities and offices, our vision of our corporate responsibility is evolving. This vision should be expressed as close as possible to the field and in each of our business lines, in order to take account of the expectations of all those involved. The answer to these expectations will structure the roll-out of the Group's sustainable development procedures in the coming years, resulting in the definition of a plan of action for each entity.

A useful profile for useful development, remaining loyal to our commitments

Since Crédit Agricole S.A. floated on the stock market five years ago, our revenues have increased by 2.6x and net profit – Group share by 3.3x. As result of the escalation in our share price and the increase in dividends paid, shareholders who invested at the time of the IPO have benefited from an average return of 18% a year. At the general shareholders' meeting, we will propose a further significant increase in the dividend of 23.4% to €1.15 per share. Taking account of the capital increase in January 2007, this represents an increase of 35% in the proportion of earnings distributed to shareholders.

Within five years, we have considerably enhanced our business profile and our results confirm the validity of the choices we have made. Following the successful integration of Crédit Lyonnais, the speeding up of implementation of the main strategic directions set out in the 2006-2008 development plan will enable the Group to

achieve most of its objectives in one year. With a four-fold increase in the number of branches and a three-fold increase in the number of customers outside France, our international expansion is gaining pace in accordance with our priorities in terms of sectors and regions. In France, Crédit Agricole is still the No.1 employer and No.1 recruiter in the banking sector, with 7,500 new hires in 2006.

As part of its wider scope of activities, Crédit Agricole remains committed to values of its mutual banking roots, paying close attention to the areas in which it operates. It combines economic efficiency and long-term responsibility in order to ensure development that serves its employees, its customers and its shareholders.

→ 2006 KEY FIGURES

→ TRENDS IN EARNINGS

CONDENSED INCOME STATEMENT

(in € millions)	2006 IFRS	2005 IFRS	2004 IFRS*	2004	2003 pro forma	2002 pro forma
Net banking income	16,187	13,693	12,107	12,513	12,721	11,659
Gross operating income	5,832	4,527**	3,528**	3,761**	3,832**	2,959
Total net income	5,319	4,249	2,798	2,507	1,493	1,421
Net income, Group share	4,920	3,891	2,501	2,203	1,140	1,246

BUSINESS OPERATIONS

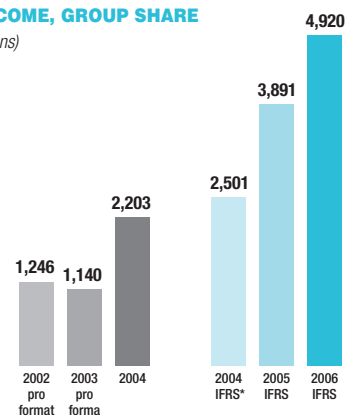
(in € billions)	31/12/2006 IFRS	31/12/2005 IFRS	31/12/2004 IFRS*	31/12/2004	31/12/2003	31/12/2002
Total assets	1,261.3	1,061.4	933.3	815.3	786.0	756.5
Gross loans	336.3	261.4	209.3	259.1	262.2	272.2
Customer deposit	513.6	416.5	391.0	406.2	388.3	374.7
Assets under management (asset management, insurance and private banking)	636.9	562.7	406.7	406.7	379.8	343.5

* 2004 IFRS figures are comparative figures including IAS 32 and IAS 39.

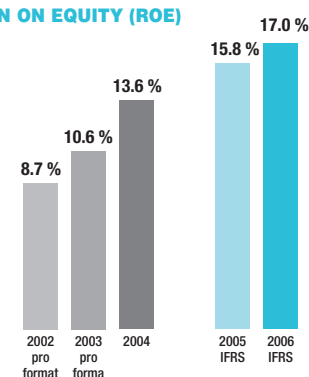
** Before integration-related costs.

NET INCOME, GROUP SHARE

(in € millions)



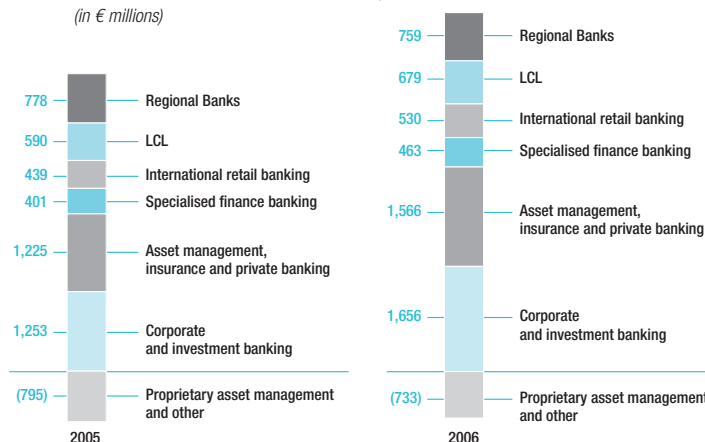
RETURN ON EQUITY (ROE)



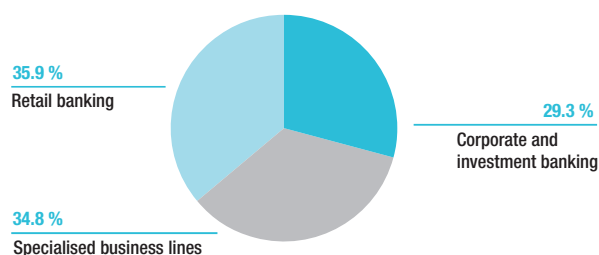
→ BUSINESS SEGMENT PROFITABILITY

CONTRIBUTION TO NET INCOME, GROUP SHARE

(in € millions)



BUSINESS SEGMENT NET INCOME

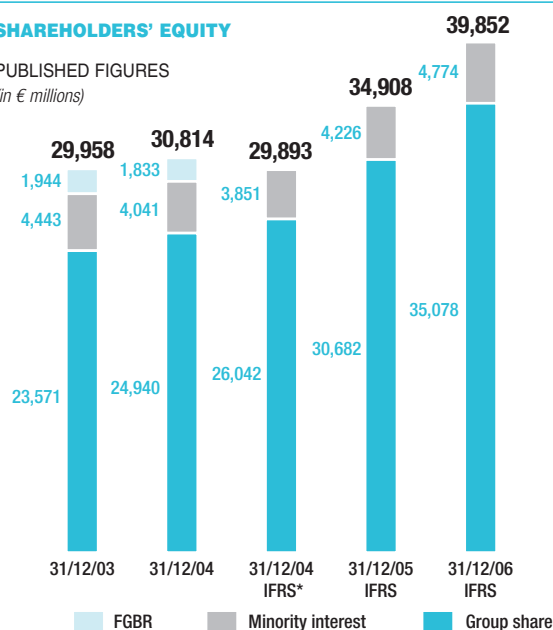


As a percentage of total business segment net income, Group share (excluding proprietary asset management and other).

→ FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

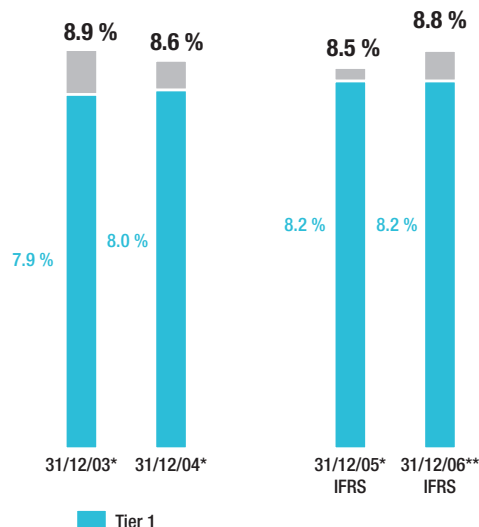
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

PUBLISHED FIGURES
(in € millions)



* 2004 IFRS figures are comparative figures including IAS 32 and IAS 39.

SOLVENCY RATIO



* International solvency ratio.

** CAD ratio.

→ RATINGS

SHORT-TERM

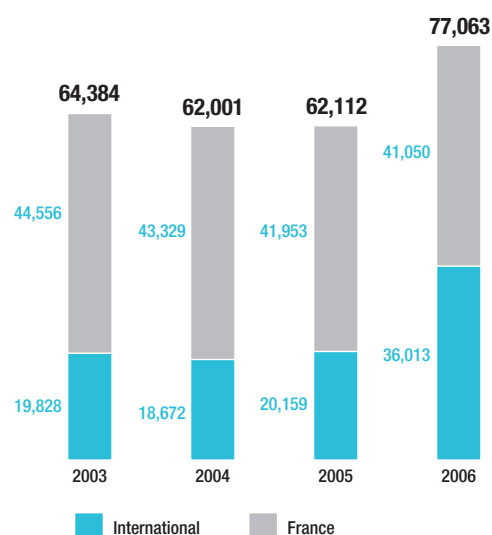
Moody's	P1
Standard and Poor's	A1+
FitchRatings	F1+

LONG-TERM

Moody's	Aa2
Standard and Poor's	AA-
FitchRatings	AA

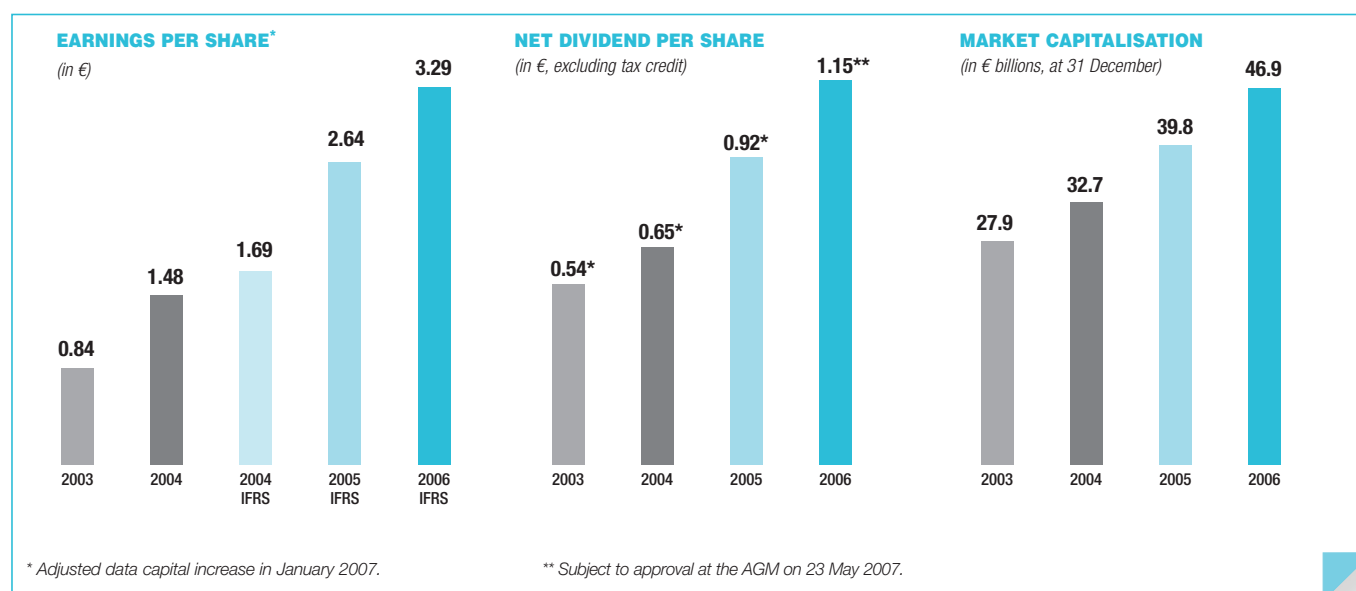
→ HEADCOUNT (AT PERIOD END)

(full-time equivalents)



→ STOCK MARKET DATA

→ SHARE DATA



→ OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

On 31 December 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s share capital comprised 1,497,322,301 shares. To the best of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s knowledge, ownership of share capital and voting rights was as follows:

Shareholder	Number of shares	% of share capital	% of voting rights
SAS Rue la Boétie	819,541,855	54.73	55.29
Treasury shares	15,144,404	1.01	-
Employee share ownership plan	84,297,953	5.63	5.69
Institutional investors	445,679,533	29.77	30.07
Retail shareholders	132,658,556	8.86	8.95
TOTAL	1,497,322,301	100.00	100.00

All the shares are fully paid up. They may be in either registered or bearer form at the holder's choice subject to any prevailing legal provisions. There are no double voting rights or additional dividend rights attached to the shares.

A €4 billion capital increase with preferential subscription rights was carried out between 4 and 23 January 2007. Subscription for new

shares was at a price of €26.75 on the basis of one new share for ten existing shares. A total of 149,732,230 new shares were created, carrying rights to dividends with effect from 1 January 2006.

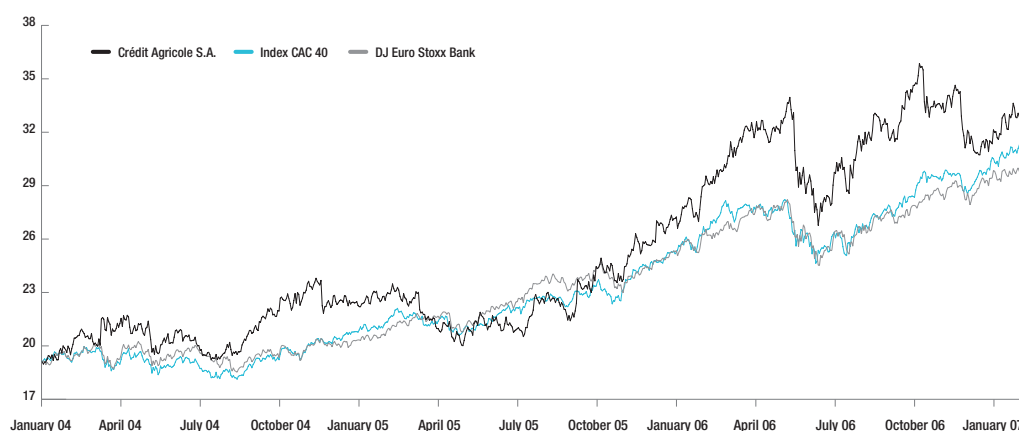
At the settlement and delivery date of 6 February, the Group's share capital comprised 1,647,054,531 shares, with a market capitalisation of €54.7 billion.

→ CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. SHARES

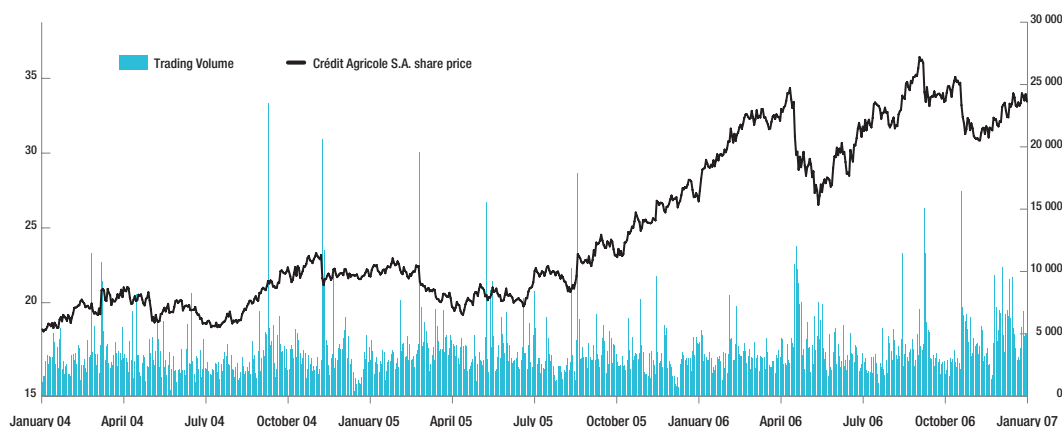
Share price performance

SHARE PRICE PERFORMANCE SINCE 1 JANUARY 2004

Comparison with the DJ Euro Stoxx Bank and CAC 40 (indexed recalculated on the basis of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s IPO price)



TRENDS IN SHARE PRICE AND TRADING VOLUMES SINCE 1 JANUARY 2004



Having performed extremely well in 2004 (twelfth best performance among the CAC 40 stocks, outperforming the index by 10 percentage points), 2005 was another positive year for the Crédit Agricole shares. In a relatively buoyant market, the shares closed at €26.61, an increase of 20% over the year, just below the CAC 40's gain of 23%.

In 2006, there were four distinct phases to the stock's performance. After rising steadily up to mid-May, the share price fell sharply before reaching a record level of €36.15 on 5 October. Following a short period of decline, the share price stabilised at around €31,

closing at €31.35 at the end of December, an increase of 19.73% over the year, outperforming the CAC 40 index which moved up 17.53%.

Since Crédit Agricole S.A.'s IPO on 14 December 2001, the share price has risen by 89%, a strong performance compared with the CAC 40 (increase of 28%).

A total of 963.3 million shares were traded during 2006.

Monthly trading volumes ranged from 53.2 million to 119.3 million shares.

(in €)	High	Date	Low	Date	Average closing price	Average daily trading volumes
Q1	32.20	20/03/2006	26.22	02/01/2006	29.31	3,390,526
Q2	33.62	11/05/2006	26.23	13/06/2006	29.98	4,233,548
Q3	34.32	29/09/2006	27.47	17/07/2006	31.27	3,333,239
Q4	35.57	05/10/2006	30.26	28/11/2006	32.55	4,187,506

Source: Euronext.

Stock market indices

Crédit Agricole S.A. shares are listed on the Eurolist of Euronext Paris, eligible for the SRD (Deferred Settlement Service), continuous trading group A, ISIN code: FR0000045072.

The shares are now included in five indices: CAC 40, DJ Euro Stoxx 50, DJ Euro Stoxx Banks, ASPI Eurozone and, since September 2005, FTSE 4 Good.

Share data

	31/12/2006	31/12/2005	31/12/2004	31/12/2003
Number of shares in issue	1,497,322,301	1,497,322,301	1,473,522,437	1,473,522,437
Market capitalisation (€ billions)	46.9*	39.8	32.7	27.9
Earnings per share (EPS) (in €)*	3.29	2.64	1.48	0.84
Book value per share (BVPS) (in €)*	21.82	19.24	16.01	15.20
Price/BV	1.44	1.36	1.36	1.22
P/E	9.4	9.9	14.8	22.2
Year's high and low (in €)*				
High	35.57	26.90	23.42	18.64
Low	26.22	19.69	18.67	12.45
Latest	31.35	26.18	21.84	18.64

* Adjusted data capital increase in January 2007.

Dividends

Crédit Agricole S.A. paid a dividend of €0.55 for 2001 to 2003. The dividend was raised to €0.66 for 2004 and 0.94 for 2005.

The Board of Directors will propose a dividend of €1.15 per share for 2006.

Amount (in €)	2006	2005*	2004*	2003*
Net dividend per share	1.15	0.92	0.65 ⁽¹⁾	0.54
Gross dividend per share	1.15	0.92	0.80 ⁽¹⁾	0.81

(1) Including an interim dividend of €0.30 paid on 16 December 2004.

* Adjusted data capital increase in January 2007

The tax credit for dividends paid as of 1 January 2005 has been cancelled.

Total shareholder return

The table below shows total shareholder return for retail investors in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares.

The calculation based on the closing share price on the day of the investment (initial public offering on 14 December 2001 or beginning of the year in other cases), takes into account the reinvestment of dividends received (including tax credit). Calculation is based on the closing share price on the investment day.

It also assumes that investors took up the rights issue at the end of October 2003 at one new share at a price of €16.07 for every eleven shares held. All figures are before tax.

By way of example, an investor who invested in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares at the time of the IPO and reinvested all dividends received would have achieved an average annualised return of 18.2% at the end of 2006.

Holding period	Cumulative gross return	Average annualised return
1 year (2006)	20.4%	20.4%
2 years (2005-2006)	47.3%	21.4%
3 years (2004-2006)	82.9%	22.3%
4 years (2003-2006)	151.4%	25.9%
5 years (2002-2006)	116.7%	16.7%
Since 14 December 2001(1)	131.0%	18.2%

(1) IPO at €16.60.

→ 2007 FINANCIAL CALENDAR

7 March	Publication of 2006 annual results
16 May	Publication of 2007 first quarter results
23 May	Annual General Meeting in Paris
30 August	Publication of 2007 half-year results
14 November	Publication of 2007 nine-month results

→ CONTACTS

Group Financial Communications

Denis Kleiber

Tel. +33 (0)1 43 23 26 78

Institutional investor relations

Tel. +33 (0)1 43 23 23 81

Relations.investisseurs@credit-agricole-sa.fr

Relations.investor@credit-agricole-sa.fr

Retail shareholder relations

Toll-free line (from France only): 0 800 000 777

Infos.actionnaires@credit-agricole-sa.fr

www.credit-agricole-sa.fr

→ 2 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL



CHAIRMAN'S REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS ON 23 MAY 2007

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→ CHAIRMAN'S REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS ON 23 MAY 2007

as required by the "Financial Security Act" 2003-706 of 1 August 2003 (Code de Commerce, article L.225-37; Code Monétaire et Financier, article L.621-18-3)

Financial year 2006

Dear Shareholders,

In addition to the management report, I am pleased to present my report on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s corporate governance and internal control systems, particularly as they apply to financial and accounting information.

For the Crédit Agricole Group, the Chairman's reporting duty as required by the Financial Security Act includes Crédit Agricole S.A. and all the Regional Banks, as well the Group's own major subsidiaries, whether or not they issue publicly traded financial instruments, or as required to comply with good internal control practice.

Consequently, Crédit Agricole S.A. has a uniform vision of the operation of the Group's decision-making bodies and additional information on these entities' internal control procedures, which supplements information gathered from internal reporting.

This report has been completed under my authority, in coordination with the heads of Group Control and Audit, the Office of the Company Secretary, Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls, and Group Finance, based on existing documentation on internal control and on risk management and oversight within the Group. This report was submitted to the Crédit Agricole S.A. Audit and Risk Committee on 1 March 2007 and to the Board of Directors at its meeting of 6 March 2007.

→ CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

1 - Board of Directors

General presentation

Since Crédit Agricole S.A.'s stock market flotation, the company's Board of Directors has comprised 21 voting Directors and one non-voting Director, including:

18 Directors elected by the shareholders:

- 12 Chairmen or Chief Executives of the Regional Banks;
- 1 Regional Bank Chairman representing SAS Rue La Boétie;
- 4 outside Directors;
- 1 Regional Bank employee;

- 1 Director appointed by joint decree of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture, in accordance with the law of 18 January 1988 on the mutualisation of Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole, which became Crédit Agricole S.A. on 29 November 2001;
- 2 Directors elected by the employees of Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- 1 outside nonvoting Director appointed by the Board of Directors.

At 31 December 2006, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. comprised 20 Directors, following the resignation of Mr Yves Couturier, Director and Vice-Chairman of the Board, effective at the end of the Board's November meeting. In January 2007, the Board co-opted a new Director to fill the vacant seat. The appointment

of this co-opted Director will be submitted for ratification by the shareholders at the General Meeting of 23 May 2007.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Directors who are Chairmen or Chief Executives of the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks have the status of directors of banking institutions.

The composition of the Board illustrates the desire of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s largest shareholder (SAS Rue La Boétie, which is owned by the Regional Banks and held 55.29% of the voting rights at 31 December 2006, also to give the Regional Banks a majority representation on the Board. As a result, the proportion of outside Directors sitting on the Board and the special committees is smaller than that recommended by French corporate governance guidelines (2003 AFEP-MEDEF joint report, 2006 AFEP-ANSA-MEDEF recommendations).

During one meeting, the Board discussed the composition, organisation and modus operandi of the Board and its special committees, in reference to the aforesaid corporate governance guidelines, which apply to companies controlled by a majority shareholder. It concluded that the existing modus operandi enabled the Board and its committees to fulfil their duties with the required effectiveness, objectivity and independence, particularly with respect to preventing potential conflicts of interest and to the equitable consideration of all shareholders' interests.

On the recommendation of the Appointments and Governance Committee, the Board reviewed the situation of all the directors and found that three of them could be considered to be independent Directors in accordance with the aforesaid corporate governance guidelines:

Independent Director	Main office	Office at Crédit Agricole S.A.
Mr Philippe Camus	Co-Executive Manager of SCA Lagardère	Chairman of the Compensation Committee Member of the Audit and Risks Committee
Mr Xavier Fontanet	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Essilor International	Chairman of the Appointments and Governance Committee Member of the Strategic Committee
Mr Daniel Lebègue	Chairman, Institut Français des Administrateurs	Member of the Audit and Risks Committee Member of the Appointments and Governance Committee

Three of the Board's four special committees are chaired by outside Directors (Audit and Risks Committee, Compensation Committee, and Appointments and Governance Committee). The Chairman of the Audit and Risks Committee became a nonvoting Director at the Annual General Meeting of 21 May 2003, for reasons of age limitation. The Board decided to re-appoint him as Chairman of the Audit and Risks Committee, given his independent status (within the meaning of AFEP-MEDEF recommendations) and in order to ensure continuity. Furthermore, the Chairman of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Audit and Risks Committee is also Chairman of the Audit and Risks Committee of LCL - Le Crédit Lyonnais and of the Audit Committee of Calyon. This structure provides a global view of the position of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s two principal subsidiaries.

During 2006, the Board's composition was affected by the following events:

- the appointment by the shareholders at the AGM of 17 May 2006 of Mr Bruno de Laage, Regional Bank Chief Executive Officer, to replace Mr Pierre Kerfriden, who resigned from his office as Director during that AGM;
- the resignation of Mr Yves Couturier as of the end of the Board meeting of 21 November 2006;
- the election of two new directors (one nominated by managerial staff, the other by technical and supervisory staff) by Crédit Agricole S.A. Group employees in June 2006;
- the reappointment, as non-voting director, of Mr Henri Moulard in May 2006, for a term of office of three years.

The term of office of Crédit Agricole S.A. Directors is fixed at three years by the Articles of Association. Directors may not serve for more than four consecutive terms.

The average age of Crédit Agricole S.A. Directors is 57.6. The Articles of Association provide for a maximum age limit of 65 and 67 for the Chairman.

In accordance with the Group's practice of splitting the guidance, decision-making and control functions from the executive function, the offices of Chairman and Chief Executive of Crédit Agricole S.A. have been separated. This structure was confirmed by the Board at its meeting of 18 March 2002, as permitted by the 'New Economic Regulations' Act of 15 May 2001.

Role and modus operandi of the Board

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Board of Directors' Charter, which was approved by the Board in 2004, sets out the operating procedures of the company's Board and General Management, while taking into account the separation of the offices of Chairman and Chief Executive and the company's duties as a central body under the terms of the Code Monétaire et Financier. It comprises five articles:

1 - Organisation of the Board of Directors.

This section describes:

- the role of the Chairman: "The Chairman guides and organises the Board's work. He calls meetings of the Board and sets the agenda for the meetings";
- the role of the Officers of the Board (consisting of the Chairman and Deputy Chairmen): "The Officers of the Board are responsible for preparing the Board's work. They meet when called by the Chairman as needed";
- the special committees of the Board, which defines the duties, composition and charter of such committees. These are the Strategic Committee, Audit and Risks Committee, Compensation Committee, and Appointments and Governance Committee.

2 - Powers of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer

- **Powers of the Board of Directors:** In addition to the powers granted by law, on the recommendation of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer, the Board determines the Group's strategy directions, approves strategic investment projects, defines the general principles applicable to the Crédit Agricole Group's internal financial organisation, and grants the Chief Executive Officer the necessary authorities to implement these decisions".

The Board "is kept informed by the General Management on a regular basis of major risks to which the Group is exposed and reviews the situation concerning risks of all kinds at least once a year". Furthermore, "the Board takes all decisions concerning the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks and falling within the scope of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s duties as Central Body assigned by the Code Monétaire et Financier".

- **Powers of the Chief Executive Officer:** The Chief Executive Officer has "the fullest powers to act in the name of the company in all circumstances and to represent it with respect to third parties. He must, however, secure the Board of Directors' approval prior to creating, acquiring or disposing of any subsidiaries and equity investments in France or abroad for amounts exceeding €150 million and for any investment, of any kind whatsoever, in an amount exceeding €150 million. If, due to the urgency of the situation, the Board cannot be called to deliberate on a transaction that exceeds this ceiling, the Chief Executive Officer may, with the Chairman's approval, make any decisions that are in the company's interest in the areas set forth above (that is, in areas that are subject to a Board resolution as indicated in the section entitled "Powers of the Board of Directors" above. He reports such decisions to the Board at its next meeting".

3 - Modus operandi of the Board

"The Board is convened by its Chairman and meets as often as required by the company's interests and at least six times each year. The Chief Executive Officer and any Deputy Chief Executive Officers participate in the Board meetings but do not have the right to vote. The Board may appoint one or several nonvoting Directors who participate in the Board meetings".

"Directors concerned by matters deliberated by the Board shall abstain from voting on such matters".

"The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are required to supply to each Director all documents or information needed for the Director to fulfil his duties". Prior to Board meetings, a file is sent out to each Director describing items on the agenda and matters that require special analysis and prior information, providing this does not entail any breach of confidentiality. Such documents are sent four days before each Board meeting, on average.

All Board members receive any relevant information on the company, in particular any press releases issued by the company.

"By exception, the Board may hold a meeting by means of videoconferencing, providing that at least three Directors are physically present". Pursuant to the law, videoconferencing is not allowable for the following decisions: review of the annual accounts and management report, and preparation of the consolidated accounts and the report on the Group's management.

4 - Special Committees

Four committees have been created within the Board. Their duties, which are described under the relevant section of the Board's Charter, are set out in Section 2 of this report entitled "Special Committees".

5 - Crédit Agricole S.A. Director's Code of Conduct

A charter for Crédit Agricole S.A. Directors is being developed under the responsibility of Appointments and Governance Committee. It will set out recommended rules of conduct for Board members, bearing in mind that a Code of Conduct approved by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Board in July 2003 has been distributed throughout the Crédit Agricole Group. In addition, the Directors report all transactions in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares whenever the aggregate value of such transactions exceeds €5,000 in a given calendar year.

REVIEW OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' WORK DURING 2006:

The Board **met twelve times during 2006, including five extraordinary sessions**. Board members showed a strong commitment to their duties. The attendance rate averaged 89% in 2006, with 94% for the originally scheduled ordinary sessions and 82% for extraordinary sessions.

Following the approval in December 2005 of the development plan setting out the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's strategic objectives for 2006/2008, both in France and abroad, in 2006 the Board dedicated a substantial amount of time to reviewing acquisition projects to be carried out to implement this plan, after review by the Strategic Committee, which explains why so many Board meetings were held during the year.

The Board, decided in particular, in June, the launching of a public offer on the shares of the Emporiki Bank (Greece), not yet held by Crédit Agricole S.A., offers which was a success.

During the latter part of 2006, the Board reviewed the consequences for Crédit Agricole of the merger between Banca Intesa and San Paolo IMI, examined strategic options and approved expansion of the Group's operations in Italy.

The other meetings were principally dedicated to:

- approving the budget for Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Group for 2006;
- approving the annual and half-yearly financial statements and reviewing the quarterly financial statements of Crédit Agricole S.A., the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group and the Crédit Agricole Group, after their review by the Audit and Risks Committee, and after the Committee Chairman reported to the Board. Prior to approving the periodic statements, the Board also heard the conclusions of the statutory auditors' on their work, after these were submitted to the Audit and Risks Committee;
- reviewing the annual internal control report for 2005 prepared by the Group Audit Division, and the interim report on internal control (for the first half of 2006), which was drawn up in conjunction with Group Internal Control and after the report was reviewed by the Audit and Risks Committee;
- implementation of the Basle II rules within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group and the Crédit Agricole Group, following a review by the Audit and Risks Committee;
- compliance failures identified in the Group's different entities; an oral report on the main compliance failure risks was presented to the Board after review by the Audit and Risk Committee;
- reinforcing the equity of the subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. in view of enhancing their financial strength and supporting their expansion abroad, especially in specialised financial services and insurance;
- terms and conditions for determining the fixed and variable compensation of the executive officers, on the recommendation of the Compensation Committee (see section 4 below);
- as Crédit Agricole S.A.'s central body for the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks, review of the Regional Banks' expansion plans in Europe, the situation of Caisse Régionale de la Corse and the procedure for authorising loans from Crédit Agricole S.A. to Regional Bank Directors.

Furthermore, following the assessment of the Board of Directors carried out in 2005, the guidelines recommended by the Appointments and Governance Committee were implemented in 2006, namely in the following areas:

- increasing the Board's involvement in defining the Group's strategy;
- improving delivery to the Board of work carried out by the special committees; more specifically, the Chairman of the Audit and Risks Committee now submits a verbal report on his Committee's work at each Board meeting;
- improving the organisation of the Board's work, while dedicating more time to discussion;
- the Board's report on decisions taken by the Chief Executive Officer under the powers delegated by the Board;

- improving prior information provided to the Directors on matters reviewed by the Board and the special committees.

RELATED PARTY AGREEMENTS AND AGREEMENTS SUBJECT TO DISCLOSURE

Related party agreements

In 2006, the Board did not authorise any new related party agreements governed by the provisions of articles L.225-38 et seq. of the Code de Commerce. Agreements entered into prior to 2006 and that remained in effect during in 2006 were sent to the statutory auditors, who will present their special report on this matter to the General Meeting of shareholders of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Agreements subject to disclosure

As required by law, a list of agreements subject to disclosure and their purpose was sent to the Board of Directors, who then advised the Statutory Auditors.

2 - Special committees

Four committees have been created within the Board: the Audit and Risks Committee, the Strategic Committee, the Compensation Committee, and the Appointments and Governance Committee.

Committee members are appointed by the Board, on the Chairman's recommendation. Committee members are appointed for the duration of their term of office on the Board. The Board may terminate the office of a Committee member at any time. Likewise, a Committee member may resign from his office at any time. All Committee members, and all other persons who attend Committee meetings, are bound by professional secrecy.

Audit and Risks Committee

As of 31 December 2006, the Audit and Risks Committee comprised seven members, including six voting directors and one nonvoting director:

Mr Moulard (Committee Chairman), outside nonvoting Director;
Mr Camus, Independent Director;
Mr Diéval, Crédit Agricole Regional Bank Chief Executive;
Mr Gobin, Crédit Agricole Regional Bank Chairman;
Mr Drouet, Crédit Agricole Regional Bank Chief Executive;
Mr Lebègue, Independent Director;
Mr Mary, Crédit Agricole Regional Bank Chief Executive.

Mr Drouet succeeded Mr Kerfriden as Member of the Audit and Risks Committee, as from July 2006.

The Group Chief Financial Officer, the Head of Group Risk Management and Permanent Control, the Head of Group Control and Audit, the Secretary of the Group Internal Control Committee, the Corporate Secretary and the Head of Compliance attend meetings of the Audit and Risks Committee.

The modus operandi and duties of the Committee are set out in a charter approved by the Board of Directors. The Committee's main duties are:

- to review Crédit Agricole S.A.'s parent company and consolidated financial statements;
- to examine changes and amendments to the significant accounting policies used to draw up the financial statements;
- to ensure that internal control systems and procedures are adequate for the Group's business activities and risks; and
- to express an opinion on proposals to appoint or re-appoint the statutory auditors of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The Audit and Risks Committee met six times in 2006, including one extraordinary session. The attendance rate averaged 81%. The Committee addressed a broad array of matters during 2006. It reviewed the following:

- the annual, half-yearly and quarterly financial statements prior to their presentation to the Board and hearing the statutory auditors' reports;
- the annual and half-yearly report on internal control and half-yearly compliance reports, which include updated compliance risk mapping;
- the Chairman's report to the Annual General Meeting on corporate governance and internal control;
- risks, provisions and sensitive matters at each balance sheet date. The Committee continued its periodic review of changes in the Group's risks associated with different business sectors. It looked at risks in the shipping and property company sectors and the risk on emerging market countries. The Crédit Agricole Group's risk scorecard at 31 December 2005 was presented to the Audit and Risks Committee prior to being submitted to the Board;
- the Crédit Agricole Group's 2006/2008 accounting plan, which aims to improve accounting production processes and times within the Group;
- the ALM risk scorecard, a presentation of the Credit Agricole Group's financial risks, and projected changes in the solvency ratios of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole Group following approved or planned acquisitions;
- a status report on implementation of the Basle II system within the Credit Agricole Group;
- security and business recovery plans, particularly with regard to control of security within the Group and progress made with business recovery plans in the different entities;
- the internal control system for key outsourced services, pursuant to CRBF Regulation 97-02 as amended;
- the organisation of the Finance, Risk Management and Permanent Controls, Periodical Controls and Internal Control business lines within Crédit Agricole S.A. Group;
- examinations by the Banking Commission of the global interest rate risk and of Group Control and Audit, and measures adopted following these examinations, a report on which was submitted to the Crédit Agricole S.A. Board of Directors.

In addition:

- it submitted reports on periodical controls on a regular basis, including a summary of the audits carried out at the Regional Banks in 2005 and 2006, a status report on progress made at Crédit Agricole S.A. Group entities under the 2006 audit plan and approval of Crédit Agricole S.A. Group Control and Audit's 2007 audit plan, and a presentation of Calyon's 2007 audit plan;
- it examined the status of the corporate aspect of the 2006/2008 development plan;
- monitored compliance failure risks and the corrective measures adopted and followed up on comments or sanctions by the supervisory authorities in the area of compliance.

The Chairman of the Audit Committee reported to the Board on the work accomplished at each Committee meeting. He also reported to the Board on the work he accomplished in between Committee meetings in his capacity as Chairman.

Furthermore, a report is drawn up on each Committee meeting and distributed to all the Directors.

Compensation Committee

At 31 December 2006, the Compensation Committee comprised four members:

Mr Camus (Committee Chairman), Independent Director;
Mr Sander, Crédit Agricole Regional Bank Chairman;
Mr Bru, Crédit Agricole Regional Bank Chairman;
Mr Pargade, Crédit Agricole Regional Bank Chairman.

The Head of Group Human Resources attends Compensation Committee meetings.

The modus operandi and duties of the Committee are set out in a charter approved by the Board of Directors. Its key duties are to make proposals principally concerning the fixed and variable compensation payable to the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer(s), the total amount of Directors' fees to be proposed for approval at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders and its allocation among the members of the Board, and the terms and conditions relating to the grant of stock options under plans approved by the shareholders.

The Compensation Committee met three times in 2006. The attendance rate was 92%. The Committee's sessions in 2006 were devoted to the following matters:

COMPENSATION PAID TO EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

- determining the variable compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer in respect of 2005;
- criteria for determining fixed and variable compensation of the executive officers (Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief

Executive Officer) for 2006, by reference to market practices and performance criteria. The Board approved these recommendations in March and July 2006;

- compensation of the Chairman of Crédit Agricole S.A. for 2006, approved by the Board in March 2006.

The principles and rules used to determine the compensation paid to executive officers and directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. are set forth in section 4 below.

OTHER MATTERS REVIEWED BY THE COMMITTEE

- directors' fees: total amount of Directors' fees for 2006 (proposal to be submitted to the AGM approved by the Board in March 2006) and proposed allocation among Board members (proposal approved by the Board in July 2006), based on their attendance record and any duties arising from their membership on a Special Committee;
- 2006 Crédit Agricole S.A. stock option plan including the proposed grant of options to the executive officers (Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer).

The Chairman of the Compensation Committee reported to the Board on the work accomplished by the Committee at each of its meetings and submitted the Committee's recommendations on the matters described above.

Strategic Committee

The Strategic Committee comprises no more than six members, including the Officers of the Board (Chairman and Vice-Chairmen), one Chief Executive Officer of a Regional Bank, and one outside Director. At 31 December 2006, the Committee comprised the following members:

Mr Carron (Committee Chairman), Chairman of the Board of Directors and Regional Bank Chairman;
Mr Sander, Deputy Chairman of the Board, Crédit Agricole Regional Bank Chairman;
Mr Dupuy, Vice-Chairman of the Board, Crédit Agricole Regional Bank Chairman;
Mr de Laage, Crédit Agricole Regional Bank Chief Executive;
Mr Fontanet, Independent Director.

The Committee's composition changed at the end of the year, following the resignation of Mr Yves Couturier, Regional Bank Chief Executive Officer, from his offices of Director and Vice Chairman and Member of the Strategic Committee, effective at the end of the November 2006 Board meeting. Mr Couturier attended all Strategic Committee meetings held during 2006. At its meeting of 31 January 2007, the Board co-opted Mr Jean-Paul Chifflet as Director then appointed him Vice-Chairman and Member of the Strategic Committee. Mr de Laage, Regional Bank Chief Executive Officer, who was elected a Director at the May 2006 General Meeting, was appointed Member of the Strategic Committee as from July 2006.

The Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., the Company Secretary, the Group Director of Finance and Strategy and the Head of Strategy and Development of Crédit Agricole S.A. also attend Strategic Committee meetings.

The *modus operandi* and duties of the Committee are set out in a charter approved by the Board of Directors. Its key duties are to conduct in-depth reviews of the Group's strategic planning for its various business lines in France and internationally. As such, the Committee reviews plans for strategic investments or acquisitions. The Committee Chairman reports to the Board on the Committee's work.

The Strategic Committee met five times in 2006, in four scheduled meetings and one extraordinary session. The attendance rate was 100%. In 2006, the Committee devoted the bulk of its work to examining the Group's strategic options and reviewing foreign investment projects under the 2006/2008 development plan, prior to presenting these projects to the Board. It also reviewed the following:

- planned acquisitions by the Group's foreign subsidiaries in the insurance, consumer credit and asset management segments;
- status report on the corporate aspect of the development plan;
- Crédit Agricole Group's position as the banking sector undergoes restructuring in France.

Lastly, following the announcement of the planned merger between Banca Intesa and San Paolo IMI, the Strategic Committee devoted two meetings to examining the consequences of this project for the Crédit Agricole Group, which is a major shareholder of Banca Intesa and a partner to that bank in asset management and specialised financial services in Italy, as well as the system proposed to ensure that the Group would be able to maintain its presence and continue to expand in Italy. The Board approved this system in November 2006.

Appointments and Governance Committee

The Appointments and Governance Committee comprises six members: the Officers of the Board (Chairman and Vice-Chairmen) and two outside Directors. At 31 December 2006, the Committee comprised the following members:

Mr Fontanet (Committee Chairman), Independent Director;
Mr Carron, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Regional Bank Chairman;
Mr Sander, Deputy Chairman of the Board, Crédit Agricole Regional Bank Chairman;
Mr Dupuy, Vice-Chairman of the Board, Crédit Agricole Regional Bank Chairman;
Mr Lebègue, Independent Director.

The Committee's composition changed at the end of the year, following the resignation of Mr Yves Couturier, Regional Bank Chief Executive Officer, from his offices of Director and as Vice-Chairman and Member of the Appointments and Governance Committee effective at the end of the November 2006 Board meeting. At its meeting of 31 January 2007, the Board co-opted Mr Jean-Paul Chifflet as Director and appointed him Vice-Chairman and Member of the Appointments and Governance Committee.

The Chief Executive Officer and Company Secretary of Crédit Agricole S.A. also attend Appointments and Governance Committee meetings as needed.

The *modus operandi* and duties of the Committee are set out in a charter approved by the Board of Directors. The Committee's duties are:

- to make recommendations to the Board on the selection of voting and nonvoting directors from outside the Crédit Agricole Group, bearing in mind that candidates for directorships who are serving as Chairman or Chief Executive Officer of a Regional Bank are proposed to the Board of Directors via the holding company that controls Crédit Agricole S.A., pursuant to the 'Protocol Agreement' signed prior to the initial public offering of Crédit Agricole S.A. by the Regional Banks and Crédit Agricole S.A. (the provisions of this agreement are set out in the shelf-registration document of 22 October 2001 registered by the Commission des Opérations de Bourse under number R01-453);
- with respect to Executive Officers and Directors:
 - ▶ to issue an opinion on the Board Chairman's recommendations for the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer, in accordance with the Board of Directors' Charter, and on the Chief Executive Officer's recommendations on the appointment of Deputy Chief Executive Officers, in accordance with the Board Charter,
 - ▶ with respect to the succession of the Executive Officers, the Committee implements a procedure for preparing succession plans for the Executive Officers in the event of an unforeseeable vacancy;
- to oversee the Board of Directors assessment process. In this respect, it recommends any necessary changes in the rules of governance of Crédit Agricole S.A. (charters governing the Board and the special committees, etc.).

After devoting substantial time to assessing the Board's *modus operandi* and to developing recommendations for improving the Board's operation in 2005, during a meeting at the end of 2006, the Committee drew up an evaluation report of the changes made since October 2005. Its findings were positive. It presented this report to the Board at the meeting of 31 January 2007.

During the same meeting, the Committee examined Crédit Agricole S.A.'s situation with respect to the guidelines applying to independent directors (2003 AFEP-MEDEF joint report, 2006 AFEP-ANSA-MEDEF recommendations). It found that Crédit Agricole S.A. has fewer independent directors than the number generally recommended for companies controlled by a majority shareholder.

This shortfall naturally is reflected in the proportion of independent directors sitting on the special committees.

The Committee concluded that "the existing *modus operandi* enabled the Board and its committees to fulfil their duties with the required effectiveness, objectivity and independence, particularly with respect to preventing potential conflicts of interest and to the equitable consideration of all shareholders' interests". The Board approved this assessment; at its meeting of 31 January 2007, it discussed the composition and *modus operandi* of the Board and its special committees with regard to the aforesaid corporate governance guidelines.

On the recommendation of the Appointments and Governance Committee, the Board reviewed the situation of all the directors and found that three of them (Messrs Camus, Fontanet and Lebègue) could be considered to be independent Directors.

As the Committee also recommended that the number of independent directors be increased when the term of office of outside Directors came up for renewal, during the same meeting, the Board decided to submit to the shareholders at the May 2007 General Meeting the nomination of a person who could be considered to be an independent director under the corporate governance guidelines to succeed Mr Passera, who resigned as a Director of Crédit Agricole S.A. on 17 January 2007.

Mr Fontanet tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Appointments and Governance Committee. The Board appointed Mr Lebègue to succeed him in this office, effective on 31 January 2007.

Lastly, the Committee proposed to the Board that it carry out a new assessment of its *modus operandi*. This assessment will be carried out in 2007, with the assistance of an outside consultant, under the oversight of the Appointments and Governance Committee.

3 - Restrictions on the chief executive officer's powers exercised by the board of directors

The Chief Executive Officer has the broadest powers to act at all times and in all circumstances in the name of Crédit Agricole S.A. and to represent the Bank with respect to third parties, within the limits of its corporate object and subject to those powers expressly vested in the collective body of shareholders either by law or by the Board of Directors.

Restrictions on the Chief Executive Officer's powers exercised by the Board of Directors are described in section 1 above.

4 - Principles and rules for determining the compensation of executive officers

On the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the Board approves the principles for determining compensation paid to executive officers and directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., the amount of which appears in section "Executive officers' and directors' compensation".

Compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors

Until 2006, the Chairman's fixed compensation was determined by reference to Crédit Agricole Group practices.

Using a benchmark drawn up by an outside consultant, the Compensation Committee recommended to the Board that, as from 2007, the Chairman's fixed compensation be determined by reference to compensation paid to executives holding similar offices in major listed companies. The Board approved this recommendation at its meeting of 6 March 2007.

The Chairman also receives a bonus to fund his pension and the Company provides accommodation and the use of a car. The amount of the bonus and the value of the housing allowance appear in the Crédit Agricole S.A. shelf-registration document.

The Board did not grant the Chairman any stock options under the Crédit Agricole S.A. stock option plans approved by the Board, as authorised by the General Meeting.

Compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer

The principles described below pertaining to the variable compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer were approved by the Board in July 2006 and apply to variable compensation payable to the executive officers in 2007 in respect of 2006.

Compensation of the Chief Executive Officer

The **fixed** component of the Chief Executive Officer's compensation is determined by reference to market practices, using a benchmark recommended by the Compensation Committee.

The **variable** component, which is capped, is based on two sets of criteria:

- quantitative criteria, assigned a weighting of 40% for 2006, reflecting changes in Crédit Agricole S.A. financial performance indicators;
- qualitative criteria, assigned a weighting of 60% for 2006, reflecting progress made in implementing various facets (acquisitions, corporate aspect, managerial aspect) of the 2006/2008 development plan approved by the Board and control over expenses (change in cost/income ratio).

For the quantitative criteria, the Chief Executive Officer's performance is assessed by comparing results achieved with the targets defined by the Board for each indicator and corresponding to development plan targets. For the qualitative criteria, overall performance is assessed.

The Chief Executive Officer has the use of a company car. He does not have the use of company accommodation, as the Board has decided to include the value of the housing benefits he received in the past in his fixed compensation as from 1 January 2006.

The Chief Executive Officer is not eligible for any special pension benefits approved by the Board. He is covered by the supplemental pension plan established for the Group's key executives, which cannot be individualised, and the general characteristics of which are described in the shelf-registration document.

On the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the Board determines the number of options granted to the Chief Executive Officer, which is not tied to performance criteria.

Compensation of the Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., who is also in charge of Calyon

The fixed and variable compensation of the Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of Calyon is determined by Calyon's Board, on the recommendation of Calyon's Compensation Committee, after review by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Compensation Committee. This compensation is submitted to the Crédit Agricole S.A. Board of Directors for review.

The **fixed** component of the Deputy Chief Executive Officer's compensation is determined by reference to market practice for deputy chief executive officers.

The **variable** component, which is capped, is based on two sets of criteria:

- quantitative criteria, assigned a weighting of 50% for 2006, reflecting changes in Crédit Agricole S.A. financial performance indicators, which account for 20% and are identical to those applied to the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., and the change in an indicator of Calyon's financial performance, which account for 30%;
- qualitative criteria, assigned a weighting of 50% for 2006, focusing on the overall operation of Calyon and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer's contribution to handling matters of general interest for the Group, as defined by the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. and mainly applying to Calyon's collaborative work with the Group's different entities, participation in management of the Group's key resources, and the development of new business contributing to the Group's growth.

The Deputy Chief Executive Officer's performance is assessed using the same criteria as for the Chief Executive Officer. In addition to the performance evaluation based on meeting the above criteria, the

Board may grant additional variable compensation, in the form of an exceptional bonus, as a function of Calyon's overall performance.

The Deputy Chief Executive Officer, like the Chief Executive Officer, is covered by the supplemental pension plan established for the Group's key executives.

On the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the Board determines the number of options granted to the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, which is not tied to performance criteria.

Compensation of Directors

Board members receive directors' fees. On the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the Board determines the amount of total Directors' fees to be submitted to the shareholders for approval at the General Meeting. The conditions for allocating Directors' fees, as described below, are determined by the Board on the recommendation of the Compensation Committee.

Compensation of Board members is based entirely on their attendance at Board meetings. Directors receive the same compensation for attending extraordinary sessions as regularly scheduled meetings, up to a maximum of 10 meetings per year, and each Board member may compensate between regularly scheduled meetings and extraordinary sessions.

The Chairmen of the four special Board committees receive an annual set fee, which varies by committee. Committee members receive a set fee for each regularly scheduled committee meeting they attend.

The amount of the set fee per Board meeting and committee meeting is determined by the Board each year.

The Board has also set up a system for reimbursing Board members for travel expenses, based on costs incurred by each member for attending Board and committee meetings. This system is renewed by the Board each year.

→ INTERNAL CONTROL PROCEDURES

The Crédit Agricole Group's internal control system complies with all legal and regulatory requirements as well as with Basle Committee recommendations.

The internal control system is defined as all procedures and mechanisms designed to manage and control operations and risks of all kinds and to ensure that all transactions are carried out in a manner that is secure, effective and proper, in terms of complying with laws, regulations and internal standards. This definition and the principles arising therefrom are in keeping with the work performed by the Working Group set up by the AMF.

However, all internal control systems have their limitations, due primarily to technical or human deficiencies.

The internal control system and procedures can be classified by their purpose:

- financial performance, through effective and adequate use of the Group's assets and resources, and protection against the risk of loss;
- timely provision of comprehensive, accurate information required to take decisions and manage risks;
- compliance with internal and external regulations;
- prevention and detection of fraud and error;
- accuracy and completeness of accounting records and timely production of reliable accounting and financial information.

In accordance with the Group's principles, the internal control system has a broad scope of application to cover supervision and control of activities and to measure and monitor risks on a consolidated basis.

Each Group entity applies this principle to its own subsidiaries, thereby ensuring a consistent internal control system throughout the entire Group.

Through the procedures, tools and reporting systems that have been implemented in this standardised framework, information is delivered on a regular basis to the Board, the Audit Committee, the executive officers and management on the operation of the internal control systems and their adequacy (ongoing and periodical controls, reports on risk monitoring measurements, corrective action plans, etc.).

The system implemented by Crédit Agricole S.A., in line with the standards and principles set forth below, is adapted and deployed across the various business lines and risks at each level within the Crédit Agricole Group.

1 - General internal control environment

The general internal control environment and principles are in keeping with the provisions of the Code Monétaire et Financier⁽¹⁾, CRBF regulation no. 97-02 as amended on internal control⁽²⁾, the AMF General Regulations and Basle Committee recommendations on internal control, risk management and solvency.

(1) Article L.511-41.

(2) Relating to internal control in financial institutions and investment companies, in application of the article referred to above, approved on 11 March 1997 and amended by the Ministry of Finance decree of 31 March 2005.

These national and international external standards are supplemented by internal standards specific to Crédit Agricole:

- a body of permanent rules (both external regulations and internal rules) governing the entire Crédit Agricole Group, compliance with which is compulsory, and more particularly rules concerning accounting (Crédit Agricole chart of accounts) and financial management;
- the Code of Conduct of the Crédit Agricole Group;
- recommendations of the Regional Banks' Executive Committee for Internal Control: application of the new regulation no. 97-02 (decree of 31 March 2005) relating to internal control in banking institutions and investment companies within the Regional Banks;
- a set of procedures governing Crédit Agricole S.A., the parent company, and, where applicable, its subsidiaries, concerning the company's organisation and operation, and its exposure to risk.

This set of procedures encompasses the following main references:

- procedure 2006-11 on the organisation of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group internal control system and Procedure 2006-12 on the Group Internal Control Committee;
- procedure 2006-04 on the organisational framework and principles of the Control and Audit function (periodical control) within Crédit Agricole S.A. Group;
- procedures 2006-13 and 2006-14 on key principles and on the organisation of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls business line within the Group.

In 2004, Crédit Agricole S.A. adopted a set of procedures for controlling compliance with laws and regulations. These procedures have since been adapted to changes in regulations and deployed within the Group entities, in particular in the areas of financial security (prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing, etc.) and in the identification of failures in applying laws, regulations, professional and compliance standards, for example.

These procedures are updated regularly as required, and more particularly to take account of regulatory developments and changes in the internal control scope.

2 - Organisation of the internal control system

To ensure that the internal control systems are effective and consistent throughout the Group, Crédit Agricole has established a set of common rules and recommendations based on certain underlying fundamental principles.

Each Crédit Agricole Group entity (Regional Banks, Crédit Agricole S.A., banking or investment subsidiaries, and other subsidiaries) must apply these principles at its own local level.

Fundamental principles

The organisational principles and components of the Crédit Agricole S.A.'s internal control system that are common to all Crédit Agricole Group entities are:

- reporting to the decision-making body (risk strategies, risk limits, internal control activity and results);
- direct involvement of the executive body in the organisation and operation of the internal control system;
- comprehensive coverage of all business operations and risks, and accountability of all persons involved;
- clear definition of tasks, effective segregation of the commitment and control functions, formal up-to-date authorised limits;
- formal, up-to-date standards and procedures, particularly for the accounting function.

These principles are supplemented by:

- measurement, supervision and control mechanisms for credit risk, market risk, operational risk (transaction processing, quality of financial and accounting information, information systems processes, regulatory and legal risks), and interest rate and liquidity risk;
- a control system, forming part of a dynamic and corrective process, structured as follows:
 - ▶ permanent first line controls, which are performed by the operating units themselves as an integral part of their business processes, and second line controls performed by units or people independent of the operating units or those responsible for first line controls,
 - ▶ periodical third line controls performed by Group Control and Audit and the Control and Audit departments of the Group's subsidiaries and the Regional Banks.

All these mechanisms help promote an internal control culture within the Group.

Oversight

To prepare for implementation as of 1 January 2006 of the amendments to regulation no. 97-02 on internal control, changes were made to the organisation of the Group's internal control systems, involving a reorganisation of the dedicated control functions, enhanced operational control actions and a restructuring of the reporting system.

Every individual who is responsible for an entity or business line, every manager, employee and department within the Group was reminded of their obligation to report and to be in a position at all times to demonstrate that they have adequate control over their business activities and the associated risks, in accordance with the standards applicable to banking and financial operations, in order to ensure the ongoing security of each activity and development project and to adjust the control mechanisms to be implemented to the intensity of risk incurred.

This requirement is based on organisational principles and an architecture of responsibilities, operating and decision-making procedures, controls and reports to be followed in a formal, effective manner at each level of the Group, including the head offices, business lines, subsidiaries, operational units and support functions.

THE GROUP INTERNAL CONTROL COMMITTEE

A Group Internal Control Committee (CCIG) was created. The Committee is the forum where the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. carries out his internal control responsibilities. It coordinates the three control functions: Periodical Controls (Control and Audit), Permanent Controls and Compliance Verification.

The CCIG is a decision-making body and its decisions are enforceable. It is composed of salaried executives of Crédit Agricole S.A. In this respect, it is unlike the Audit and Risk Committee, which is an arm of the Board of Directors. To enhance the consistency of cross-functional actions to be implemented within the Crédit Agricole Group and the central body's role in overseeing the Regional Banks' internal control systems, the CCIG reviews internal control problems that are common to the Group (Crédit Agricole S.A. and subsidiaries, Regional Banks, common resource units). The CCIG ensures that the internal control system operates consistently and effectively on a consolidated basis.

THREE INTERNAL CONTROL BUSINESS LINES FOR THE GROUP

In 2005, the Group appointed a Permanent Controls Officer, who is a member of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Executive Committee, to head the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department, and a Periodical Controls Officer, who is in charge of Group Control and Audit to the exclusion of any other duties.

These two officers report directly to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Chief Executive Officer. The Compliance Officer reports to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Company Secretary, who sits on the Executive Committee. The Periodical Controls, Permanent Controls and Compliance Officers have extensive access to the Audit and Risks Committee and to the Crédit Agricole S.A. Board of Directors.

The control functions are responsible for supporting the business lines and functional units to ensure that all transactions are carried out in a manner that is secure, effective and proper. Responsibilities are divided as follows:

- the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department Group (DRG) is responsible for oversight and control of credit, financial and operational risks; it is also in charge of third-line control of accounting and financial information and of monitoring IT systems security and business recovery plan deployment;
- the Compliance Department (DDC) and Legal Affairs Department (DAJ) are responsible for compliance risk prevention and control. The Compliance Department is responsible for prevention of money-laundering and terrorism financing, compliance with embargos and obligations to freeze assets;

- Group Control and Audit is responsible for independent periodical control to ensure that all Crédit Agricole Group entities are operating properly.

In addition to the actions of the different control functions, the other Crédit Agricole S.A. central functions, departments and business lines participate in implementing internal control systems on a consolidated basis, either through special committees or through actions designed to standardise procedures and to centralise data (accounting, management control, etc.).

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

The support functions, departments and business lines in turn are supported by decentralised local units within each legal entity (those direct subsidiaries forming part of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s internal control scope), comprising:

- internal Control Committees, which meet every six months: these are executive decision-making bodies, which include the Chief Executive Officer of the unit and the representatives of the Crédit Agricole S.A. control functions, responsible mainly for a critical assessment of the internal control systems and internal audit work, monitoring audits and overseeing any corrective measures;
- each entity's special committees;
- a network of officers dedicated to each business line.

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE REGIONAL BANKS

For the Regional Banks, application of the rules and procedures defined above is facilitated by the publication of national recommendations on internal control. These are updated each year by the Regional Banks' Executive Committee for Internal Control, which is made up of Regional Bank Chief Executives, senior executives and ICOs, and representatives of Crédit Agricole S.A.

At the end of 2005, the Regional Banks' Executive Committee for Internal Control issued recommendations on implementation of the new regulation no. 97-02 (decree of 31 March 2005) relating to the new control function architecture, strengthening of compliance control and management supervision of key outsourced services. These recommendations, which were approved by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. and sent to each Regional Bank by the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., were implemented in 2006.

More generally, to reinforce oversight of the Regional Banks' internal control systems, the composition, role and missions of the Executive Committee for Internal Control were expanded during 2006. Its scope was extended by holding regular regional meetings and working and information conferences between the Crédit Agricole S.A. internal control officers and their counterparts at the Regional Banks.

Because of its role as central body, Crédit Agricole S.A. is extremely active and vigilant in the area of internal control. Crédit Agricole S.A. specifically monitors the Regional Banks' risks and controls through the Regional Banks' Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department and Compliance Department.

Board of Directors⁽³⁾

The Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. is informed of the organisation, activity and results of the internal control function and, through the Audit and Risks Committee, of the significant risks to which the company is exposed.

It is aware of the company's overall organisational structure and approves its internal control system. It is periodically informed of internal control activities and results and receives the annual and interim reports on internal control, in accordance with banking regulations and Crédit Agricole S.A. procedures.

The Chairman of the Board receives regular reports summarising the conclusions of audits conducted by Group Control and Audit.

On 21 November 2006, the Chairman of the Audit and Risks Committee reported to the Board on the presentation to the Committee of the interim report on internal control and risk measurement and supervision for the first half of 2006. As of the date of the Annual General Meeting, the annual report for 2006 will have been presented to the Audit and Risks Committee (at its meeting of 24 April 2007) and duly sent to the French Banking Commission and the Statutory Auditors. It will also have been presented to the Board of Directors.

Audit and Risks Committee⁽⁴⁾

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Internal Control Officers report to the Audit and Risks Committee created by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Board of Directors.

A key aspect of the Committee's role is to verify the clarity of information provided and to assess the appropriateness of accounting methods and the quality of internal control. As such, it has broad powers to request and receive any information, including accounting and financial information, relating to periodical control, permanent control and compliance control.

In this respect, the interim report on internal control and risk measurement and supervision for the first half of 2006 was presented to the Committee by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Internal Control Officer at the Committee's meeting of 9 November 2006. The ICO will also present the annual report for 2006 to the Committee at its meeting of 24 April 2007.

The Chairman of the Audit and Risks Committee receives regular reports summarising the conclusions of audits conducted by Group Control and Audit.

Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Executive Officer defines the company's general organisation and oversees its implementation by competent qualified staff. He is directly and personally involved in the organisation and operation of the internal control system. His key responsibilities in this respect are as follows:

- defining roles and responsibilities and allocating adequate resources to the internal control function;
- ensuring that risk strategies and limits are compatible with the financial position (capital base, earnings) and strategic guidelines set by the Board of Directors;
- overseeing the implementation of risk identification and measurement systems that are appropriate for the company's activities and organisation; and ensuring that all essential information produced by these systems is reported to him on a regular basis;
- ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system through permanent monitoring; receiving information on any failures identified by the internal control system and the proposed corrective measures; in this respect, the Chief Executive Officer receives regular reports summarising the conclusions of audits conducted by Group Control and Audit.

3 - Specific internal control and risk management and supervision systems within Crédit Agricole S.A.

Risk measurement and supervision

Crédit Agricole S.A. has risk measurement, supervision and control systems covering all risks, whether carried on or off balance sheet (counterparty risk, market risk, operational risk, structural financial risk, etc.), which are adapted to its business activities and organisation, and form an integral part of the internal control system. Information is reported periodically to the Management Committee, the Board of Directors and the Audit and Risks Committee, notably through the reports on internal control and risk measurement and supervision.

Detailed information on risk management is presented in the management report and in a separate note to the consolidated financial statements.

Risk Management and Permanent Controls

In accordance with the changes instituted by Regulation 97-02, a Risk Management and Permanent Controls business line was created in 2006 with an appropriate procedural framework.

(3) Information on the Board of Directors' work is detailed in the "Corporate Governance" section of this report.

(4) Information on the Audit and Risk Committee's work is detailed in the "Corporate Governance" section of this report.

The Risk Management and Permanent Controls business line is responsible both for overall risk management and for the Group's permanent control system. It manages and controls credit, financial and operational risks, in particular those associated with the quality of financial and accounting information and with physical security, IT systems security, business recovery and supervision of key outsourced services.

The business line reports to the Head of Crédit Agricole S.A. Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls, who is not attached to any operational function and in turn reports to the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. It brings together the cross-functional departments of Crédit Agricole S.A. (Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls) and the decentralised risk management and permanent controls functions, which are closest to the business lines, at each Group entity, in France and abroad. The business line employs over 1,650 full-time equivalents within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group internal control scope.

Its operation is based on structured governance bodies, including the Internal Control Committees, the Group Risk Management Committee (the forum where the Chief Executive approves the Group's strategies and is informed of its risk exposure), the Regional Banks' Risk Monitoring Committee, the Group Security Committee, the Standards and Methodology Committee, the Basle II Steering Committee, the Permanent Controls Steering Committee, the Business Line Monitoring Committees, which bring together in regularly scheduled meetings the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department and the subsidiaries, and other committees in charge of the rating and IT systems.

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. CROSS-FUNCTIONAL DEPARTMENTS (GROUP RISK MANAGEMENT AND PERMANENT CONTROL DEPARTMENT)

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s new Group Risk Management and Permanent Control Department (DRG), which replaces the Group Risk Management Department, is responsible for monitoring and managing the Group's overall risks and permanent control systems. The DRG/PRG function oversees the Group's overall risks through specialised units for each category of risk; it defines and implements risk management systems (standards, methodologies, IT systems and reporting systems). In addition, a Permanent Controls unit coordinates the application of an appropriate permanent controls system for the Group overall (definition of key controls by type of risks, organisation of reporting on results to the relevant levels of consolidation within the Group based on differentiated inclusion criteria). Lastly, a special IT Systems Architecture unit is dedicated to ensuring the uniformity of the Group's Risk Management and Permanent Controls tools.

The PRG framework also includes a Business Line Monitoring function that is in charge of general and individual relationships between each Crédit Agricole S.A. Group subsidiary and the DRG. Officers are appointed to monitor the business lines and are in

charge of the global and consolidated relationship (covering all types of risks) with each subsidiary.

Regional Bank risks are supervised by a special dedicated function (DRG/DRC), which reports up the line to the DRG.

DECENTRALISED RISK MANAGEMENT AND PERMANENT CONTROLS FUNCTIONS AT EACH BUSINESS LINE

Within Crédit Agricole S.A. Group

Deployment at the business line is in the form of a hierarchical business line with the appointment of a Risk Management and Permanent Controls officer (RCPR) for each subsidiary or business line. The Business Line RCPR reports up the line to the Group RCPR and functionally to the executive body of the relevant business line. The Head of Group Risk Management and Permanent Control (Group RCPR) and the Chief Executive Officer of the relevant subsidiary or business line are responsible for staffing, defining targets and conducting assessments for the Business Line RCPR. This safeguards the independence of the local Risk Management and Permanent Controls Departments.

Acting under the responsibility of its own RCPR, each subsidiary or business line secures the resources it needs for managing its risks and to ensure the compliance of its permanent control system, in order to obtain a comprehensive, consolidated view of its risks that will guarantee the entity's sustainability across its internal control scope.

Relationships between each subsidiary or business line with the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department are based on the following main principles:

- each subsidiary or business line applies the cross-functional standards and procedures defined by Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls;
- each subsidiary or business line defines its own risk strategy, which is approved by the Group Risk Management Committee on the DRG's recommendation, specifying the global limits on the entity's commitments;
- each subsidiary or business line enters into an operating agreement with the DRG; this agreement is periodically revised and specifies the procedures to be applied for to put into operation Group the area of risk management and permanent controls principles within the entity, and namely the format for reporting to DRG;
- authority is delegated from the Group RCPR to the Business Line RCPRs, which report up the line to Group RCPR in carrying out their duties, and they are also subject to disclosure and early warning obligations vis-à-vis the Group Risk Management Department.

Regional Banks

Banking regulations on risks apply to each Regional Bank individually. Each Regional Bank has a Risk Management and Permanent Controls Officer, who reports to its Chief Executive Officer and is in charge of risk management oversight and compliance of his entity's permanent control system.

As indicated above, the Regional Banks' risks are consolidated by the DRG, which in charge of managing the Regional Banks' Risk Management and Permanent Controls business line through the DRG/DRC.

Large credit exposures borne by the Regional Banks must be presented to Foncaris, a credit institution that is a 100%-owned subsidiary of Crédit Agricole S.A. After examining these risks, Foncaris may decide to guarantee them, generally at 50%. Each Regional Bank determines, for a period of six years, the threshold beyond which its exposures are eligible for coverage by Foncaris. The upper limit of this threshold is equal to 20% of the Regional Bank's capital. Optionally, it may be set at 10% or 5% of this capital, or at an absolute nominal amount. When Foncaris receives a guarantee application from a Regional Bank whose total exposure to a given counterparty or group of related counterparties meets the eligibility criterion, the case is transmitted for review to its application examiners, who then submit a report to a committee with the power to decide on the case. The requirement that the Regional Banks must ask Foncaris to guarantee their main transactions gives the central body an effective tool for assessing the associated risk before accepting it.

Internal control system for information systems security and business recovery plans

For the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group and subsidiaries, permanent controls, security and business recovery units are being set up as part of the DRG deployment process. User Backup Plans are showing satisfactory progress and test results.

For IT System Backup Plans, the target design for IT production site locations is under review. Progress was made during the period under review, with gradual integration at three sites, each with its own recovery system.

For the Crédit Agricole Group scope, the Regional Banks appointed IT Security Officers and Business Recovery Officers. Now that Permanent Control Officers have been appointed, the Group can move to the next stage, which entails developing and implementing permanent control standards for security and business recovery plans.

The business recovery project for user backup plans is moving ahead.

The IT System Backup Plans will be re-examined once operational risk mapping has been updated. These plans will then be tested.

A Project Engineer for Security and Business Recovery will be appointed to bring the common infrastructures into compliance with the security levels and requirements of the Security and Business Recovery Plans for Group entities.

The overall Group Security Organisation and Governance system will provide for centralised, consistent oversight and serve as a basis for undertaking standardisation.

Work on extreme crises is carried out in conjunction with the regulatory authority and keeps in step with its progress. The risk of a flu pandemic is factored into the Business Recovery Plans and is managed accordingly.

Compliance organisation

Crédit Agricole S.A., its subsidiaries and the Regional Banks each have their own compliance department. These functions employ over 450 full-time equivalents within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group and some 150 people at the Regional Banks.

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has adopted organisational measures to comply with certain provisions of the decree of 31 March 2005 amending regulation no. 97-02 on internal control of financial institutions and investment companies. As required, it has appointed Compliance Officers and combined the Financial Security Department (which previously reported to Group Control and Audit) with the Compliance Department to create the new Compliance Department.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Compliance Officer, who reports to the Credit Agricole S.A. Corporate Secretary, has functional authority over the Compliance Officers of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s French and foreign subsidiaries. A dedicated unit for the foreign subsidiaries will be set up to implement appropriate systems for recently acquired companies and to provide support and oversight for the compliance officers.

This unit is responsible for overseeing, coordinating and managing compliance verification for the Regional Banks.

The Group Compliance Officer is responsible for defining rules for complying with market regulations, circulating them and ensuring that they are followed, and for defining rules on prevention of money-laundering and terrorism financing, compliance with embargos and obligations to freeze assets and the prevention of external fraud by organised crime.

The money-laundering prevention systems have been adapted to comply with changes in laws and regulations. In addition to covering drug trafficking and organised crime, the scope for reporting suspected money-laundering now covers corruption and fraud affecting the European Community's financial interests. These items have been incorporated into money-laundering prevention procedures and training materials.

This function also is responsible for taking decisions on any identified transactions covered by embargos and freezes on assets for certain subsidiaries and implementing mechanisms for identifying, investigating and, if needed, notifying the proper authorities of any unusual transactions.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group Compliance Officers operate completely independently, with a hierarchical reporting line and a functional reporting line.

Each Group entity is directly responsible for the prevention of money laundering, applying 'know your customer' policies and exercising a duty of care within its own internal control scope. The Financial Security business line is in charge of implementing, verifying and following up on 'know your customer' procedures. Action plans to verify compliance of customer files were initiated in 2006 in the relevant subsidiaries.

Each Regional Bank, subsidiary and branch has appointed one or more persons responsible for relations with Tracfin, the French government agency responsible for organised financial crime.

The Compliance Management Committee, chaired by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Corporate Secretary, monitored the roll-out of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group strengthened compliance programme. The Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. attends the monthly committee meetings on a regular basis. The Committee takes the necessary decisions for compliance failure prevention and on implementing and monitoring corrective actions taken to remedy the most serious compliance failures that are brought to its attention.

The Committee periodically reports on its work to the Audit and Risk Committee of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Board of Directors.

In 2006, the Compliance Department monitored functional implementation of the strengthened compliance programme adopted at the request of the French Banking Commission and US Federal Reserve.

As a result of these efforts, in September 2006 the Crédit Agricole Group obtained Financial Holding Company status from the US Federal Reserve, ensuring that it can continue certain operations in the United States that had been granted provisional status, as well as allowing it to develop its operations in peripheral sectors (insurance, securities activities, investment banking, asset management).

Others procedures, such as reporting failures to comply with laws, regulations, professional standards and codes of conduct applicable to the banking and financial industry, led to changes in certain provisions of internal regulations, particularly at Crédit Agricole S.A.

Furthermore, the Compliance function implemented the Market Abuse Directive in the relevant Crédit Agricole S.A. Group entities and initiated projects to review and implement the Financial Instruments Directive, entailing the formation of project teams to work in liaison with the appropriate functional departments.

In the area of training, in 2006, 75% of the 52,000 Crédit Agricole S.A. Group employees trained completed a self-assessment questionnaire. The results indicate that these employees have a thorough understanding of the importance and principles of compliance.

New campaigns to raise the awareness of Crédit Agricole S.A. Group employees were carried out in 2006 to support implementation of the Market Abuse Directive following its transposition into French law.

For purposes of applying this directive, Credit Agricole S.A. continued actions to automate strengthened compliance through verification and identification of suspect transactions by adapting market software applications common to the entire Crédit Agricole Group. The selection of a market abuse detection application is being finalised.

Similarly, automated controls to monitor Bank Holding Company Act (BHCA) and ownership threshold regulations and a centralised pre-filtering tool for international payments and collections on the SWIFT platforms were enhanced to comply with measures on embargos and obligations to freeze assets. These cover virtually all regions, including France, Europe, the Americas, Asia and the Middle East.

Customer account and transaction monitoring and profiling tools will be introduced in Retail banking, Corporate and investment banking and Asset management starting in 2007. The use of these tools will improve the effectiveness of the money-laundering prevention system.

Lastly, at the end of 2005, the Compliance Department was put in charge of carrying out a compliance risk assessment under the *Informatique and Libertés* privacy act. As a result, in 2006, actions were taken to assess compliance of procedures for handling personal data, together with employee information, training and awareness-raising campaigns.

Internal control system for accounting and financial information

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PREPARATION AND PROCESSING OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

In keeping with the applicable rules within the Group, the organisational principles and responsibilities of the Group Finance Department functions are set out in a procedure, which was updated in October 2005.

The Central Finance Function is organised as a business line within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group. The heads of the finance function for a business line or subsidiary report up the line to the head of the business line or subsidiary and to the Group Finance Director.

At each business line, the Finance Department acts as a relay for circulating the Group's principles with respect to standards and information system organisation, as a function of each business line's special attributes; in some cases, it also constitutes an intermediate level for preparation of the business line's accounting and business management information.

Each business line and/or entity must have the resources to ensure that accounting and management information transmitted to the Group for consolidation purposes is reliable. It must ensure that data conform to Group accounting standards and are consistent with the individual accounts approved by its decision-making body, and it is responsible for reconciliation of accounting and management data.

Within the Group Finance Department, three functions are primarily responsible for preparation of published accounting and financial information: Accounting, Management Control and Financial Communications.

ACCOUNTING

The main purpose of the Accounting function is to draw up the parent company accounts of Crédit Agricole S.A., the consolidated accounts of the Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole Groups, and segment reporting for the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group based on the Financial Communication function's definition of the business lines. In accordance with applicable regulations, the Accounting function defines and circulates the accounting standards and principles that apply to the Group. It oversees accounting standards, lays down the rules governing the architecture of the accounting information and regulatory reporting system, and manages the accounting processes for account consolidation and regulatory reporting.

MANAGEMENT CONTROL

In the preparation of financial information, the Management Control function defines the rules for allocating economic capital (definition, allocation policy, consistency of profitability measurement tools) and draws up the medium-term business plan and budget for the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group. To fulfil its mission, Group Management Control sets out procedures and methods of management control and the architecture and rules for managing the Group's management control system.

FINANCIAL COMMUNICATION

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Financial Communication and Investor Relations function is responsible for information published in press releases and presentations to shareholders, financial analysts, institutional investors and the press. This information is also contained in documents subject to approval by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF). In this respect, working under the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer and Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's Finance Director, the Financial Communication function provides the basis for presentations of Crédit Agricole S.A. Group results and all general information on the Group needed to enable third parties to formulate an opinion, particularly on the Group's financial strength, profitability and outlook.

PROCEDURES FOR PREPARATION AND PROCESSING OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Each Group entity has responsibility, vis-à-vis the Group and the supervisory authorities to which it reports for its own financial statements, which are approved by its decision-making body. Depending on the entity's size, these financial statements are subject to prior review by the entity's Audit Committee, if it has one.

As for the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks, once their financial statements are drawn up, they are approved by the Accounting Division of Crédit Agricole S.A.; this is one of its responsibilities as central body, in accordance with Article 512-11 of the Code Monétaire et Financier.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's consolidated financial statements are submitted to the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Most published financial information is based on accounting data and on management data.

ACCOUNTING DATA

Figures for each individual entity are drawn up in accordance with the accounting standards applicable where the entity operates. For Group consolidated financial statement preparation purposes, the local accounts are restated to conform with IFRS principles and methods adopted by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group.

In 2006, Credit Agricole S.A. initiated a project to shorten the time it takes to publish the consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole and Crédit Agricole S.A. (2006/2008 accounting plan).

MANAGEMENT DATA

Management data is produced by the Management Control function of the Group Finance Division or the Group Risk Management Division. Each business line and/or subsidiary forwards its management information to Crédit Agricole S.A. after reconciling it with its own key income statement aggregates.

Furthermore, external sources of information (European Central Bank, Bank of France) may be used for management data, particularly for calculating market shares.

In accordance with AMF and CESR recommendations, the use of management data for preparing published financial information meets the following guidelines:

- the type of published financial information as defined by European regulation no. 809/2004: historical information, pro forma data, projections or trends;
- a clear description of the sources from which the financial information was drawn; when published data are not extracted directly from accounting information, the sources and definition of calculation methods are mentioned to give investors a better understanding;
- comparability of figures and indicators over time, which implies ongoing use of the same sources, calculation methods and methodologies.

DESCRIPTION OF PERMANENT ACCOUNTING CONTROL SYSTEM

The permanent accounting control function, created in 2004 as part of the Accounting Division, was transferred to the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department in April 2006, in keeping with the Crédit Agricole Group's target organisation for permanent controls. The function reports up the line to DRG, as well as to the Group Finance Director.

The Group permanent accounting control function is based on cross-linking the network of risk management and permanent controls officers of the subsidiaries and Regional Banks. It is directly in charge of carrying out control missions for the functions that prepare Crédit Agricole S.A. Group financial information.

The unit has four key roles:

- to define the standards and organisational and operational principles of permanent controls, within the Crédit Agricole Group;
- to assess the quality of Group processes for producing and verifying published information and the system for monitoring risks associated with this information implemented within the Crédit Agricole Group;
- to supervise and follow up on corrective measures implemented at Group level;
- to report on the assessment of permanent controls on accounting and financial information to the Group's internal control oversight committees and, at their request, to the decision-making body or to the Audit and Risk Committee.

In 2006, the priorities were to create the standard methodology for permanent controls of Group accounting and financial information and to assess Group operational risk and process controls at Crédit Agricole S.A.

As a result of these efforts, supervision of accounting processes was improved by implementing appropriate risk monitoring (critical quality monitoring indicators, rating of risks and controls).

PERSONAL INSURANCE BUSINESS LINE

In Life Insurance, Predica had appealed a French Insurance Control Authority (Autorité de Contrôle des Assurances et Mutuelles) ruling, mainly on guaranteed-rate policies, to the Council of State. There were no new developments in this matter in 2006.

RELATIONS WITH THE STATUTORY AUDITORS

The shelf-registration document, its updates, and offering circulars and prospectuses prepared for new share or debt issues, which contain comprehensive financial information, are subject to approval or registration by the AMF.

In accordance with French professional standards, the Statutory Auditors perform those procedures they deem appropriate on published financial and accounting information:

- audit of the parent-company and consolidated financial statements;
- partial audit of half-year consolidated financial statements;
- overall review of quarterly financial information and materials used as a basis for presenting financial information to financial analysts.

As part of the duties assigned to them by law, the Statutory Auditors submit to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Board of Directors and Audit Committee their observations on the financial and accounting information they have reviewed in carrying out their assignment.

PERIODICAL CONTROLS

Group Control and Audit, which reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., is the highest level of control within the Crédit Agricole Group. Since 1 January 2006, following changes made to the internal control system as required by amendments to the regulations, its exclusive responsibility has been to carry out periodical controls of the Crédit Agricole Group through its audits and through oversight of the Control and Audit business line of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, which reports up the line to this function.

It is responsible carrying out field and office audits in the Regional Banks and in all Crédit Agricole S.A. business units and subsidiaries, including those that have their own internal audit teams.

These periodical audits include a critical assessment of the internal control system implemented by the audited entities. These procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the system is effective in terms of transaction security, risk management and compliance with external and internal rules.

They include verifying that the audited entity complies with external and internal regulations, assessing the security and effectiveness of operational procedures, ensuring that the system for measuring and supervising all risks is adequate, and verifying the reliability of financial information. During 2006, Group Control and Audit audited various Group units and entities; in particular, it examined work on preparation for implementation of the new Basle II international solvency ratio, business recovery plans, and the consistency of the boundaries of the internal control scope of the Group and Accounting and Consolidation Department of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Group Control and Audit also provides central oversight of the control and audit function for all subsidiaries, including Calyon and LCL, thereby improving the effectiveness of controls by spreading best audit practices designed to guarantee the security and conformity of transactions carried out by the Group's various entities and to develop common areas of expertise. At end-2006, the business line employed 656 full-time equivalents within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group (including Group Control and Audit but not Regional Bank audits).

In addition, joint audit assignments are carried out regularly by Group Control and Audit and the subsidiaries' internal audit departments, to encourage exchange of best practices. Special importance is placed on topical and cross-functional investigations.

Through the relevant Group subsidiaries' Internal Control Committees, which include members of each entity's senior management and internal audit department as well as Permanent Controls and Compliance officers belong, Group Control and Audit

ascertains that audit plans are successfully carried out, that risks are properly managed, and, more generally, that each entity's internal control systems are adequate.

In 2006, a number of projects designed to improve the effectiveness and uniformity of the Group's overall periodical control system were initiated following a Banking Commission examination.

Audits carried out by Crédit Agricole S.A. Group Control and Audit, the internal audit departments and all external audits conducted by supervisory authorities or outside firms are monitored through a formal system to ensure that all recommendations made are implemented through corrective and strictly prioritised action plans, according to a clearly defined timetable.

The Board of Directors, of which I am Chairman, the Audit and Risks Committee and the Chief Executive Officer, due to his own specific responsibilities, are provided with comprehensive information on internal control and exposure to risk, areas of potential progress and any corrective measures adopted. The internal control system and procedures are updated continuously to meet new developments in regulations, business activities and risks.

All this information is contained in the annual report on internal control and risk measurement and supervision, the annual management report and regular reporting on operations and control.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors
of Crédit Agricole S.A.

René CARRON

→ STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT,

prepared in accordance with article L.225-235 of the French company law (*Code de Commerce*), on the report prepared by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., on internal control procedures relating to the preparation and processing of financial and accounting information.

This is a free translation into English of a report issued in the French language 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.

Year ended 31 December 2006

To the shareholders,

In our capacity as Statutory Auditors of the Company Crédit Agricole S.A., and in accordance with article L.225-235 of the French company law (*Code de commerce*), we report to you on the report prepared by the Chairman of your company in accordance with article L.225-37 of the French company law (*Code de commerce*) for the year ended 31 December 2006.

It is for, the Chairman to give an account in his report, notably of the conditions in which the duties of the Board of Directors are prepared and organised and the internal control procedures in place within the Company.

It is our responsibility to report to you our observations on the information set out in the Chairman's report on the internal control procedures relating to the preparation and processing of financial and accounting information.

We performed our procedures in accordance with professional guidelines applicable in France. These require us to perform procedures to assess the fairness of the information set out in the Chairman's report on the internal control procedures relating to the preparation and processing of financial and accounting information. These procedures notably consisted of:

- obtaining an understanding of the objectives and general organisation of internal control, as well as the internal control procedures relating to the preparation and processing of financial and accounting information, as set out in the Chairman's report;
- gaining an understanding of the work performed to support the information given in the report.

On the basis of these procedures, we have no matters to report in connection with the information given on the internal control procedures relating to the preparation and processing of financial and accounting information, contained in the Chairman's report prepared in accordance with article L.225-37 of the French company law (*Code de commerce*).

Neuilly-sur-Seine, 15 March 2007

The Statutory Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

ERNST & YOUNG et Autres

Gérard Hautefeuille

Valérie Meeus

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS' AND DIRECTORS' COMPENSATION

COMPENSATION PAID TO EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Board of Directors

The following sums were paid to Crédit Agricole S.A. Board members in 2006 for serving as Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. or subsidiaries of the Group (Calyon, LCL):

DIRECTORS' FEES

	2006				
(in euros)	Crédit Agricole S.A.	Calyon	LCL	Total	2005
Directors elected by the shareholders					
René Carron	16,500			16,500	15,000
Jean-Marie Sander	40,000	15,000	10,000	65,000	63,500
Yves Couturier	35,000	15,000	10,000	60,000	60,500
Noël Dupuy	36,500		10,000	46,500	42,500
Pierre Bru	27,000	16,000		43,000	44,500
Philippe Camus	37,000			37,000	16,500 ⁽¹⁾
Alain David	24,000			24,000	12,500 ⁽¹⁾
Bruno de Laage	18,000			18,000	
Alain Diéval	34,500			34,500	34,000
Jean-Roger Drouet	30,500			30,500	
Xavier Fontanet	24,500			24,500	26,000
Carole Giraud	24,000			24,000	25,000
Roger Gobin	33,000	15,000		48,000	46,500
Pierre Kerfriden	15,500		6,000	21,500	39,500
Daniel Lebègue	31,500			31,500	31,500
Jean Le Brun					10,000
Bernard Mary	33,000			33,000	30,000
Gérard Mestrallet					12,500 ⁽²⁾
Michel Michaut	26,500			26,500	25,000
Jean-Pierre Pargade	30,000			30,000	28,000
Corrado Passera	8,500			8,500	10,000
Jean-Claude Pichon					32,500 ⁽³⁾
Directors elected by employees					
Henri Corbel	17,500			17,500	25,000
Michel Guerneur	17,500			17,500	25,000
Daniel Coussens	9,000			9,000	
Guy Savarin	9,000			9,000	
Director representing the professional organisations					
Jean-Michel Lemétayer	21,500			21,500	20,000
Nonvoting director					
Henri Moulard	34,500	30,000	25,000	89,500	90,000

(1) As from May 2005.

(2) Until May 2005.

(3) Until November 2005.

The total amount of Directors' fees approved by the shareholders of Crédit Agricole S.A. in respect of 2006 was €850,000. This sum was allocated to the Directors as follows, in accordance with the same principles applied in 2005:

- for each Board meeting attended, each Director received €3,000 and the Nonvoting Director received €2,500;
- the Chairman of the Board received attendance fees only in his capacity as Chairman of the Strategic Committee. His compensation for serving as Chairman of the Board (as set out below in the section entitled "Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer") is determined by the Board, based on the recommendation of the Compensation Committee;
- the Chairmen of the Audit and Risks Committee, of the Strategic Committee, of the Compensation Committee and of Appointments and Governance Committee received additional annual lump-sum compensation of €15,000 each for the Strategic Committee Chairman and Audit and Risks Committee Chairman and €10,000 for the Compensation Committee Chairman and for Appointments and Governance Committee;
- members of the Audit and Risks Committee and Strategic Committee received an additional €2,000 per meeting attended and members of the Compensation and Appointments and Governance Committees received an additional €1,500 per meeting attended.

Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officer

The following sums were paid to Crédit Agricole S.A. Board members for serving as Chairman, Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. and contract of employment:

	2006				2005				2006		
	Compensation ⁽¹⁾		Directors' fees paid by Group companies	Benefits in kind ⁽²⁾	Compensation ⁽¹⁾		Directors' fees paid by Group companies	Benefits in kind ⁽²⁾	Stock options ⁽³⁾ Existing plans		
	Fixed	Variable			Fixed	Variable			Plan	Number	Exercise price
<i>(amounts in euros)</i>											
René Carron Chairman of Crédit Agricole S.A.	288,000		16,500 ⁽⁴⁾	141,000	282,600		15,000 ⁽⁵⁾	139,200	-	-	-
Georges Pauget Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.	800,000	650,000	29,000 ⁽⁴⁾	263,030	495,500	405,000	18,000 ⁽⁵⁾	212,900	2003	40,164	14.59
									2004	70,000	20.48
									2006	100,000	33.61
Edouard Esparbès Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. Chief Executive Officer of Calyon	700,000	850,000	8,000 ⁽⁴⁾	403,817	600,000	500,000	8,000 ⁽⁵⁾	254,500	2004	70,000	20.48
									2006	70,000	33.61

(1) Variable compensation consists of bonuses paid in 2006 in respect of 2005.

(2) Equals the value of benefits derived from the use of a company residence and amounts paid by the company to fund retirement benefits.

(3) Mr Carron received no Crédit Agricole S.A. stock-options under the different plans.

(4) As Chairman of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Strategic Committee.

(5) As Chairman of LCL (2006) and Director of Calyon (2005 and 2006)

(6) As Director of LCL.

Chairman

The Chairman's compensation consists of a fixed salary plus a specific retirement benefit.

In 2006, he received €288,000 in fixed compensation. The value of benefits in kind, consisting of the use of a company residence and the retirement benefit, amounted to €141,000.

Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers

The Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. determined the composition and level of compensation paid to the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The Board of Directors of Calyon determined the composition and level of compensation paid to the Chief Executive Officer of Calyon, who is also Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.

COMPENSATION PRINCIPLES

Compensation comprises a fixed component and a variable component:

- the fixed component is determined by reference to market practices;
- the variable component, which is capped, in turn consists of two parts:
 - ▶ the first is based on financial performance indicators applied to the Group and results to the business lines for which the relevant party is responsible,
 - ▶ the second is determined by a qualitative assessment based on predefined targets.

FIXED COMPENSATION PAID IN 2006

Annual compensation paid to Mr Pauget, Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. was determined by a resolution of the Board of Directors dated 7 March 2006, fixing it at €800,000. Since 1 January 2006, M. Pauget had no company residence.

Fixed compensation paid to Mr Esparbès, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Chief Executive Officer of Calyon, was fixed at €700,000 for 2006 by the Board of Directors of Calyon.

VARIABLE COMPENSATION PAID IN 2006 IN RESPECT OF 2005

At its meeting of 7 March 2006, the Board of Directors determined that Mr Pauget's variable compensation would be €650,000, which is the maximum bonus calculated over the two periods from 1 January until 12 September 2005 (for serving as Deputy Chief Executive Officer in charge of Credit Lyonnais, Insurance and

Private Banking) and from 12 September until 31 December 2005 (for serving as Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.).

The amount was determined based on the performance criteria approved by the Board in March 2005:

- 40% based on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s earnings per share and on the results of Credit Lyonnais and the Insurance and Private Banking business lines;
- 60% based on the assessment of progress made in implementing the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's development plan by Mr Pauget in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer.

The amount of the bonus was determined as follows:

- during his term of service at Credit Lyonnais, based on a target value of 80% up to a maximum of 100%;
- during his term of service at Crédit Agricole S.A., based on a target value of 100%, up to a maximum of 120%.

For both periods (term of service at Credit Lyonnais and Crédit Agricole S.A.), the maximum bonus of €650,000 was awarded based on the financial indicators and assessments.

Mr Esparbès, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Chief Executive Officer of Calyon, received the following variable compensation in respect of 2005:

- half was based on quantitative financial performance indicators for Crédit Agricole S.A. Group and Calyon:
 - ▶ 30% of this was based on Calyon's business results (GOI, GOI after risk-related costs),
 - ▶ 20% was based on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s net income after minority interests;
- half was based on the assessment of his performance in the areas of cost control and mobilising staff to implement the subsidiary's corporate strategic plan.

Based on actual performance, the Board decided to award the maximum bonus, i.e. €700,000, and additionally to award an exceptional bonus of €150,000.

The Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers are covered by the supplemental pension plan established for the Group's key executives, which cannot be individualised. Beneficiaries accrue benefits under this plan only if they remain within the Group until retirement age. The plan is a differential scheme that supplements the pensions acquired through general schemes and mandatory supplemental schemes during their career inside or outside the Crédit Agricole Group. Provisions are booked globally each year (without specific calculations for corporate officers), on the basis of profiles established as a function of the beneficiaries' characteristics (average age, average pay and typical career, in order to recreate the pension rights of general schemes).

→ OFFICES HELD BY EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. at 31 December 2006

Name, given name, business address and number of shares held*	Date first appointed	Term of office ends	Main office within the company	Main offices outside the company	Other offices held in any company within the past five years
René Carron CRCAM des Savoie 4, avenue du Pré Félin BP 200 74942 Annecy-Le-Vieux No. of shares held: 4,400	20/05/1999	2008	Chairman of the Strategic Committee and member of the Appointments and Governance Committee	Chairman, CRCAM des Savoie Deputy Chairman, FNCA Member of the Supervisory Board, Lagardère Director, Suez Director, SACAM and SACAM Participations Deputy Chairman, CNMCCA Crédit Agricole S.A. Permanent Representative, Fondation de France Director, Fondation du Crédit Agricole Pays de France Director, Crédit Agricole Solidarité et Développement Director, SCICAM Member of the Management Committee and Executive Manager of ADICAM Executive Committee Member, GECAM Chairman, CICA	Mayor of the Commune de Yenne Member of the Supervisory Board of Eurazeo (until June 2005) Advisor, Banque de France de la Savoie Director, Crédit Agricole Indosuez (2000-2003) Director, Crédit Lyonnais (2002-2003) Director, Fonds Coopération Crédit Agricole S.A. Mutuel (L1901) until 2003 Chairman, FNCA (06/07/2000-30/04/2003) and ex-officio member of Association des Présidents Chairman, SAS Rue La Boétie (until 2003) Chairman, Local Bank of Yenne (until 2004) Director and Vice-Chairman, Banca Intesa- (December 2006) General Councillor, Member of the Standing Committee, General Council of Savoie Chairman, GIE GECAM (until 2004) Director, Rue Impériale (until 2004) Director, SAS SAPACAM Director, Sofinco (until 2004)
Jean-Marie Sander CRCAM d'Alsace-Vosges 1, place de la Gare BP 440 67008 Strasbourg Cedex No. of shares held: 14,635	20/05/1999	2009	Vice-Chairman of the Board (Representative of SAS Rue la Boétie) Member of the Strategic Committee, Appointments and Governance Committee and Compensation Committee	Chairman, CRCAM d'Alsace-Vosges Chairman, FNCA Chairman, SAS Rue la Boétie Deputy Chairman, SAS SACAM Développement Director, LCL and Calyon Chairman, CNMCCA Chairman of the Conseil Économique et Social d'Alsace Chairman, SACAM Participations (SAS à capital variable) (since 30/04/2003) Executive Committee Chairman, GECAM (GIE) (since 30/04/2003) Director, SACAM (since 07/09/2000) Director, SCICAM (société civile immobilière) (since 07/09/2000) Legal representative in the following companies: SAS SACAM Participations, Chairman of said companies: SAS SEGUR, SAS Miromesnil, SAS SACAM Santeffi, SAS SACAM Assurance Caution, SAS SACAM Pleinchamp, SAS SACAM Expansion, SAS SACAM Fireca, SAS SACAM Progica, GIE CIRECAM	Director, Predica (until April 2004), SAPACAM SA (until 27/06/2002), SAS SAPACAM (until 30/12/2003)

* Are only included shares directly held by Executive Officers and Directors (excluding these held through employee share ownership plans).

Name, given name, business address and number of shares held*	Date first appointed	Term of office ends	Main office within the company	Main offices outside the company	Other offices held in any company within the past five years
Noël Dupuy CRCAM Touraine et Poitou Boulevard Winston Churchill 37041 Tours Cedex No. of shares held: 844	21/05/2003	2009	Deputy Chairman of the Board Member of the Strategic Committee and Appointments and Governance Committee	Chairman, CRCAM de la Touraine et du Poitou Deputy Chairman, FNCA Deputy Chairman, Caisse Locale de la Vallée de l'Indre Director, LCL Director: Sofipar, SAPACAM, SACAM, SCICAM, Crédit Agricole Titres Director: Predica, Representative of Crédit Agricole S.A Member of the Supervisory Board, Eurazeo Director, IDIA Participations	Nil
Pierre Bru CRCAM Nord Midi-Pyrénées 219, avenue François Verdier 81000 Albi No. of shares held: 257	25/05/2000	2007	Director Member of the Compensation Committee	Chairman, CRCAM Nord Midi-Pyrénées Chairman, Sodagri Director, Calyon Director Inforsud Gestion, Chabrilac, SCICAM, SACAM and SACAM Participations, Idia Participations, Sofipar Director, Caisse Locale de Pont de Salars Chairman, l'Institut Universitaire Technologique de Rodez, SAS N.M.P Développement, Executive Manager, G.F.A. du Pont des Rives, and GAEC Recoules d'Arques Nonvoting Director, Grand Sud Ouest Capital	Chairman CR Quercy Rouergue (Regional Bank merged into CR Nord Midi Pyrénées in May 2004) Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Inforsud Gestion (until December 2004) Chairman, FNCA National Negotiating Commission and Employee Relations Commission (until 12/2004) AGRICA (01/1999-12/2000) Deputy Chairman, Association des Présidents de Caisses Régionales (until April 2001) Director, Société des Caves de Roquefort (until 2003) Director, CAMARCA and C.R.C.C.A. (Caisse de Retraite Complémentaire du Crédit Agricole)
Philippe Camus Lagardère 441 2nd Avenue North Naples Florida (USA) No. of shares held: 1,364	18/05/2005	2008	Director Chairman of the Compensation Committee Member of the Audit and Risks Committee	Co-Executive Manager, Lagardère SCA Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Sté ARJIL commanditée – ARCO (SA) Representative Sté ARJIL commanditée – ARCO (SA) Supervisory Board Member, Hachette Filipacchi Medias (SAS) Supervisory Board Member, Lagardère Active (SAS) Director, Editions P. Amaury (SA) Permanent Representative of Lagardère Active on the Board of Directors of Lagardère Active Broadcast (Monaco) Permanent Representative of Hachette SA on the Board of Directors of Hachette Distribution Services (SA) Permanent Representative of Lagardère SCA on the Board of Directors of Hachette SA Director, Accor Chairman and CEO, Lagardère North America Inc. Honorary Chairman, GIFAS Director, CELLFISH Media, LLC Senior Managing director, Evercore Partners Inc.	Executive Chairman, EADS (until 11 May 2005) Director, Dassault (until 11 May 2005) Director, Groupe d'Intérêt Économique PGS (until 29/11/2002) Director, Credit Lyonnais (until 30/07/2003) Co-Executive Chairman, EADS N.V. (until 11/05/2005) Co-Executive Chairman, EADS Participations B.V. (until 11/05/2005) Chairman, Groupement des Industries Françaises Aéronautiques et Spatiales (until 11/05/2005) Member of the Compensation Committee, Airbus (until 11/05/2005) Member of the Partners' Committee, Airbus (until 11/05/2005) Director, Provence (SA) (resigned on 16/10/06) Director, Nice Matin (SA) (resigned on 23/10/06)

* Are only included shares directly held by Executive Officers and Directors (excluding these held through employee share ownership plans).

Name, given name, business address and number of shares held*	Date first appointed	Term of office ends	Main office within the company	Main offices outside the company	Other offices held in any company within the past five years
Alain David CRCAM d'Ille-et-Vilaine 45, boulevard de la Liberté 35000 Rennes No. of shares held: 794	18/05/2005	2007	Director	Chairman, CRCAM d'Ille-et-Vilaine Chairman of the Human Resources Commission, FNCA Chairman, Federal Negotiating Delegation, FNCA Chairman and Director, Caisse Locale du Grand-Fougeray, Intercommunalité du Pays du Grand Fougeray Director: Crédit Immobilier de Bretagne, Crédit Agricole Titres, Uni Expansion Ouest, Société d'Aménagement et de Développement d'Ille-et-Vilaine Mayor of Grand Fougeray Member of CES de Bretagne, representing Crédit Agricole Head of a small business Executive Manager, SCI	Member of the Human Resources Commission, FNCA (since March 2005)
Bruno de Laage CRCAM de l'Anjou et du Maine 40, rue Prémartine 72083 Le Mans Cedex 09 No. of shares held: 1,143	May 06	2007	Director Member of the Strategic Committee	Chief Executive Officer, CRCAM de l'Anjou et du Maine Chairman, John Deer Crédit S.A.S Chairman, GIE Atlantica. Director, Crédit Agricole Titres Director, CCPMA Retraite-AGRIC Director, CCPMA Prévoyance AGRICA Director, Uni-Editions Director, Crédit Agricole Private Equity Holding Director, Uni Expansion Ouest Director, Euro Security Partners Director, Credit Agricole Indosuez Cheuvreux Executive Committee Member, ADICAM SARL Deputy Secretary-General, FNCA (Dec. 2006)	None
Alain Diéval CRCAM Nord de France 10, square Foch 59800 Lille No. of shares held: 2,825	19/05/2004	2008	Director Member of the Audit and Risks Committee	Chief Executive Officer, CRCAM Nord de France Chairman, S.A. Crédit Agricole (Belgium) Chairman & CEO, Vauban Finance Deputy Chairman, Keytrade Bank Director, Crédit Agricole Titres Director, SA Vauban Partenaires Chairman, SA MRACA Secretary-General, CAMCA Chairman & CEO, SA Participex Director, Finorpa regional venture capital company	Member of the Development Commission (FNCA) and Marketing Steering Committee Member of the Development Orientation Committee Regional Committee Chairman, Banques Nord - Pas-de-Calais (2002-2005) Member of the Management Board, Nordpicom Chairman, Club Telecoms (until July 2004)

* Are only included shares directly held by Executive Officers and Directors (excluding these held through employee share ownership plans).

Name, given name, business address and number of shares held*	Date first appointed	Term of office ends	Main office within the company	Main offices outside the company	Other offices held in any company within the past five years
Jean-Roger Drouet CRCAM Toulouse et Midi Toulousain 6-7, place Jeanne d'Arc BP 40 535 31005 Toulouse Cedex 06 No. of shares held: 1,000	Nov. 2005	2008	Director (co-opted by the Board in Nov. 05) Member of the Audit and Risks Committee	Chief Executive Officer, CRCAM Toulouse et Midi Toulousain Member of the FNCA Development Commission and FNCA Risks and Security Committee Director, Attica, Asterion and IFCAM Senior Vice President, Fédération Midi Pyrénées du Crédit Agricole (CAMPY) Deputy Chairman, Comité des Banques Midi-Pyrénées	Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Morbihan Regional Bank (1997-2000) Director of relations with the Crédit Agricole S.A. Regional Banks (2001-2003) Director, Cedecam, Difcam, Groupement des Provinces de France and Sofinco (2004) Member of the Supervisory Board, SEFA (2004) Executive Committee Member, TLJ (2004) Permanent Representative of Crédit Agricole S.A. Director, Foncaris, Sofipaca Member of the Supervisory Board, Sofilaro
Xavier Fontanet Essilor International 147, rue de Paris 94127 Charenton Cedex No. of shares held: 3,273	29/11/2001	2008	Director Chairman of the Appointments and Governance Committee and Member of the Strategic Committee	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Essilor International Director, L'Oréal, Essilor of America Inc. (USA), EOA Holding Co Inc (USA), IMS – Nikon-Essilor Co Ltd. (Japan), Shanghai Essilor Optical Company Ltd. (China), Transitions Optical Inc (USA), Transitions Optical Holding B.V. (Netherlands) Chairman, Medef Ethics Committee Chairman, Medef Ethics Committee	Director: Beneteau (28/01/2005), Transitions Optical Ltd (Ireland) (27/07/2004), IMS – Entreprendre pour la Cité (Ass) (19/10/2005)
Carole Giraud CRCAM Sud Rhône-Alpes 15-17, rue Paul Claudel BP 67 38041 Grenoble Cedex 9 No. of shares held: 10	29/11/2001	2009	Director representing Regional Bank employees	Webmaster Analyst, CRCAM Sud Rhône-Alpes	Analyst, Office of Technologies and Tool Development, CRCAM Sud Rhône-Alpes (Oct. 2005) Federal Secretary in charge of Crédit Agricole Division, FGA-CFDT (2000-2001)
Roger Gobin CRCAM Atlantique Vendée La Garde Route de Paris 44300 Nantes No. of shares held: 1,402	25/5/2000	2009	Director Member of the Audit and Risks Committee	Chairman, CRCAM Atlantique-Vendée Director, Pacifica, Crédit Agricole Leasing and Calyon Director, Caisse Locale de Pornic Chairman, S.A.S. Fireca FNCA: Member of the Agriculture Financing Committee, Regional Banks Development Commission, Corporate and International Committee, Director, Association des Présidents	Chairman, Federation of the Pays de Loire Regional Banks/Association (2001-2005)
Daniel Lebègue IFA 27, avenue de Friedland 75008 Paris No. of shares held: 50	19/05/2004	2008	Director Member of the Audit and Risks Committee and Appointments and Governance Committee	Chairman, Institut Français des Administrateurs (IFA) Chairman, Transparency International (France) Chairman, IDDRI (Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales), Epargne sans Frontières, Co-Chairman, Eurofi Director, Alcatel, Technip, Scor	Director, Gaz de France (2005), Thales (2004) Chief Executive Officer, Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (1997-2002). Director, Areva (2006)

* Are only included shares directly held by Executive Officers and Directors (excluding these held through employee share ownership plans).

Name, given name, business address and number of shares held*	Date first appointed	Term of office ends	Main office within the company	Main offices outside the company	Other offices held in any company within the past five years
Bernard Mary CRCAM du Nord Est 25, rue Libergier 51100 Reims No. of shares held: 4,930	29/11/2001	2009	Director, Member of the Audit and Risks Committee	Chief Executive Officer, CRCAM Nord-Est. Deputy Chairman, FNCA. Director, S.A. Cr�dit Agricole (Belgium) Director, CA Cheuvreux, GIE Cirecam, Gecam, Gecica, SAPACAM, SACAM and SACAM Participations, Sofipar, IDIA Participations, IDIA Agri Capital SAS, SCI CAM, Montpensier Finance, FRCA Picardie, CAMCA, Caisse Locale de D�veloppement Partag� Director and Secretary-General, FRCA Champagne Ardennes Member of the Investment Committee, Nord Est Cr�ation. Permanent Representative, CRCAM Nord-Est Chairman, Belgium CA S.A.S., Synergie and Association Industries et Agro Ressources (competitiveness division) Member of the Supervisory Board, Siparex D�veloppement (SCA)	Director, Cr�dit Agricole Solidarit� et D�veloppement; Sofipicardie, (June 2005), DIFCAM; IFCAM (June 2005); and CAELS
Michel Michaut CRCAM de Champagne Bourgogne 269, faubourg Cronsels 10000 Troyes No. of shares held: 1,048	19/05/2004	2008	Director	Chairman, CRCAM de Champagne Bourgogne Chairman, Cr�dit Agricole Leasing Director, CAMCA Member of the FNCA Development Orientation Committee-Association des Pr�sidents Member of the FNCA Employee Relations Commission and Federal Negotiating Delegation ADICAM Member of the Executive Board Managing partner, GAEC de la Baderie (Lixy)	Chairman, F�d�ration des CRCAM de Bourgogne and Officer of the Board, FNCA (2000-2004)
Jean-Pierre Pargade CRCAM d'Aquitaine 304, boulevard du Pr�sident Wilson 33076 Bordeaux Cedex No. of shares held: 7,082	23/05/1996	2009	Director Member of the Compensation Committee	Chairman, CRCAM d'Aquitaine Director, Credit Agricole Asset Management, CAAMgroup, Pacifica, FDSEA 40 Chairman, Foncaris Chairman, Caisse Locale de Samadet Deputy Chairman, Conseil Economique et Social Aquitaine Secretary, Chambre d'Agriculture des Landes Member, Chambre R�gionale Agriculture d'Aquitaine Executive Manager, Agri-Informatique Services	Nil
Corrado Passera BANCA INTESA Via Mont� Di Piet�, 8 20121 Milan – Italy No. of shares held: 10	22/5/2002	2008	Director (resigned on 17/01/07)	Deputy Director, Banca Intesa Director, Olimpia S.P.A. and RCS MediaGroup Director and Executive Committee Member, Italian Banking Association (ABI)	Deputy Director, Poste Italiane S.p.A. Director, Finmeccanica S.p.A.

* Are only included shares directly held by Executive Officers and Directors (excluding these held through employee share ownership plans).

Name, given name, business address and number of shares held*	Date first appointed	Term of office ends	Main office within the company	Main offices outside the company	Other offices held in any company within the past five years
Daniel Coussens Crédit Agricole S.A. ECP/AG 91-93, Boulevard Pasteur 75015 Paris No. of shares held: 1,272	June 2006	2009	Director representing employees (as from June 2006)	Head of Commercial Marketing for Institutional Investors, Local Authorities and the Professions	Project Officer, Agriculture Office, Agriculture and Local Community Institutions Department. (1990-2003)
Guy Savarin Crédit Agricole S.A. SIG/GE 83, boulevard des Chênes 78000 Guyancourt No. of shares held: 10,921	June 2006	2009	Director representing employees (as from June 2006)	Trade union representative	None
Jean-Michel Lemétayer FNSEA 11, rue de la Baume 75008 Paris No. of shares held: 2,196	Nov. 2001	Sept. 2008	Director	Chairman, FNSEA Member, Conseil Economique et Social Chairman, SPACE (Rennes Livestock Fair) Board of Directors, of École Nationale Supérieure d'Agronomie de Rennes Member, FRSEA Bretagne, Chambre Régionale d'Agriculture de Bretagne, Conseil Economique et Social Régional de Bretagne Director and Supervisory Board member, SIAL and Sopexa First Deputy Chairman, Copa, Chambre d'Agriculture d'Ille-et-Vilaine Deputy Chairman, Crédit Agricole d'Ille-et-Vilaine Deputy Chairman, FDSEA d'Ille-et-Vilaine	Chairman, Fédération Nationale des Producteurs de Lait (FNPL) (1995-2002)
Henri Moulard Truffle Venture 25, rue Marboeuf 75008 Paris No. of shares held: 10	May 2003 (non-voting director)	2009	Non-voting director – Chairman of the Audit and Risks Committee	Chairman, Invest in Europe Chairman, HM et Associés (SAS) Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Dixence Chairman, Attijariwafa Bank Europe Nonvoting Director on the Board of Directors of Calyon and LCL Chairman of the Calyon Audit Committee and LCL Risks and Accounts Committee Director, Elf-Aquitaine (SA), Burelle SA Director and Member of the Audit Committee, Foncia Director and Compensation Committee Chairman, Unibail Director and Audit Committee Member, Attijariwafa Bank (Morocco) Director and Audit Committee Chairman, Banque du Sud (Tunisia) Member of the Supervisory Board Member and Audit Committee, Financière Centuria (SAS) Member of the Governance Committee and Chairman of the Compensation Committee, Française de Placement Investissement (SAS) Non-voting Director, Gerpro (SAS) Nonvoting Director, Appointments Committee Chairman and Audit Committee Member, GFI Informatique Officer of the Board and Treasurer, Fondation de France	Chairman of the Management Board, ABN Amro France (until 2001) Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Generali France Holding, GFA Vie and GFI lard, France Vie and France lard, La Fédération Continentale (until 2002) Director, Equité, Europe Assistance (until 2002) Member of the Supervisory Board, DIL France (until 2003) Director, GFI Informatique (until 2002) Director, ISIS (subsidiary of IFP) (until 2001) Director, Corifrance (until 2003)

* Are only included shares directly held by Executive Officers and Directors (excluding these held through employee share ownership plans).

Crédit Agricole S.A. Executive Officers

Name, given name, business address and number of shares held*	Date first appointed	Term of office ends	Main office within the company	Main offices outside the company	Other offices held in any company within the past five years
Georges Pauget Crédit Agricole S.A. 91-93, boulevard Pasteur 75710 Paris Cedex 15. No. of shares held: 16,531	12/09/2005		Chief Executive Officer	Chairman, LCL Director, Calyon Chairman, Compensation Committee Executive Committee Member, Fédération Bancaire Française (since Oct. 2005) and Chairman, FBF Retail Banking and Remote Banking Commission Advisory Council Member, Paris Europlace Permanent Representative of Crédit Lyonnais Director, Fondation de France.	Chairman, Cedicam (2003-2006) Director, Banque de Gestion Privée Indosuez S.A. (2003-2006) Director, Europay France (2003-2006) Director, Holding Eurocard (2004-2006) Director and Deputy Chairman, Pacifica S.A. (2003-2006) Director and Deputy Chairman, Predica S.A. (2003-2006) Chairman and Executive Committee Member, TLJ SAS (2003-2006) Chairman, Uni-Editions SAS (2003-2006) Director, Predi Retraite (2003-2005) Chairman, Servicam SAS (until 2003) Chief Executive Officer, LCL (until 3/11/2005) Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Crédit Agricole S.A., Head of Regional Banks, Insurance and Private Banking business lines (Dec. 2003 – Sept. 2005). Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Crédit Agricole S.A., Head of Regional Banks and Insurance business lines (Jan.-Dec. 2003) Chief Executive Officer, Pyrénées Gascogne Regional Bank (until 2002). Director, Bankoa S.A. (2005) Director, GECAM (GIE). Director, Crédit Agricole Indosuez S.A. (until 2003). Director, Crédit Agricole Indosuez Cheuvreux S.A. (until 2003) Director, Crédit Agricole Indosuez Cheuvreux Gestions S.A. (until 2003) Director, Crédit Lyonnais (until 2003) Director, Foncaris S.A. (until 2003) Director, Mercagentes, SA, SVB (until 2003) Director, SACAM SAS (until 2003) Director, SAPACAM SAS (until 2003) Director, SCI CAM (until 2003) Officer of the Board, FNCA (until 2003) Permanent Representative, Crédit Agricole S.A. Member of the Supervisory Board, Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts (until 2004)

* Are only included shares directly held by Executive Officers and Directors (excluding these held through employee share ownership plans).

Name, given name, business address and number of shares held*	Date first appointed	Term of office ends	Main office within the company	Main offices outside the company	Other offices held in any company within the past five years
Édouard Esparbès Calyon 9, quai du Président Paul Doumer 92400 Courbevoie	01/01/2004		Deputy Chief Executive Officer Executive Committee Member	Chief Executive Officer (non-director) Executive Committee Member, Calyon Director, Banque Al Saudi al Fransi Director, CA Cheuvreux S.A. Director, Coface S.A. Director, LCL Director, Paris – Île de France Capital Economique	Chairman, SICAV Marianne (until 2004) Chairman and Director, Synergie (GIE) (until 2004) Vice-Chairman, Euro Securities Partners SAS (until 2004) Chief Executive Officer, Caisse Régionale Paris Île-de-France (until 2004) Chief Executive Office, Domaine de la Sablonnière SARL (until 2004) Director and Vice-Chairman, Cedicam (GIE) (until 2004) Director, SACAM SAS (until 2002) Director, SAPACAM (until 2002) Director, SCI CAM S.A. (until 2002) Director, SACAM Consommation 1 SAS (until 2002) Director, Cirecam (GIE) (until 2004) Director, Europay France S.A. (until 2004) Director, GECAM (GIE) (until 2004) Director, Holding Eurocard S.A. (until 2004) Director, Sofinco S.A. (until 2004) Executive Committee Member, TLJ SAS (until 2004) Strategic Committee Member, Fireca (until 2004) Deputy Secretary-General and Member of the FNCA Development Commission (until 2004) Permanent Representative, Paris Île-de-France Regional Bank Director, Thomas Collet et Cie (until 2002) Director, "Banque de Financement et Trésorerie" (until 2004) Executive Manager, CA Titres CNS (until 2004) Executive Manager, Espace Didedot SARL (until 2004)

* Are only included shares directly held by Executive Officers and Directors (excluding these held through employee share ownership plans).

At 31 December 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Board of Directors comprised 20 Directors, including one executive officer of SAS Rue La Boétie (Mr Sander), which is owned by the Regional Banks and owns 54.7% of Crédit Agricole S.A., and twelve executive officers of the Regional Banks (Messrs. Carron, Sander, Dupuy, Bru, David, de Laage, Dieval, Gobin, Mary, Michaut, Pargade and Drouet), in which Crédit Agricole S.A. is a 25% shareholder. The Regional Bank representatives therefore take 62% of the seats on the Board. This illustrates the desire of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s leading shareholder (SAS Rue La Boétie) to give the Regional Banks a broad representation to reflect the Crédit Agricole Group's decentralised structure.

The interests of the Regional Banks and of SAS Rue La Boétie could differ from those of Crédit Agricole S.A. or of other Crédit Agricole S.A. shareholders. This could lead to potential conflicts of interests between the duties to Crédit Agricole S.A. of persons serving as both Director of Crédit Agricole S.A. and corporate officer of SAS Rue La Boétie or of a Regional Bank and their duties to SAS Rue La Boétie or to a Regional Bank. For information, it is noted that Crédit Agricole S.A. acts as the central body for the Regional Banks, in accordance with the provisions of articles L.511-30 to L.511-32 and L.512-47 to L.512-54 of the Code Monétaire et Financier.

There exist no service contracts between the members of the administrative or management bodies and Crédit Agricole S.A. or any of its subsidiaries that grant benefits to such members.

Crédit Agricole S.A. complies with the corporate governance regulations applicable in France. The terms of these regulations are described in the Chairman's report to the Annual General Meeting of 23 May 2007 (pursuant to Financial Security Act 2003-706 dated 1 August 2003) and are reproduced in full in this shelf-registration document.

To the Company's knowledge, as of this date, no member of an administrative or management body of Crédit Agricole S.A. has been convicted in relation to fraudulent offences during the last five years.

To the Company's knowledge, as of this date, no member of an administrative or management body of Crédit Agricole S.A. has been associated with any bankruptcy, receivership or liquidation during the last five years.

Details of any official public incrimination and/or sanctions ruled against any member of an administrative or management body:

At the beginning of May 2004, the CONSOB initiated proceedings against the Italian bank Banca Intesa, its directors and senior executives, and former directors and senior executives of Cariplo, Comit and BAV, for a period running from the beginning of 1999 until the end of 2002.

As part of such proceedings, in March 2005, Mr Jean Laurent, then Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A., and Mr Ariberto Fassati, member of the Executive Committee, received notification from the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance that it was assessing fines of €33,800 for Mr Laurent and €24,800 for Mr Fassati for breach or inadequacy of internal procedures at the above-mentioned Italian banks with respect to information provided to customers and the suitability of products offered to such customers. These decisions were appealed to the Milan Court of Appeals.

No member of the administrative or management bodies of Crédit Agricole S.A. has been disqualified by a court from acting as a member of an administrative or management body or from participating in the management or conduct of the business of Crédit Agricole S.A. within the last five years.

→ TRADING IN THE COMPANY'S SHARES BY EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Summary of trading in the company's shares by senior executives and corporate officers of Crédit Agricole S.A. during 2006, for trades exceeding an aggregate ceiling of €5,000 (pursuant to article L.621-18-2 of the Code Monétaire et Financier and articles 223-26 of the General Regulations of the Autorité des Marchés Financiers as amended by the decree of 4 January 2007):

Name	Description of transactions
Yves Couturier	Sold 460 shares for €14,536.80 Bought 460 shares for €14,536.80
Alain Diéval	Bought 223 shares for €7,146.46
Pierre Bru	Bought 330 shares for €9,661.50

There are no specific provisions relating to restrictions or interventions of directors in trading in the company's securities.

Because each director by definition, is a 'permanent insider', the rules on subscription/prohibition against trading in Crédit Agricole S. A. shares applies to each director.

In addition, following implementation of the decree of 9 March 2006 amending article 222-14 of the AMF General Regulations, during the Board of Directors meeting of 19 April 2006, the Head of Compliance of Crédit Agricole S.A. reiterated to all corporate executives officers the rules of transparency pertaining to trading in financial instruments of the Company and the reporting requirements arising therefrom.

→ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

At 6 March 2007

Georges Pauget, Chief Executive Officer, Crédit Agricole S.A.

Edouard Esparbès, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Crédit Agricole S.A., Chief Executive Officer, Calyon

Mohammed Agoumi, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, LCL

Aline Bec, Head of Group Information Systems and Technology

Jérôme Brunel, Head of the Regional Banks business line, Head of Private Equity

Agnès de Clermont Tonnerre, Head of General Secretariat, Secretary of the Executive Committee

Thierry Coste, Head of Asset Management, Securities and Financial Services for Institutionals, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, CAAM

Marie-Christine Dumonal, Group Head of Human Resources

Christian Duvillet, Chief Executive Officer, LCL

Ariberto Fassati, Head of Crédit Agricole S.A. Group for Italy

Patrick Gallet, Group Head of Corporate Development

Marc Ghinsberg, Head of Management Control and Planning, Subsidiaries and Affiliates, Head of Strategy and Development

Jérôme Grivet, Corporate Secretary and Head of Strategy and Finance, Calyon

Jean-Yves Hocher, Head of Insurance, Chief Executive Officer, Predica

Jacques Lenormand, Group Head of Business Development in France

Jean-Frédéric de Leusse, Group Head of International business development, Head of International Retail Banking and Head of Private Banking

Marc Litzler, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Calyon

Gilles de Margerie, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Strategy

Bernard Michel, Head of the Property division and the Purchasing and Logistics department

Yves Perrier, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Calyon

Augustin de Romanet de Beaune, Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Deputy Head of Strategy

Alain Strub, Head of Risk Management and Permanent Controls

Patrick Valroff, Head of Specialised Financial Services, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Sofinco

→ 3

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→ COMPANY HISTORY

→ 1894

Creation of the first “*sociétés de crédit agricole*”, later named Local Banks.

→ 1899

Law grouping the Local Banks into Crédit Agricole Regional Banks.

→ 1920

Creation of the Office *National du Crédit Agricole*, which became *Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole* (CNCA) in 1926.

→ 1945

Creation of *Fédération Nationale du Crédit Agricole*.

→ 1988

Law mutualising the CNCA, which became a limited company owned by the Regional Banks and the Group's employees.

→ 1996

Acquisition of Banque Indosuez.

→ 1999

Acquisition of Sofinco and an initial stake in Crédit Lyonnais.

→ 2001

Reincorporation of CNCA as Crédit Agricole S.A., which was floated on the stock exchange on 14 December 2001.

→ 2003

Acquisition of Finaref and Crédit Lyonnais.

→ 2005

Presentation of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s three-year strategic development plan.

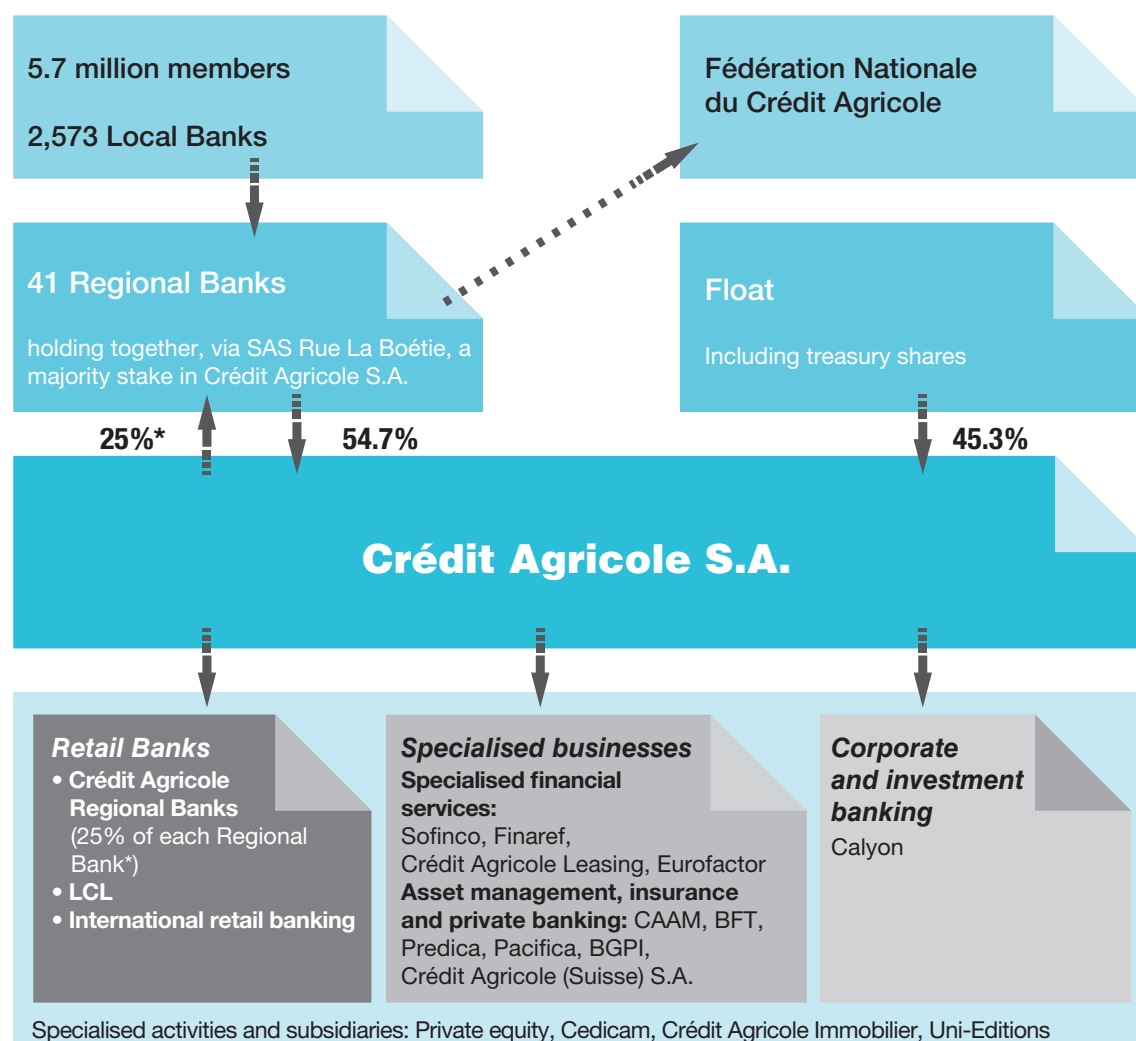
→ 2006

Significant development in international retail banking, with the acquisition of Emporiki Bank in Greece and the announced acquisitions of Cariparma, FriulAdria and 202 Banca Intesa branches in Italy.

→ ORGANISATION OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP AND CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

At 31/12/2006

The Crédit Agricole Group comprises Crédit Agricole S.A. and all the Regional and Local Banks.



* Excluding Caisse régionale de la Corse

→ 2006: A WINNING YEAR

Crédit Agricole S.A. continued to move towards the strategic goals set out in its 2006-2008 development plan, at a stepped-up pace. 2006 was a winning year. Underpinned by a dynamic policy of

innovation, the Group made major advances across all business lines. Abroad, the Group met its development plan goals in just one year, through active, targeted acquisitions.

→ STRENGTHENING LEADERSHIP IN RETAIL BANKING IN FRANCE THROUGH ACTIVE INNOVATION

**“Une relation durable, ça change la vie”
 (“A lasting relationship makes a big difference”)**

Crédit Agricole rolls out an array of new products and services

Throughout the year, Crédit Agricole launched new offerings in many areas, such as savings and insurance, financing of environmentally-friendly equipment, mortgage finance, services to small business customers and products designed to meet the special needs of young customers just entering the workforce. These ranges reflect the Group's determination to be a trusted partner to all customers – individuals, small businesses, farmers, companies and local authorities – in good times and in bad.

January

Two innovative savings products, Atout Vivactions and CodeBis.

March

Housing assistance with Good Loc', Prêts Verts 1^{er} Achat, etc.

April

Environmental range: twelve products and services for personal and small business customers and farmers.

May

A range of dedicated solutions and Le Prêt Repreneur for self-employed professionals and small businesses.

June

Key solutions for young people entering the workforce, to help them move into their own home, keep to their budget and save.

September

Quand Crédit Agricole assure, c'est rassurant! (It's reassuring to be insured by Crédit Agricole!) The innovative insurance range includes a death and disability insurance review, private health insurance with an Alternative Medicine option, long-term care insurance and Car Breakdown insurance.

“LCL, Demandez plus à votre argent” (“Ask your money to do more for you”)

LCL continued to assert its consumer-centric position, with the development of innovative product offerings paired with real commitments to customers, such as four-day loan approval for small businesses, banking for one euro a day for students, etc.

July

LCL unveils the new organisation of the network for “personal and small business customers”, which reinforces the role of the branch as the core of the business relationship. The network’s new organisation will also entail bolstering human resources support functions optimising the ‘bricks-and-mortar’ network.

October

LCL sets up 43 business centres in France to strengthen its corporate services network.

Successes

January

Finaref forms a commercial partnership with *La Maison de Valérie*, calling for the development of an array of financial services for the customers of this Redcats subsidiary.

February

LCL wins the “Top Com” silver award for 2006 (design section) for the design and implementation of its new visual identity. This recognition from professionals reinforces the success of the launch.

March

Crédit Agricole wins the exclusive distribution arrangement for *Compte d’Épargne Forestière*, a new regulated savings product targeting local authorities.

July

Téléshopping selects Finaref to develop its financing range. The new OKshopping private-label card enables Téléshopping customers to pay for their purchases while choosing their repayment terms.

September

Crédit Agricole wins the 2006 Corbeille d’Or award. This prize is recognition for the performance posted over a year by the bank’s entire range of mutual funds, which ranked first among all French retail banks.

Technological innovation and specialised business lines

June

- Crédit Agricole Private Equity launches the first venture capital fund dedicated to renewable energies together with equity and quasi-equity financing for infrastructures funded by public-private partnerships.
- Eurofactor unveils three commercial brands, each dedicated to a specific network of business providers, and enhances its range with the launch of Eurofactor Alliance.
- LCL introduces 100% online consumer finance: customers can apply for the full range of consumer loans online, seven days a week.
- Finaref innovates in remote selling of financial products with the electronic signature. This is a new stage in paperless transactions, which facilitates information flows without security risks.

November

Sofinco launches *ReceiveAndPay*, the new online payment system, with *Fia-Net*.

→ RAPID, TARGETED EXPANSION ABROAD

Retail Banking in Egypt

5 January: Crédit Agricole announces the acquisition of a controlling interest in EAB, the third largest privately-owned retail banking network in Egypt.

1 September 2006: Crédit Agricole Egypt is created following the merger of EAB with Calyon Egypt.

Bancassurance in Portugal

20 February: Crédit Agricole S.A. strengthens its partnership with Espírito Santo Financial Group by acquiring a 50% stake and taking control over the management of ESFG's life and non-life bancassurance subsidiaries in Portugal, Tranquilidade Vida and Espírito Santo Seguros. Tranquilidade Vida is No. 3 in life insurance in Portugal, with a 17.6% market share. Espírito Santo Seguros is one of the top ten insurance companies in Portugal.

Capital markets activities in Austria

7 February: Calyon acquires 100% of Omicron Invest Management GmbH, a fully licensed CDO management company based in Austria, with €1.5 billion in assets under management.

Retail Banking in Ukraine

24 March: Crédit Agricole announces the acquisition of Index Bank, with some 210,000 retail customers and 20,000 corporate and institutional clients.

1 September: acquisition completed, integration begins.

Retail banking in Serbia

September: Crédit Agricole S.A. increases its stake in Meridian Bank to 100%, after acquiring 71% of the bank in 2005.

Retail Banking in Greece

4 July: Crédit Agricole S.A. launches a cash offer for Emporiki Bank, Greece's fourth largest bank, in which it already owned a 8.8% interest.

16 August: Crédit Agricole S.A.'s bid for Emporiki is successful; it secures a 72% stake.

20 October: Anthony Crontiras is appointed as the new CEO.

10 November: the Joining Forces project is launched.

Consumer finance in Europe

6 February: Finaref and Alpha Crédit (Group Fortis) create Finalia, a jointly-owned consumer finance company in Belgium.

24 July: European partnership with the Fiat Group announced. A 50/50 joint venture will handle dealer financing, leasing and fleet management for Fiat Auto dealers, as well as retail auto financing. The joint venture operates in thirteen European countries with total assets of €13 billion.

28 December: the agreement is finalised. Sofinco acquires 50% of Fiat Auto Financial Services.

Developments in the USA

12 September: The Crédit Agricole Group obtains Financial Holding Company status, allowing it to develop its operations in the United States, in particular in sectors peripheral to strictly banking operations.

19 September: CASAM acquires Ursa Share capital LLC, which specialises in alternative management accounts. The company has been renamed CASAM Americas. In the USA, CASAM now has a fully operational, integrated company with two registered management advisory services subsidiaries.

Retail banking in Italy

11 October: Agreement on the acquisition of a branch network in Italy, as part of the merger of Banca Intesa and San Paolo Imi. Crédit Agricole will acquire control of the Cariparma and FriulAdria banks and will buy over 200 Banca Intesa branches. The network will comprise over 660 branches, nearly 90% of which are located in Northern Italy, in the country's wealthiest, fastest-growing regions. The deal will be completed during the first quarter of 2007.

→ A BOLD BRAND POLICY

After the merger with Crédit Lyonnais, a brand architecture was created to capitalise on the core name “Crédit Agricole”, with certain exceptions to preserve existing franchises or customer

niches. The same principle has been applied in developing foreign operations, with the use of the Group's graphics, namely the CA logo and colours, thereby creating a global ‘network effect’.

→ CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. BUSINESS LINES

→ SIX BUSINESS LINES

→ French retail banking - Regional Banks*

Contribution to net income*:
€748 million

Banking services for personal customers, farmers, small businesses, companies and public authorities, with a very strong regional presence.

The Regional Banks provide a full range of banking and financial products and services, including mutual funds (money market, bonds, equity), life insurance, lending (particularly mortgage loans and consumer finance), payment systems, banking-related services and wealth management. In addition to life insurance, they also provide a broad range of property & casualty and death & disability insurance.

These services are available both through the local branch network and electronic banking channels (interactive voice server, Internet, interactive TV and mobile phone).

- 20 million customers**
- 7,160 branches
- Market leader in: (source: Banque de France, company data)
 - ▶ personal deposits: 24%
 - ▶ personal loans: 22%
 - ▶ farming sector: 80%
 - ▶ small businesses: 27%

* Crédit Agricole S.A. accounts for 40 of the Regional Banks using the equity method (25%). Caisse Régionale de la Corse is not consolidated.

** Excl professional and corporate customers.

→ French retail banking - LCL

Net banking income:
€3.7 billion

Personal, small business and SME banking, with a strong focus on urban areas and a segmented customer approach.

LCL offers a full range of banking products and services, together with asset management, insurance and wealth management.

These services are available through multiple distribution channels, including branches, telephone, Internet, mobile phone and ATMs.

SMEs have their own dedicated network of commercial advisers through a corporate finance advisory service specifically geared to their needs.

- 6 million customers*
- 1,970 branches, including 50% in towns with over 200,000 inhabitants.

* Excl professional and corporate customers.

→ International retail banking

Net banking income of consolidated subsidiaries: €824 million

Contribution from companies accounted for by the equity method: €522 million.

Crédit Agricole S.A. holds a very strong position in retail banking in Europe, particularly in the euro zone, and, to a lesser extent, in Africa and the Middle East and Latin America.

In Italy, Crédit Agricole operates under the Cariparma and FriulAdria banners. A vast majority of these two networks' 663 branches is in Northern Italy. They serve over 1.4 million customers*.

In Greece, Crédit Agricole owns 72% of Emporiki, the No. 4 bank in that country. With 376 branches in Greece, Emporiki has a 10% market share and 1.5 million customers*.

Crédit Agricole also has a significant presence in Portugal, through its 23.8% stake in Banco Espírito Santo, the No. 3 local bank.

Outside the euro zone, Crédit Agricole operates in Serbia via Meridian Bank, Ukraine via Index Bank and Poland via Lukas S.A.

In Africa, Crédit Agricole S.A. owns Crédit du Maroc, Crédit Agricole Egypt and banks in seven countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, in Cameroon, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Congo, Madagascar and Djibouti.

Lastly, Crédit Agricole S.A. is active in Latin America, in Uruguay and Chile.

* Finalised acquisition at the beginning of 2007

→ Specialised financial services

Net banking income:
€2.6 billion

Consumer finance: a European leader with operations in 19 countries (source: company data).

Sofinco and Finaref specialise in consumer finance, distributed in France through retail outlets (cars, household equipment), a direct network of branches, and partnerships with the Regional Banks and LCL, as well as major retailers, mail order companies, car manufacturers and financial institutions (particularly insurance companies).

The consumer finance business operates in nineteen countries, in Europe and in Morocco.

- €49.5 billion in consumer finance outstandings.

Lease finance: No. 2 in France with CA Leasing (source: ASF)

A specialist in lease finance, rental and financing with services (cars and computer equipment) as well as public-private partnerships.

Leader in property leasing.

The Group also has a lease finance operation in Poland with EFL, leader in vehicle financing.

Lease finance outstandings: €12.7 billion

Factoring: No. 1 in France with Eurofactor (source: ASF); 23% market share

Eurofactor also has major positions in five European countries.

Factored receivables: €35 billion

→ Asset management, insurance and private banking

Net banking income:
€3.9 billion

Asset management: leader in mutual funds in France (source: Europerformance).

The Group's asset management business, which is conducted principally by the CAAM group, encompasses mutual funds for retail, corporate and institutional investors, and discretionary management services for corporate and institutional investors. Assets under management: €490 billion.

Insurance: number two insurer in France (source: FFSA)

Life insurance: number two life insurer in France (source: FFSA) offering investment and death & disability products to Regional Bank and LCL customers.

Assets under management: €168 billion.

Property & casualty insurance: a broad range of property & casualty insurance products for retail, farming and business customers, as well as banking-related insurance, sold through the Regional Banks and LCL.

Premium income: €1.5 billion

Private banking: the Crédit Agricole Group is a leading player in private banking, both in France where it is leader in the high net worth segment through BGPI, the Regional Banks and LCL, and internationally, with operations in Brazil, Spain, Monaco, Luxembourg and Switzerland (including its subsidiaries and branches in the Bahamas and Singapore).

Assets managed, excluding the Regional Banks and Life insurance premiums with LCL: €88 billion.

→ Corporate and investment banking - Calyon

Net banking income:
€5.5 billion

In corporate and investment banking, Calyon is among the top three in France and among the top ten in Europe, with operations in 55 countries.

Capital markets and investment banking encompasses capital markets, brokerage and investment banking. The capital markets business operates in the world's key financial centres and is divided into seven product lines: foreign exchange, commodities, fixed-income derivatives, debt capital markets, credit derivatives, equity derivatives and treasury. The brokerage business has three subsidiaries: Cheuvreux which has a strong presence in Europe; CLSA, leader in the Asia-Pacific markets; and Calyon Financial, a world leader in options and futures brokerage. Investment banking encompasses corporate finance activities (mergers & acquisitions and equity capital markets).

Financing activities cover structured finance, loan syndication and corporate banking. Structured finance covers the full spectrum of asset and export financing throughout the world, including project finance, aircraft and ship finance, international trade finance, property and hotel finance acquisition financing. Corporate banking is in charge of commercial banking operations, with a full range of value-added products and services.

→ FRENCH RETAIL BANKING - CRÉDIT AGRICOLE REGIONAL BANKS

Business and organisation

The Crédit Agricole Regional Banks are co-operative entities and fully-fledged banks. They provide a full range of banking and financial products and services to personal customers, farmers, small businesses, companies and local authorities. They have a network of 7,160 branches plus 7,500 in-store cash points which provide Crédit Agricole customers with basic banking services.

The Regional Banks have a leading position in almost all areas of the retail banking market in France. They take about 24% of the personal banking market with 20 million customers (source: Bank of France). In the business market, 34% of all SMEs bank with the Group (source: TNS - Sofrès).

The Regional Banks continue to broaden their product and service offering, working in close association with Crédit Agricole S.A. and its financing subsidiaries. They provide a comprehensive range of banking and financial products and services including deposits and savings, equity, bond and mutual fund investments, life insurance, lending (particularly mortgage loans and consumer finance), payment systems and property & casualty insurance. These services are available both through the local branch network and electronic banking channels (interactive voice server, Internet, interactive TV and mobile phone).

Where it will improve their financial structure and competitiveness, some Regional Banks are merging in order to provide their customers with a better quality of service. The number of Regional Banks has fallen from 94 in 1988 to 41 at 31 December 2006. Each merger is carefully planned and prepared to ensure that Crédit Agricole preserves its local roots and continues to provide a high-quality local service.

Sixteen Regional Banks have raised funds in the financial markets by issuing listed "Certificats Coopératifs d'Investissement", a form of non-voting shares.

Crédit Agricole S.A. owns 25% of each Regional Bank (with the exception of Caisse Régionale de la Corse).

Events in 2006

After adopting a position based on building a lasting relationship in mid-2005, the Regional Banks deployed significant efforts throughout 2006. They generated robust business growth underpinned by launching new, useful products tailored to meet customer requirements.

Two new savings and life insurance products for personal customers were successfully introduced. Codebis enables customers to invest cash at attractive rates and Atout Vivactions offers an investment in European equities with a profit lock-in feature. Other winning products include *L'Autre Carte*, offering the essential services of a bank card, new offerings for customers' children with Mozaïc Micro, Mozaïc Permis and the Tiwi passbook, property loans for which the range is among the most comprehensive in the market, offering adjustable instalments, special terms and conditions for moderate-income first-time home buyers, and access to the zero-interest loan. In property & casualty insurance, an array of new policies was rolled out, including comprehensive homeowner's insurance that covers counselling in case of loss, breakdown insurance for motorists covering all breakdowns without any deductible or qualifying period, long-term care insurance that pays benefits when the policyholder is no longer able to care for himself.

As the leading provider of bancassurance to farmers, Crédit Agricole continues to develop innovative products for these customers, such as personal accident insurance. For small business customers, the Regional Banks launched *Prêt à piloter*, an innovative financing solution that adjusts to fluctuations in the company's business. Crédit Agricole continues to support its corporate customers in their foreign operations and has enhanced its range of custom-tailored services for small and mid-size companies. Lastly, as a leading operator in local authority and public housing financing, Crédit Agricole is a frontrunner in public/private partnerships as a provider of financing for hospitals, police stations and schools.

With their new positioning, the Regional Banks can provide support to all customers at all times of their life, with appropriate products for the circumstances.

→ FRENCH RETAIL BANKING - LCL

Since mid-2004, LCL's 24,000 employees have been involved in an ambitious corporate strategic plan designed to build a unique banking model that is highly differentiated from that of its rivals. LCL, which operates under its own brand name launched in August 2005, is the only domestic branch bank in France to focus exclusively on retail banking for personal and business customers.

Business and organisation

LCL has set up a structure that is consistent with its strategic objectives, namely its priority of stepping up business development. Its organisation, which also takes account of the new regulations on internal control, consists of three divisions: the branch network dedicated to personal and small business customers, private banking and corporate banking.

With six million customers, personal banking is LCL's core business. It provides all retail customers with a full range of products and services covering all their needs in savings, investments, consumer finance, personal loans, mortgage loans, payment systems, insurance and advice. To meet these customers' needs for local service and availability, LCL enhances its multichannel distribution range on an ongoing basis. LCL has a network of 1,970 branches and 3,000 ATMs across France. They are being automated and renovated under a vast programme to be phased in over three years at a cost of €130 million a year. LCL also offers a full, structured range of remote banking services by phone, with its central interactive voice server, *Accueil Conseil en Ligne*, by mobile phone (account information available over mobile internet and SMS via *LCL Avertis*), and over the internet. The internet offering includes the Personal Banking section of LCL's website for online distribution of products and services for retail customers and LCL Interactif for consulting and/or managing accounts and securities portfolios. Customers can also use LCL's online bank, e.LCL, to access all products and services wherever they may be in the world. Online bank customers also have a personal adviser who can be contacted by e-mail or telephone.

To meet the expectations of its 300,000 small business customers, LCL dedicates nearly 1,200 advisers across France to tradespeople, small retailers, the professions, farmers and small businesses. A personal adviser serves as a single point of contact to help these customers manage their daily affairs and achieve their business and personal projects through a diversified offering.

LCL's 25,000 corporate and institutional customers have a dedicated nationwide network of specialist advisers. For corporate customers,

there are sixteen regional divisions and sixty-five branches, while institutional customers have a Paris branch and nine regional centres. Their activities are broken down into two main areas: commercial banking, offering a broad range of products and services for these customers' routine operations and needs, and corporate finance to provide support for their major projects, which specialises in LBOs/MBOs and mergers and acquisitions.

Events in 2006

As part of the Crescendo corporate strategic plan, LCL stepped up its efforts to attract and retain customers while refocusing its organisation on customer expectations and needs.

With the support of intensive advertising, the LCL brand continued to boost its recognition in the banking sector in France. Six out of every ten French people now know the name LCL. By asserting its new marketing position, which is underpinned by tangible advantages and clearly defined commitments, LCL has built a springboard for expanding the customer base. LCL was the first bank with a nationwide network to offer consumers the ability to apply for and obtain credit entirely online and bank accounts for students for €1. LCL also offers new accountholders a 5% refund on their electric bill if they authorise payment by direct deduction from their LCL account. For small businesses customers, LCL guarantees that loan applications will be approved within two days and that the funds will be available two days after that. If it fails to meet this commitment, it will refund up to €400 in loan application fees.

During the year, the Bank's three main business lines (branch banking, private banking, corporate banking) laid new groundwork for their respective organisations based on their own business activities but with common goals: to get closer to customers and increase the level of responsibility and independence of branch managers and corporate centre managers. These organisations became operational in early 2007. In the short term, they will enhance each business line's contribution to expanding revenues and earnings.

In addition, the system of management by major customer process developed under the Crescendo plan enhances business development by improving the level of quality as perceived by customers, while structuring the actions of advisors, support units and back offices.

→ INTERNATIONAL RETAIL BANKING

Crédit Agricole S.A. has a substantial presence in retail banking in Europe and around the Mediterranean area, and, to a lesser extent, in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and Latin America.

After the acquisitions in 2006, the Group has 27,000 employees serving 4.7 million customers in 19 countries through 1,900 branches.

Events in 2006

Crédit Agricole significantly strengthened its international presence in 2006. After making several acquisitions in Egypt, Portugal and the Ukraine, it expanded its footprint in Greece and Italy.

In August, Crédit Agricole successfully completed its bid for Emporiki Bank, the No. 2 branch bank network in Greece and the No. 4 domestic bank in terms of market share, with about 10% of all personal and business customers.

Following the Banca Intesa/San Paolo Imi merger, Crédit Agricole S.A. signed an agreement with Banca Intesa to acquire Cariparma and FriulAdria along with some 200 branches, thereby creating an entity with 663 branches and a strong concentration in Italy's wealthiest regions.

In Spain, Crédit Agricole S.A. also strengthened its partnership with Espirito Santo in June by increasing its direct interest in the bank to 10.8%.

In Eastern Europe, it continued its strategy of organic growth through its subsidiaries in Poland, Serbia and the Ukraine with a view to strengthening the business franchise.

In North Africa, Crédit du Maroc stepped up growth by opening of 19 new branches and launching specialised products and services in segments that hold significant potential. In Egypt, the merger of Egyptian American Bank (acquired in February 2006) and Calyon Egypt resulted in the creation of Crédit Agricole Egypt, the No. 4 private bank in that country.

→ SPECIALISED FINANCIAL SERVICES

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s specialised financial services business line encompasses consumer finance, lease finance and factoring.

Consumer finance

Sofinco

Sofinco has operations in France and nine other countries, mostly in Europe.

In France, Sofinco provides its customers and partners with a comprehensive range of consumer finance products, including repayment loans, revolving credit and hire purchase products. Its lending products are accompanied by an array of insurance options and other services, such as cards, maintenance, extended warranty, assistance and loyalty programmes.

Sofinco distributes its products through four channels: directly under the Sofinco brand, at point of sale in retail outlets, through business introducers, and through partnerships with major national groups, mostly car manufacturers, retail chains and financial institutions (banking and insurance), with or without a shareholder relationship. Sofinco also manages revolving credit facilities and car loans on behalf of the Regional Banks, as well as LCL's entire consumer finance book (revolving credit and bank loans).

Abroad, Sofinco's business activities and products are similar to those in France, drawing on local skills to support its own expertise. At end-December 2006, Sofinco has operations in nine countries: Germany (Creditplus), Spain (Finconsum), Greece (Emporiki Credicom), Hungary (Credigen), Italy (Agos), Netherlands (Ribank), Portugal (Credibom), Czech Republic (Credium) and Morocco (Wafasalaf). Sofinco provides support for Crédit Agricole's Polish subsidiary, Lukas, in developing its consumer finance business and owns 50% of Fiat Auto Financial Services in partnership with Fiat.

Lukas

Lukas is the leading consumer finance company in Poland. It enjoys an excellent brand image and a strong presence in its market, with 123 credit centres in operation at the end of 2006.

Finaref

Finaref is the leader in private-label cards and distance selling of financial products.

It has two complementary areas of expertise: consumer credit and insurance. Finaref develops and distributes financial services for customers of its partner stores and companies (La Redoute, Fnac, Printemps, Club Méditerranée, Surcouf, Verbaudet, Cyrillus, etc.)

in France and abroad. It has a multi-channel distribution strategy, which combines direct sales (call centres and e-commerce sites) with a network of 250 in-store outlets.

Finaref has built up an insurance business and has created a multilingual administration centre in Ireland, which can handle business from all European Union countries. Its insurance offering is mostly consumer finance related, including loan insurance, products related to goods sold by the retail stores (extended warranty, replacement value) and death and disability insurance. These insurance operations are included in the Group's Insurance business line.

Outside France, Finaref has a structured network in Belgium and Northern Europe (Sweden, Finland, Norway and Denmark).

Lease finance

Crédit Agricole Leasing

Crédit Agricole Leasing provides lease finance solutions to companies, small businesses, farmers and local authorities to finance their investment in new assets. In France, it ranks number one in property leasing, number two in equipment leasing and rental, and number one in Sofergie energy financing (source: ASF, company data).

BUSINESS AND ORGANISATION

Through its dedicated subsidiaries, each with their own sales network, Crédit Agricole Leasing boasts the most comprehensive offering in the market, encompassing:

- public sector and public authority equipment financing (Fip);
- energy conservation and production and environmental projects (Unifergie);
- information systems leasing and management of computer installations (Etica); and
- corporate car fleet rental and management (Ucalease).

Crédit Agricole Leasing has forged partnerships with over 1,000 equipment manufacturers and distributors, who offer their customers financing solutions. In equipment and property leasing, Crédit Agricole Leasing also has its own sales offices dedicated to customers of the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks, LCL and HSBC and its subsidiaries in France.

EFL

EFL is No. 1 in leasing Poland, with a 13.5% market share.

Factoring

Eurofactor

Eurofactor is the leading integrated factoring network in Europe. It supports companies in their development by devising trade receivables management solutions tailored to their strategy, business sector, size and customer profile in both France and abroad. It also has a pan-European offering.

BUSINESS AND ORGANISATION

Eurofactor provides its customers with a local service through a team of professionals who understand their country's economic, cultural and legal specifics, drawing on its exclusive European network across Germany, Benelux, Spain, Portugal and the United Kingdom, its holdings in Morocco and Tunisia, and its membership of the International Factors Group (IFG), which has 60 partners in 35 different countries.

Apart from trade receivables management, Eurofactor now offers a syndication solution in France which has already proved successful in the Anglo-Saxon countries. Capitalising on its success, Eurofactor has extended its offering to include debt recovery, a completely confidential service that helps customers recover their debts and reduce their payment periods without having to develop their own in-house expertise.

Eurofactor has developed an open model with its various partners in the factoring market, which include branch banks (about 50% of its business in France), networks of business introducers in France and Europe, partners in Europe, and trade organisations and related businesses and associations.

International business accounts for 36% of factored receivables.

Events in 2006

During 2006, the business line made strategic advances in its three sectors, with innovation and robust business momentum supporting its market-leading positions in France and strengthening its presence abroad. The partnership forged with Fiat Auto at the end of the year has expanded its presence in consumer credit to include 19 European countries.

In consumer credit, the Group scored a number of commercial achievements in 2006. 200,000 customers acquired the new card VISA launched by Sofinco during the year. Sofinco launched *Crédit Lift* for sub-prime customers, while also expanding its presence in the sailing and recreational vehicle markets. At the end of the year, the launch of the innovative *ReceiveAndPay* payment service enhanced the company's e-commerce related activities. To reinforce its leadership in private-label cards, Finaref introduced two major innovations: an electronic signature solution in France that enables Finaref customers with internet access to sign Visa card contracts

online and the first renewable contactless credit card in Denmark with the Fona retail chain.

Lukas, the leader in consumer credit in Poland, became No. 1 in bank cards in that country.

Crédit Agricole Leasing significantly bolstered its positions in all leasing segments. It is a major player in information systems leasing and long-term rentals and in sustainable development and public sector finance.

EFL, the leader in leasing in Poland, developed a property leasing business during the year.

In factoring, Eurofactor launched two new trade names, Crédit Agricole Factoring and LCL Factoring, and a new visual identity. It is developing an asset-based lending business for financing backed by assets other than receivables. European Pass, its European-wide finance and centralised receivables management solution, has encountered significant success.

→ ASSET MANAGEMENT, INSURANCE AND PRIVATE BANKING

Asset management, securities and issuer services

Asset management

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s asset management business is conducted mainly through Crédit Agricole Asset Management and its subsidiaries. It also owns BFT, which offers institutional investors, companies, banks and local authorities tailored financial products and services.

BUSINESS AND ORGANISATION

Crédit Agricole Asset Management is responsible for developing and managing investment products and asset allocation services for French and international retail, corporate and institutional investors. CAAM has a multi-disciplinary arm (traditional investment, employees savings), as well as specialist investment companies. It offers its expertise to French and international institutional investors, corporations, individuals and small businesses. It is highly reputed in the market for its expertise, which has won a large number of awards.

With €490 billion in assets under management (excl. Italy) at end-2006, CAAM is among the top European players.

Products are distributed through the Crédit Agricole and LCL branch networks, and through approved partners. CAAM is also developing its own commercial capability in France and abroad to target corporates, institutional investors and distribution partners.

CAAM takes a «multi-local» approach, with eight international asset management centres in Paris, London, Milan, Madrid, Chicago, Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo and Seoul. The group has direct sales and marketing capability in France and six other countries to provide an even better local service.

Six specialist investment companies complete the group:

- Socially-responsible investment (SRI): I.D.E.A.M.;
- Alternative investment: Systeia Capital Management;

- Alternative multi-manager investment: CAAM AI;
- Structured investment: CASAM, a joint venture with Calyon;
- Property and land investment: Crédit Agricole Asset Management Real Estate;
- Active investment: CPR Asset Management.

EVENTS IN 2006

2006 was a year of growth, with nearly €46 billion of new funds collected (excl. Italy), one third of them abroad. This performance is tied closely to the launch of new products designed to enhance both the branch network offering, such as funds with a profit lock-in feature (Atout Vivactions) or with an evolving or «stepped» management system (Egeris target CAC 7000), and to institutional (CMM Volatilité Actions) or international investors.

In employee share savings schemes, Pactéo, an application designed and developed by CREELIA, was sold to a software publisher and operating services provider. It is now the benchmark system in the industry.

In September, CASAM acquired Ursa, a US holding company that specialises in alternative management accounts.

Abroad, CAAM will significantly increase its presence in Italy following the Banca Intesa/San Paolo IMI merger, the settlement of the December 2005 acquisition of Nextra, and the creation of a new CAAM Sgr that will manage assets for customers of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Italian branch network. In Spain, CAAM is now the leading foreign management company. CAAM also expanded its footprint in the Asia-Pacific and Middle East regions by opening new offices in Australia and Abu Dhabi.

Investor services: CACEIS

BUSINESS AND ORGANISATION

In 2005, Crédit Agricole and the Caisse d'Epargne group combined their investor services activities (CA-IS and IXIS IS respectively) to create CACEIS. Through this partnership, the Group has created a

leading player in depository activities, custody, fund administration and issuer services, all of which are now housed under a single brand, CACEIS Investor Services.

The new entity is jointly and equally owned by Crédit Agricole S.A. and Natixis. It has operations in six European countries (France, Luxembourg, Spain, Belgium, Ireland and the Netherlands).

Insurance

Predica

BUSINESS AND ORGANISATION

Created in 1986, Predica is the Crédit Agricole Group's life insurance subsidiary. The merger with Union des Assurances Fédérales (UAF) on 30 June 2004 helped Predica strengthen its leading positions: number one bancassurer and number two life insurer in France (source: FFSA).

Predica's life and personal risk insurance offerings are designed to meet the diversified needs of personal customers, private banking customers, farmers, small businesses and companies. Its products are distributed by through bank branch networks:

- Crédit Agricole Regional Banks;
- LCL branches;
- BGP Indosuez for private banking clients; and
- other networks: La Médicale de France, which specialises in the healthcare professions and a network of independent wealth management advisers through UAF Patrimoine.

The Group exports its expertise abroad and is expanding its international business, either with banking partners or directly with Group entities that already have operations in the countries concerned.

Pacifica

BUSINESS AND ORGANISATION

Pacifica, the Group's property & casualty insurance subsidiary created in 1990, is one of the top ten players in personal insurance in France. Its main aim is to develop products that complement its banking and financial services.

Pacifica initially focused on the personal market, offering Crédit Agricole Group customers a full range of insurance products to meet their needs at all times of their lives: motor, household, private healthcare, legal protection, personal accident, and also insurance for motorcycles, caravans, hunting, yachting, etc...

Pacifica then capitalised on Crédit Agricole's experience and strong position in the business world. In 2001, it launched a comprehensive offering for active and retired farmers and is now the third largest insurer to the French agriculture industry (source: FFSA, company). Pacifica is now attacking the small business market (tradespeople, shopkeepers and the professions).

Events in 2006

With business in force of €162 billion at end-2006, Predica confirmed its position as the leader in bancassurance in France. The company delivered an excellent performance in life insurance, with €23 billion in premium income, retirement savings, with 35% of all PERP personal pension plans, and individual whole life insurance.

In bancassurance, Pacifica's revenue growth was among the highest in the sector, driven by its ongoing efforts to innovate its ranges and to enhance their clarity.

Private banking

Business and organisation

The Group's private banking activities are now entirely housed within Crédit Agricole Private Bank, following completion of the mergers between the various international units belonging to Crédit Lyonnais and Crédit Agricole. These mergers were planned according to local positions and have helped strengthen the Group's position in the key private banking centres.

In France, the "Premium" project has strengthened collaboration between the various Crédit Agricole Group units involved in private banking (excluding LCL): the Regional Banks, the new private banking platform structured around Banque de Gestion Privée Indosuez (BGPI), and its asset management company Gestion Privée Indosuez (GPI), and the business lines that provide investment products and services. LCL still runs its private banking operations on an autonomous basis.

The private banking arm holds leading positions in international markets. In Switzerland, Crédit Agricole (Suisse) S.A. is now the number two foreign private bank in the country, with €31 billion in assets under management (source: Company). In Luxembourg, Crédit Agricole Luxembourg now manages more than €10 billion of assets, putting it among the leading local private banking groups.

In Monaco, CFM is market leader with €9 billion in assets under management (source: Company).

The Group also has a significant presence in the United States (Miami), Spain and Brazil.

→ CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANKING - CALYON

Calyon is one of Europe's top ten investment banks.

Business and organisation

With operations in 55 countries, Calyon focuses on major corporate clients and financial institutions throughout the world, offering them a comprehensive range of financial products and a powerful, extensive international network. About two thirds of Calyon's business is outside France. In France, customers outside Paris and customers of the Regional Banks and LCL have access to capital markets and investment banking expertise through Calyon's branches.

Calyon's business is organised into two divisions: capital markets and investment banking, and financing activities.

Capital markets and investment banking encompasses capital markets, brokerage and investment banking:

- the capital markets business operates in the world's key financial centres and has strong positions in Europe, Japan and the United States. It is divided into seven product lines: foreign exchange, commodities, fixed-income derivatives, debt capital markets, credit derivatives, equity derivatives, and treasury;
- the brokerage business has three subsidiaries, all with first-class positions: Cheuvreux is Calyon's European broker and is ranked best research house in France by Institutional Investors; CLSA, leader in the Asia - Pacific markets, offers brokerage, investment banking and private placement services through a team of over 800 professionals across Asia; Calyon Financial is a world leader in options and futures brokerage;
- investment banking encompasses corporate finance activities for major clients: mergers and acquisitions, equity capital markets. Calyon's investment bank operates in France and Europe through offices in Milan, Madrid and Frankfurt, and in North and South America through its New York office.

Financing activities cover structured finance, loan syndication and corporate banking:

- structured finance provides high value-added lending and advisory services throughout the world across the entire spectrum of asset and export financing, including project finance, aircraft and ship finance, international trade finance, property and hotel finance and acquisition finance;

- in loan syndication, Calyon has the capability to handle syndication deals from €100 million upwards;
- Corporate Banking & Services (CBS) provides a full range of products and services drawing on the expertise of Calyon's business lines, as well as the capacity of the branch networks (Regional Banks and LCL) and the Group's specialised subsidiaries (lease finance, asset management, factoring, etc.).

Calyon's senior bank advisers based in Paris and Europe are responsible for client relationships. They are supported by business line expertise and Calyon's international branches and subsidiaries.

Events in 2006

In a rather favourable climate, Calyon delivered robust business growth while sharply improving its productivity, which is now on a par with that of its direct rivals.

This performance was attributable mainly to:

- the recovery in capital market activities, underpinned by solid business momentum with financial institutions. All business lines contributed to this: treasury and securitisation operations were reinforced operationally and geographically, the equity derivatives business continued to expand, and the fixed-income business deployed its technology and products across all Group locations. Calyon retained a leading position in credit derivatives;
- Calyon's brokerage business turned in a handsome performance, with a broader, more complete range than that of its direct rivals, through its three brokers, Cheuvreux, CLSA and Calyon Financial ;
- lastly, Calyon's new, larger dimension enabled it fully to tap its expertise in structured finance, in which it is a world leader. In 2006, the strongest growth area was international trade, which encompasses trade, commodities, export and acquisition finance.

During the year, Calyon also broadened its international network. It opened two new branches in India, thereby increasing the number of branches in that country to six, and new sales offices in Libya and Kazakhstan. It converted local offices in Belgium, Poland and Slovakia into branches and secured approval to create a subsidiary in Algeria. In the USA, Calyon obtained Financial Holding Company (FHC) status under the Bank Holding Company Act.

→ SPECIALISED BUSINESSES AND SUBSIDIARIES

Crédit Agricole Private equity and corporate finance

€2.3 billion in funds under management.

350 equity investments.

Crédit Agricole Capital Investissement & Finance encompasses the private equity and midcap corporate finance activities.

Crédit Agricole Private Equity

Crédit Agricole Private Equity, a proprietary asset management company, is dedicated to acquiring direct interests in unlisted companies. It is active in venture capital (new technologies and life sciences), expansion capital, LBOs and mezzanine financing.

In 2006, the private equity business line introduced a number of new products:

- Capenergie, the first venture capital fund dedicated to renewable energy;
- Meridiam Infrastructure in equity and quasi-equity financing for infrastructures financed by private-sector/public sector partnerships;
- Exitis, solutions for adding liquidity to investment portfolios.

Idia Agricapital

Idia Agricapital works with companies in the farming and agrifoods industry and with cooperative farm groups to provide private equity (expansion capital, LBO/MBO finance). It also manages financial and forest groups and acquires majority interests in wine domains.

Sodica

Sodica specialises in midcap deals. It provides advisory services to corporate executives in their M&A and divestment projects and in financial engineering. It is a leader in midcap mergers and acquisitions and is also developing a stock market engineering business. Sodica helps its clients bring their projects to fruition both in France and abroad.

Cedicam

Cedicam, the Group's cash management and payments subsidiary, is involved in operational and strategic activities.

Cash management and payments platform

Cedicam is responsible for the Group's cash management and payment systems.

In payment systems, Cedicam is active mainly in electronic banking. It is responsible for personalising and issuing bank cards for the Regional Banks, as well as certain Sofinco and Finaref private-label cards. Cedicam is also in charge of overseeing the Group's electronic banking system.

In cash management, it designs and manages the Group's internal trading systems, as well as access to trading, clearing and settlement systems both in France and abroad. It oversees and handles cash centralisation activities for the Group's banks. Under mandate from Crédit Agricole S.A., Cedicam manages accounts opened with Crédit Agricole S.A. and those opened by Crédit Agricole S.A. with foreign banks. It is also in charge of Group cash management for Crédit Agricole's accounts with the "*Banque de France*".

A key player in payment systems

Cedicam is active in payment systems security: It manages and coordinates efforts to combat electronic banking fraud, organises the security of online banking services and online payments and handles the certification and security of online trades by businesses.

Cedicam also represents the Group's interests in interbanking operations through its involvement in drawing up standards governing its activities in France and in Europe.

The Crédit Agricole Group and SEPA

The Single European Payment Area (SEPA) will come into being in January 2008. It will enable all economic agents within the Area to make and receive payments in euros under the same conditions as those now prevailing in their home country.

To achieve this aim, the *European Payment Council* (EPC) has defined the conditions under which banks will exchange payment instructions for three specific instruments: the SEPA Credit Transfer Scheme (SCT), SEPA Direct Deposit Scheme (SDD) and the SEPA Cards Framework (SCF).

As a European banking group, Crédit Agricole has laid the groundwork not only for handling SEPA payments as from 1 January 2008, but also to provide support to its clients, particularly its business customers, in this migration, which opens up a wealth of new opportunities for them. Cedicam is in charge of managing and coordinating this work within the Group.

Crédit Agricole Immobilier

As Crédit Agricole S.A.'s property arm, Crédit Agricole Immobilier is the umbrella for all of the Group's real estate-related businesses other than mortgage finance.

Crédit Agricole Immobilier is active in all real estate markets, including office, residential and commercial property, hotels, industrial sites, warehouses and public facilities, in France and in Europe.

In 2006, the Group set up regional bases in Nantes, Marseille and Toulouse and acquired LITHO Promotion, a real estate developer in Toulouse.

Crédit Agricole Immobilier has subsidiaries active in six businesses.

Property development and investment

Unimo, a Crédit Agricole Immobilier subsidiary, arranges, carries out and markets residential and commercial real estate programmes involving new construction or major rehabilitation for private customers and institutional investors.

Unimo is also a partner to the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks and to Calyon through the acquisition of equity interests in residential projects in the French regions.

Property management and investment advisory services

Through the Unibiens subsidiary, the property management and investment advisory services arm offers complete services for defining an investment strategy, finding investment property, negotiating and financing deals, and managing real estate assets and funds.

Public and private sector contracting management

Crédit Agricole Immobilier is active in contracting management. It carries out all missions needed for programme engineering, definition, arrangement and project implementation.

Aeprim, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Crédit Agricole Immobilier, is responsible for carrying out these missions on behalf of public contractors. It is also active in operational urban planning and development.

Rental property management

Through Unibiens, Crédit Agricole Immobilier offers property management, marketing and technical management to owners of both commercial and residential property. All rental management processes are ISO-9001 certified.

Property used in operations

Crédit Agricole Immobilier is responsible for administrative and technical management of the buildings used and owned by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group in the Ile-de-France region.

Crédit Agricole Immobilier also provides facility management services, including technical maintenance, general maintenance and construction work for property owners or tenants outside the Group.

Transactions

Crédit Agricole Immobilier Transactions was created at the end of 2004. It sells and rents new and existing residential and commercial property in the Ile-de-France region.

Uni-Editions

Uni-Editions is Crédit Agricole S.A.'s publishing subsidiary

It publishes a number of special-interest magazines for the consumer market. Of its fifty employees, half are assigned to sales, administration and accounting and half work in the editorial department. Uni-Editions also has a news agency that offers the Regional Banks a wide array of newsletters and guides covering special topics of interest to their customers.

A wide array of titles

Dossier Familial, Uni-Éditions' flagship title, confirmed its position as France's leading non-free monthly magazine, with paid circulation of 1,230,000. *Détente Jardin* celebrated its tenth anniversary with its autumn issue and is now the most popular gardening magazine in France, with average paid circulation of 269,500 in 2005-2006. *Maison Créative* celebrated its fifth anniversary at the beginning of the year and ranks second behind *Art and Décoration* in the home/decoration category. *Régal* is making its mark in the culinary and gastronomy category.

Several projects are on the drawing board for 2007, most notably the launch of *I comm info*, a practical monthly news magazine patterned on the same format as *Dossier Familial* but targeting LCL customers.

→ 4 MANAGEMENT REPORT



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→ PRESENTATION OF THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. GROUP'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

→ CHANGES TO ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND METHODS: APPLICATION OF IAS/IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The introductory note to the 2006 consolidated financial statements sets out the regulatory framework and highlights comparability issues with the figures for 2005.

Since 1 January 2005, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Statements (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union at the balance sheet date.

The IFRSs applicable to the annual financial statements and reporting information at 31 December 2006 include new standards and new interpretations adopted by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) that were mandatory at 31 December 2006 and approved by the European Union. The standards consist of those used to prepare the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2005, plus those that became mandatory for the first time in 2006. The differences relate to:

- the revision of IAS 19 (employee benefits) regarding actuarial gains and losses and group plans;

- the revision of IAS 39 (financial instruments) regarding cash flow hedges on future intra-group transactions and the conditions for using the fair value option;
- the revision of IAS 39 (financial instruments) and IFRS 4 (insurance contracts) relating to financial guarantee contracts;
- IFRIC 4 (determining whether an arrangement contains a lease);
- the amendment of IAS 21 regarding the net investment in a foreign entity.

These new arrangements are described in Note 1 to the financial statements, "Principles and methods applicable in the Group", which provides a description of the main accounting principles and methods used by the Group and their mode of application.

They did not have a significant impact on the financial statements during the period.

The Group did not apply optional standards and interpretations in 2006.

→ CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

The Group's scope of consolidation at end-December 2006 comprised 426 subsidiaries and holdings, compared with 421 at end-December 2005. Notes 12 and 3.1 to the published financial statements present the Group's scope of consolidation and changes to the scope during the year.

The main changes in the scope of consolidation between 2005 and 2006 were a result of:

- Crédit Agricole S.A.'s acquisition of a 56% stake in Egyptian American Bank (EAB) on 22 February 2006. From that date, EAB has been fully consolidated in the Crédit Agricole S.A. group's financial statements. The combination of EAB's operations with those of Calyon Bank (Egypt) gave rise to Crédit Agricole Egypt on 1 September 2006;

- Crédit Agricole S.A.'s successful takeover bid for Emporiki Bank of Greece S.A. (Emporiki) in mid August 2006. Crédit Agricole now has a 72% stake in Emporiki, with Crédit Agricole S.A. owning 67% and Sacam International, held by the Regional banks, 5%. Emporiki has been fully consolidated in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s accounts since the takeover (i.e. for four and a half months in 2006);
- the acquisition of 100% of Index Bank (JSC IndexBank HVB) in Ukraine. The deal was completed on 31 August 2006 and Index Bank has been fully consolidated since the third quarter of 2006;
- transactions giving Crédit Agricole S.A. majority control of ESFG (Espírito Santo Financial Group)'s bancassurance subsidiaries in Portugal, completed on 27 June 2006. Tranquilidade Vida (renamed BES Vida) has been fully consolidated (61.9% interest) since 27 June 2006. Until that date, the unit had been accounted for under the equity method (29.7% stake). Espírito Santo Seguros (renamed

BES Seguros) has been fully consolidated since the third quarter of 2006 following Crédit Agricole S.A.'s purchase of a 56% stake.

Predica's sale of its minority stake in Partran/Tranquilidade to ESFG resulted in a disposal gain;

- a 50/50 consumer finance joint venture was set up with the Fiat group and called Fiat Auto Financial Services (FAFS). This unit is in charge of managing Fiat Auto's main financial activities in Europe. Since the agreement was not finalised until 28 December 2006, only FAFS' balance sheet was proportionally consolidated in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s 2006 financial statements;
- acquisition by CASAM (Crédit Agricole Structured Asset Management) of 100% of Ursa Capital LLC, a US holding company specialising in alternative managed accounts and renamed CASAM Americas LLC. This unit was fully consolidated in the fourth quarter of 2006, along with its five subsidiaries (Lyra Capital LLC, Lyra Partners LLC, Starview Capital Management (renamed CASAM Advisers LLC), CASAM Cayman Ltd, CASAM US holding Inc.);
- the creation of CACEIS (Crédit Agricole - Caisse d'Epargne Investor Services) on 1 July 2005, combining the securities services business lines of the Crédit Agricole and Caisse d'Epargne groups. CACEIS is owned 50/50 by Crédit Agricole S.A. and CNCE and has been proportionally consolidated in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s accounts since the third quarter of 2005. CA-IS (Crédit Agricole Investor Services) and Fastnet were fully consolidated in the financial statements for the first half of 2005.

The operations that the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group had spun off into CA-IS and Fastnet were gradually transferred to CACEIS. In 2006, Ixis AF was absorbed by Fastnet France (which became CACEIS Fastnet), EEF was absorbed by CA-IS Corporate Trust (renamed CACEIS Corporate Trust), and Ixis Investor Services merged with CACEIS Bank on 1 October 2006;

- Crédit Agricole S.A.'s acquisition of Serbian bank Meridian Bank A.D. A 71% stake was acquired in late June 2005, followed by the remaining 29% in September 2006 through a tender offer. This unit, renamed Meridian Bank CA Group, has been fully consolidated since the fourth quarter of 2005;

- Crédit Agricole Asset Management's acquisition of a 65% stake of Nextra Investment Management ("Nextra"), a subsidiary of Banca Intesa. As the agreement was not concluded until the very end of 2005 (22 December), the acquisition of this stake had no impact on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s 2005 consolidated earnings. Only Nextra's balance sheet was proportionally consolidated in the Crédit Agricole S.A. accounts.

Following a decision by the Italian competition authority on 20 December 2006, Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. and Crédit Agricole S.A. decided in early 2007 to dissolve this asset management partnership (CAAM Sgr).

Since Intesa's exit from the Crédit Agricole S.A. group's scope of consolidation was related to the creation of shares in the new Intesa-Sanpaolo group, it did not take place until 1 January 2007. Details of the Group's new presence in Italy are set out in Note 11 to the financial statements.

The impact of these changes in scope on the main intermediate income statement balances was limited, since they only partially affected the Group's 2006 consolidated financial statements. Overall, they accounted for 4.7% of net banking income, 4.4% of operating expenses and 5.1% of gross operating income.

Other consolidation changes in 2006 had no material impact on the Group's financial statements. They consisted mainly of mergers or absorptions of companies within the Group or name changes.

→ THE CR DIT AGRICOLE S.A. GROUP'S ACTIVITY AND RESULTS

→ ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT

2006: global growth impetus confirmed

For the third consecutive year, the world economy grew by around 5% in 2006, well above its historical growth rate. All zones put in a good performance, not just China and the USA but also Europe. Oil prices peaked in mid-2006 and then fell significantly, easing fears of inflation. Against this background of firm growth and limited inflation, risk aversion was low and financial markets continued to benefit from abundant liquidity, which monetary tightening in the USA, Europe and Asia failed to stem.

The US economy proved resilient again in 2006. In addition to higher oil prices and interest rates, there were problems in the US residential property market. The correction that began in 2005 was substantial in terms of both market activity and prices. This had a direct negative impact on growth, with a sharp decline in residential investment. However, consumer spending remained firm, due to rising disposable incomes. GDP growth was 3.4% in 2006, slightly higher than the 3.2% seen in 2005. In June, the Federal Reserve, under its new chairman Ben Bernanke, brought to an end the monetary tightening that had begun two years earlier. The Fed funds rate has since been steady at 5.25%. Inflation remains the number one risk according to the Fed. However, the Fed is taking into account the current slowdown in economic activity and its moderating effect on inflation. A surge in inflation is not a concern for the bond markets, and 10-year interest rates ended the year at 4.6%, only slightly higher than a year previously. The imbalances that characterise the US economy's recent expansion (low consumer savings rate and a large current-account deficit) showed signs of stabilising. The public deficit even shrank. The dollar lost ground in 2006. The support provided by Fed rate hikes was taken away just as several central banks (in Asia and oil-producing countries) stated their intention to diversify their foreign exchange reserves away from the dollar.

In the eurozone, the economy was surprisingly strong, beating even the most optimistic forecasts. Growth was 2.7%, twice the annual average in the previous five years. The expansion was fairly

even across the zone. It was driven by higher exports (particularly in Germany) and renewed investment, which finally filtered through into higher employment and consumer spending. Although there is still plenty of progress to be made, the European labour market is improving. The jobless total fell by almost a million and the unemployment rate is at its lowest since the early 1990s. Improved labour market conditions are partly due to demographics, with the retirement of the baby boom generation, and stricter controls over unemployment benefit. However, it is also the result of certain reforms and an upturn in job creation. In fiscal terms, economic expansion has allowed a rapid reduction in public deficits. It has also allowed the European Central Bank to carry out regular rate hikes without affecting the confidence of economic agents, which remains high. The ECB's refinancing rate ended the year at 3.50%, up from 2.25% at end-2005. Long-term interest rates also rose, although to a lesser extent, and they remain low in absolute terms with 10-year rates under 4%. The drag on growth caused by higher interest rates remains limited, although signs of a slowdown are visible in mortgage and property price trends.

France achieved economic growth of 2.0% in 2006. Activity was underpinned mainly by domestic demand, particularly consumer spending, resulting from the increased purchasing power of incomes. The recovery in business investment that started in late 2005 continued. As a result, employment continued to rise, although only slowly. Exports benefited from the buoyant global economic environment, and particularly from stronger growth in other European countries. However, the foreign trade balance remained negative due to structural competitiveness factors.

Asia remained a major growth driver, and particularly China where growth remained above 10%. 2006 was a good year in Japan, with a 2.2% increase in GDP. However, there remain some doubts about how sustainable this growth is, and particularly about the solidity of consumer spending. Another highlight was the end of Japanese deflation, which prompted the central bank to abandon the zero interest rate policy it had followed for five years.

→ CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group put in a remarkable performance in 2006, making major progress. Full-year net income (Group share) was €4,920 million, up 26.4% on 2005. The operating environment was broadly positive, leading to strong growth in all of the Group's business lines. The Group also became much more operationally effective, with gross operating income rising by 28.8% and the cost/income ratio improving further, by almost 3 points. Return on equity rose significantly, to 17.0%. These achievements are the result of the Group's commitment to sustainable growth.

In 2006, the Group continued investing to maintain solid organic growth: Major initiatives were undertaken to give the two French retail banking networks fresh commercial impetus. The two networks also stepped up efforts to share production resources, in order to enhance productivity. Specialised business lines enhanced their product ranges; Corporate and Investment Banking continued its development strategy, based on a comprehensive offering, an extensive international network and a progressive and steady investment policy.

At the same time, sources of growth outside France were strengthened. Expansion outside France accelerated in 2006, with a number of targeted acquisitions in high-potential eurozone countries. These reflected the sector and geographical priorities set out in the Development Plan announced in late 2005. Of the

projected €5 billion investment budget between 2006 and 2008, €4.4 billion was spent in 2006 on:

- the purchase of a 72% stake in Greece's Emporiki Bank S.A. via a tender offer, representing a major step forward in the Group's international development;
- the acquisition of Index Bank in Ukraine, Meridian Bank in Serbia and Egyptian American Bank in Egypt;
- the move to take majority control of Espirito Santo Financial Group's life and property/casualty bancassurance subsidiaries and to increase its stake in Banco Espirito Santo in Portugal (from 22.5% to 23.8%);
- the acquisition of 100% of Ursa Capital LLC, a US holding company specialising in alternative managed accounts and renamed CASAM Americas LLC;
- the creation of FAFS, a 50/50 joint venture with the Fiat group in consumer finance.

This rapid transformation and international expansion resulted in an improved balance of revenues, with the international business accounting for 42% of the total as opposed to 35% previously. Together with the strategic expansion in Italy that came into effect in early 2007 with the purchase of more than 660 Intesa branches, the Group is well on its way to generating 50% of its net banking income outside France, in line with the aims of the 2006-2008 development plan.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT - MAIN INTERMEDIATE BALANCES

(in millions of euros)	2006	2005	Change 2006/2005
Net banking income	16,187	13,693	+18.2%
Operating expenses, depreciation and amortisation	(10,355)	(9,166)	+13.0%
Gross operating income⁽¹⁾	5,832	4,527	+28.8%
Risk-related costs	(612)	(643)	-4.8%
Income from equity affiliates	1,671	1,490	+12.1%
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of other assets and change in the value of goodwill	21	36	-41.7%
Integration-related costs	-	(219)	n.m.
Income before tax	6,912	5,191	+33.2%
Income tax	(1,590)	(942)	+68.8%
NET INCOME	5,319	4,249	+25.2%
NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE)	4,920	3,891	+26.4%

(1) In 2005, before costs relating to the integration of Crédit Lyonnais with Crédit Agricole S.A. in 2006, this expense category no longer existed since the integration had been completed.

Net banking income amounted to €16,187 million, an advance of 18.2% compared with 2005. The increase reflects strong business levels in all business lines, particularly in corporate and investment banking, asset management, private banking and insurance. Revenues were also lifted by the Group's acquisitions outside France. At constant scope and exchange rates, NBI rose by 13.9%. Excluding the release of home purchase savings provisions, NBI growth remained high at 11.2%.

Operating expenses were held in check, rising by 13.0% to €10,355 million. At constant scope and exchange rates, the increase was even lower, at 8.8%, and related mainly to business growth and ongoing investments.

Gross operating income totalled €5,832 million, up 28.8% relative to 2005 (before costs relating to the integration of Cr dit Lyonnais with Cr dit Agricole S.A.). At constant scope and exchange rates, GOI rose by 24.2%. Consequently, the cost/income ratio improved sharply, falling by 3 percentage points to 64.0%.

Risk-related costs (€612 million) remained low, falling by 4.8% relative to 2005, with the risk environment remaining highly favourable. Doubtful loans amounted to €9.1 billion at 31 December 2006, representing 2.8% of gross loans and advances to customers

and banks (excluding leasing transactions), down from 3.1% in 2005. Provision cover increased to 80.9%, and 61.4% excluding collective provisions. Adjusted for the acquisition of a portfolio of impaired assets, the coverage rate was 66.5%.

The contribution from equity affiliates came to €1,671 million in 2006, (+12.1%). Income from the Regional Banks (€848 million) accounted for more than half of this figure. Income from other equity affiliates rose by 29.3% year-on-year, mainly due to strong performance at Banca Intesa (+11.2% based on consensus forecasts), Al Bank Al Saudi Al Fransi: (+32.3%) and Eurazeo (x3).

Non-operating items contributed a gain of €21 million compared with €36 million in 2005. Pre-tax profit totalled €6,912 million, an increase of 33.2% or 27.8% excluding costs relating to the integration of Cr dit Lyonnais with Cr dit Agricole S.A. in 2005. Tax rose by 68.8% to €1,590 million. This reflects a return to normal tax rates after the end of tax loss carryforwards.

After deducting €399 million of minority interests (up 11.5%), net income (Group share) increased by 26.4% to €4,920 million, giving Group ROE of 17.0% based on average shareholders' equity. The return on capital allocated to the business lines was 20.4%.

→ RESULTS BY BUSINESS LINE

Cr dit Agricole S.A.'s activities are organised into seven business lines, comprising:

- French retail banking – Regional Banks;
- French retail banking – LCL;
- international retail banking;
- specialised financial services;
- asset management, insurance and private banking;
- corporate and investment banking;
- proprietary asset management and other activities.

The organisation of the Group's business lines is described in Note 6 to the financial statements ("Segment reporting").

The organisation of activities between business lines did not change in 2006. However, Credit Agricole Egypt – created from the

combination of Calyon Egypt with Egyptian American Bank (EAB), operating mainly in retail banking – was placed in the International retail banking business line. Until 1 September 2006, when the combination took place, Calyon Egypt formed part of the Corporate and investment banking business line. This reorganisation had a marginal impact, dragging down Corporate and investment banking GOI by €12.3 million (or 0.6%) in 2006.

Allocation of capital

The methods used to allocate capital to each business line and calculate ROE (return on equity) are described in Note 6 to the financial statements ("Segment reporting").

RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS APPLIED FOR CAPITAL ALLOCATION PURPOSES

<i>(in billions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
French retail banking	108.5	97.9
Regional Banks	63.3	57.1
LCL	45.2	40.8
International retail banking	22.1	3.2
Specialised financial services	41.7	38.2
Asset management, insurance and private banking	19.0	15.3
Corporate and investment banking	132.7	132.0

ALLOCATED CAPITAL BY BUSINESS LINE

<i>(in billions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
French retail banking	6.6	6.0
Regional Banks	3.9	3.6
LCL	2.7	2.4
International retail banking	3.8	2.6
Specialised financial services	2.5	2.3
Asset management, insurance and private banking	7.2	6.3
Corporate and investment banking	8.3	8.2
Capital markets and investment banking	2.5	2.5
Financing	5.8	5.7
TOTAL CAPITAL ALLOCATED TO BUSINESS LINES	28.4	25.4

<i>(%)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
French retail banking	23.4%	23.6%
International retail banking	13.3%	10.2%
Specialised financial services	8.9%	9.1%
Asset management, insurance and private banking	25.4%	25.0%
Corporate and investment banking	29.0%	32.1%
CAPITAL ALLOCATED TO BUSINESS LINES	100%	100%

For each business line, ROE is calculated by dividing the corresponding net income (before integration-related costs and change in the value of goodwill and after rebilling any equity surplus/deficit) by the amount of capital allocated to the business at year-end.

2005 net income excludes changes in the value of goodwill and costs relating to the integration of Crédit Lyonnais with Crédit Agricole S.A.

Activity and results by business line

CONTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS LINES TO CR DIT AGRICOLE S.A.'S NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE)

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
French retail banking	1,438	1,368
International retail banking	530	439
Specialised financial services	463	401
Asset management, insurance and private banking	1,566	1,225
Corporate and investment banking	1,656	1,253
Proprietary asset management and other activities	(733)	(795)
TOTAL	4,920	3,891

1. French retail banking – Regional Banks

Cr dit Agricole S.A.'s earnings include only 25% of the results of the 40 Regional Banks, which are accounted for by the equity method. Their impact appears exclusively in the "Income from equity affiliates" line.

In 2006, the Regional Banks' contribution to Group income was €848 million, down from €854 million in 2005. After tax on dividends received from the Regional Banks, their contribution to Cr dit

Agricole S.A.'s consolidated net income was €759 million, a decline of 2.5%.

In a highly competitive operating environment, with severe pressure on margins and historically low interest rates, the Regional Banks' performance reflects buoyant business levels, a firm grip on operating expenses and prudent risk control. Operational performance is improving constantly.

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2006	2005	Change 2006/2005
Aggregate net banking income in the individual accounts	12,842	12,181	+5.4%
Adjusted net banking income ^(*)	12,076	11,655	+3.6%
Operating expenses, depreciation and amortisation	(6,839)	(6,676)	+2.4%
Aggregate gross operating income	5,237	4,979	+5.2%
Risk-related costs	(836)	(648)	+29.0%
Operating income	4,401	4,331	+1.6%

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2006	2005	Change 2006/2005
Contribution of equity affiliates	848	854	-0.6%
Tax ^(**)	(89)	(75)	+18.7%
NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE)	759	778	-2.5%

^(*) Aggregate data of the 40 equity-accounted Regional Banks adjusted for the dividends received from Cr dit Agricole S.A.

^(**) Tax impact of dividends received from the Regional Banks.

The Regional Banks achieved business growth in all their markets. In 2006, as part of Cr dit Agricole's new market position strategy, they continued the commercial initiatives that began in late 2005. New launches included Codebis and Vivactions in savings products, Goodloc and Pr ts Verts 1er Achat in housing-related products, Pr t   Piloter, "DAT  volution 5", professional microcredit and Pr t Repreneur for small business customers, the Nouvelle Vie Jeunes Actifs range for active young people, insurance products, Pulsia 3 and 4 and Jayanne 3 for mid-market customers, Filtreo and Dolceys for high-net-worth customers, Semeria for farmers and specific loans for renewable energy and energy conservation work.

These renewed efforts are enhancing customer relationships and increasing level of products sold per customer.

On- and off-balance sheet customer deposits increased by 6.1% year-on-year to over €485 billion. This growth was due to a strong showing in bank deposits, with a 44.8% increase in term deposit accounts and a 20.1% rise in savings accounts. Growth in savings accounts was underpinned in particular by the good performance of Codebis, which was launched at the start of the year, attracting €3.3 billion in 1,127,000 accounts. However, growth in customer assets was restricted by a substantial net outflow of €5.7 billion (6.6% of the total) from home purchase savings plans, which have

become less attractive following tax changes. Demand deposits rose by 5.1% in 2006 after a 8.3% increase in 2005 as customers waited to invest in higher-yielding vehicles.

Off-balance sheet deposits were boosted by very strong inflows, due in particular to the reinvestment of home purchase savings. Life insurance remained the most popular vehicle, with a 12.9% increase. As regards investments in securities, there was a 9.3% rise in mutual funds (OPCVM), employee investment funds (FCPE) and property investment funds (SCPI) and a 11.6% increase in equities.

The lending market was buoyant due to very low interest rates. The Regional Banks produced €68.9 billion of new loans in 2006, 11% more than the already-high level achieved in 2005. Loan production advanced significantly in all customer segments: Demand remained firm in mortgages (€38.9 billion, up 11.2%) and consumer finance (€5.7 billion, up 8.4%), but also in lending to local authorities (€4.1 billion, up 24.5%), businesses (€8 billion, up 13.9%) and professionals and farmers (€11 billion, up 4.2%).

This firm lending activity led caused the Regional Banks' gross loans outstanding to rise by 10.7% to €296.2 billion by end-2006, beating the 10.2% increase seen in 2005. Outstandings rose by 14.7% in mortgages and 12.8% in business lending.

Alongside this growth in lending, bad and doubtful loans as a percentage of the total loan book declined further, finishing the year at 2.3%, down from 2.5% in 2005. However, a cautious provisioning policy was maintained. Provision cover of bad and doubtful loans rose from 69.2% in 2005 to 69.6% (excluding collective provisions) in 2006.

Gross operating income for the Regional Banks, based on an aggregate figure adjusted for dividends and other payments received from Crédit Agricole S.A., was €5,237 million, an increase of 5.2% compared with 2005.

Aggregate net banking income rose by 5.4% to €12.8 billion, and by 3.6% excluding dividends and other payments received from Crédit Agricole S.A. Net banking income benefited from firm growth in fee and commission income (up 9.6%), particularly due to sales of insurance products (up 11.4%), banking services (with the services account in particular generating growth of 13.5%) and account management and payment instruments (up 10.9%). However, transaction commissions fell slightly, by 0.7%. This was due to a high base in 2005, resulting from the IPOs of Sanef, EDF and GDF, and came despite a sharp increase in buy/sell transactions concerning securities (up 34.2%) and mutual funds (up 12.5%).

Net banking income also benefited from releases of provisions on home purchase savings plans due to outflows of money from these

products following tax changes in 2005. Excluding this impact, net banking income increased by 1.6%.

Despite tough competition and amortisation of back book with higher margins, the net interest income (excluding the yield on CASA shares) was near-flat (+0.1%) year-on-year. Excluding provision releases on home purchase savings plans, net interest income fell by 3.0%.

Operating expenses were firmly under control and totalled €6.8 billion. Staff costs increased due to 585 (0.9%) increase in the permanent workforce and an 8.9% rise in employee profit-sharing and incentive pay. Commercial investment was also stepped up, mainly due to the roll-out of the new branch concept, with the opening of 86 branches and new advertising campaigns. Overall, this led to a 2.4% rise in operating expenses relative to 2005.

As a result, the Regional Banks' cost/income ratio improved by 0.7 points in 2006, to 56.6%, based on NBI excluding dividends and other payments received from Crédit Agricole S.A.

Risk-related costs totalled €836 million, up 29% on the historically low 2005 figure, which represented a 17.8% reduction relative to the previous year. The 2006 increase was mainly due to the Regional Banks' policy of increasing provisions, mainly based on Basel II methodology. Credit risks led to a net addition of €491 million to provisions. Risk-related costs represented 33 basis points of risk-weighted assets in 2006.

Overall, after the changeover to IFRSs in the Regional Banks' individual financial statements, after the integration of their subsidiaries' accounts and after consolidation adjustments, the Regional Banks' contribution to Group income was €848 million, down from €854 million in 2005. After tax, their contribution to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s consolidated net income was €759 million.

The return on capital allocated to this business line was 17.0%.

2. French retail banking – LCL

The LCL retail banking network continued the very strong performance it achieved in 2005, with gross operating income up by more than 14%.

In highly competitive market conditions, commercial impetus was maintained through continuing TV advertising and innovative promotions (electricity offering, online consumer finance, back-to-school offer for students, etc.). The new LCL brand, which was launched in late August 2005, is now well established with assisted recall of 59% at end-2006. This resulted in the number of personal accounts rising by almost 80,000 during 2006.

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2006	2005	Change 2006/2005
Net banking income	3,652	3,501	+4.3%
Operating expenses, depreciation and amortisation	(2,495)	(2,487)	+0.3%
Gross operating income	1,157	1,014	+14.1%
Risk-related costs	(151)	(151)	+0.5%
Pre-tax income	1,006	863	+16.5%
Tax	(302)	(259)	+16.4%
NET INCOME	704	604	+16.5%
NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE)	679	590	+15.2%

On- and off-balance sheet customer deposits increased by 4.9% to €133.1 billion at end-2006.

Savings products continued to perform well. Savings deposits rose by 14.2% in 2006, confirming the success of the Livret Cerise account and "CSL à taux boost  " promotions. Demand deposits rose by 4.3%, underpinned by firm growth in new customers. However, home purchase savings fell by 14.4%, due to changes in tax rules in late 2005. Overall, on-balance sheet deposits rose by 1.7% to €56.2 billion.

With premium inflows of €5.4 billion, life insurance remained a popular investment choice. Business in force reached €36.3 billion at end-2006, up 10.8% on 2005.

The direct securities business rose by 7.4%. LCL maintained its commercial momentum in capital markets operations, with the successful IPOs of ADP (16% of shares allocated) and Natixis (LCL: second bank for number of shares allocated).

The lending business registered strong growth in 2006, with loans outstanding rising by 14.4% to €61.6 billion at year-end.

This good performance was fuelled by the strong growth in mortgage loans that began in 2005 and gathered momentum in the first half of 2006. New mortgage loans reached a record high of €13 billion in 2006 (up from €10.9 billion in 2005), boosting total mortgage loans outstanding by 18.7% to €35.4 billion. Consumer finance outstandings rose by 0.7% in 2006 to €6.8 billion.

Small-business loans outstanding rose by 10%, due to a 23% rise in production, driven in particular by Interfimo loans aimed at independent professionals. Business lending increased substantially. Production was up 28.6%, and growth in loans outstanding accelerated from 4.3% in 2005 to 7.8% in the first half of 2006 and 14.5% in 2006 as a whole.

Bolstered by these buoyant business levels, LCL's net banking income moved up 4.3% to €3,652 million. Excluding the impact of provisions for home purchase savings plans and non-recurring items in 2005, net banking income was up 1.7%. NBI was held back

by a slight decline in net interest margins (down 2.3% excluding releases of home purchase savings provisions), in an increasingly competitive market.

Fee and commission income rose by 6.2%, with a 12% rise in insurance commissions and continued firm impetus in securities management commissions (+9.1%). Fee and commission income made up 47.3% of NBI in 2006, up from 46.5% in 2005.

Operating expenses were held well in check, edging up only 0.3% over the year to €2,495 million. Efforts to improve productivity in 2006 included a reduction in the workforce, with average headcount down 838 on a full-time-equivalent basis following the introduction of the 2006/2007 early retirement plan (mainly financed in 2005). In addition, LCL made less use of external service providers and cut IT costs. The resulting savings allowed it to finance further investment in its business premises (61 branch openings and 149 renovations) and communication (13 TV campaigns in 2006 versus 5 in 2005).

As a result of this excellent cost control, the cost/income ratio fell by a further 2.7 points, from 71.0% to 2005 to 68.3% in 2006.

Risk-related costs remained low, at 33 basis points of risk-weighted assets, down from 37 basis points in 2005.

Net income (Group share) grew by 15.2% to €679 million, giving a return on equity of 25.9%.

3. International retail banking

In 2006, the international retail banking business line stepped up its acquisition activity, in line with the 2006-2008 development plan. Operations were strengthened significantly in Europe, particularly the Mediterranean basin.

Two major investments in the eurozone transformed the Group's positions in Greece and Italy, turning them from minority stakes into controlled subsidiaries. In August, the Group acquired Emporiki Bank S.A. in Greece. Then, in late 2006 and early 2007, it acquired Cariparma, FriulAdria and 202 Banca Intesa branches, forming a network of 663 branches in Italy.

It also continued to acquire small units in countries seeing rapid growth in the adoption of banking services.

- in February, the Group acquired 56% of Egyptian retail bank Egyptian American Bank, which was merged on 1 September with

Calyon Bank Egypt to form Credit Agricole Egypt (59.4%-owned by the Group);

- in August, it acquired Index Bank (JSC IndexBank HVB) in Ukraine;
- finally, in September it increased its stake in Serbia's Meridian Bank to 100%.

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2006	2005	Change 2006/2005
Net banking income	824	317	x2.6
Operating expenses, depreciation and amortisation	(625)	(267)	x2.3
Gross operating income	199	50	x3.9
Risk-related costs	(73)	(33)	x2.2
Income from equity affiliates	522	452	+15.4%
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of other assets and change in the value of goodwill	-	-	-
Pre-tax income	648	469	+38.0%
Income tax	(76)	(8)	x9.9
NET GAIN/(LOSS) ON WORK-OUT OR BEING SOLD BUSINESSES	(3)	-	n.m.
NET INCOME	569	461	+23.3%
NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE)	530	439	+20.6%

Taking into account these numerous changes in scope in 2006, and since the new subsidiaries were only partially included in the Group's consolidated financial statements during the year, most of the International retail banking business line's contribution continued to come from the Group's stakes in equity affiliates Intesa in Italy and Banco Espírito Santo (BES) in Portugal.

Income from equity affiliates was €522 million, an increase of 15.4% compared with 2005. Banca Intesa remained the main contributor in 2006, with estimated income (based on December 2006 consensus estimates) of €419 million, up 11.2% relative to the 2005 figure of €377 million. Income from other equity affiliates rose by 36.5%, with an improved contribution from Banco Espírito Santo (to €77 million), S.A. Crédit Agricole (Belgique) and Banco del Desarrollo.

Banca Intesa left the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's scope of consolidation on 1 January 2007. Following the merger between Intesa and Sanpaolo on which Crédit Agricole S.A. gave its approval in the agreements signed on 11 October 2006 with Banca Intesa. As a consequence Crédit Agricole S.A. stake in the new group is down to 9% and the shareholders' pact, of which Crédit Agricole S.A. was a member, is dissolved. Moreover, the sale of around 3.6% of the group's ordinary shares in January 2007, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s financial interest in Intesa Sanpaolo is now 5.8%.

Investments resulted in a sharp increase in International retail banking GOI, which rose almost fourfold, from €50 million in 2005 to €199 million in 2006. Net banking income was up by a factor of 2.6 to €824 million, while operating expenses increased by a factor of 2.3 to from €267 million to €625 million. Operating expenses include the cost of setting up or extending retail networks, of

integrating and adjusting processes, and head office investments to strengthen the Group's control resources in this business line.

Although Emporiki's contribution was limited to around four and a half months, it was the main contributor to gross operating income (€121 million). Its net banking income was €353 million. Emporiki's customer assets rose by 10% in 2006, and loans outstanding grew by 12%, with a 29.6% increase in mortgages. Operating expenses rose in line with business levels and totalled €232 million.

Crédit Agricole Egypt generated gross operating income of €28 million. This includes six months of EAB operating alone, and four months following its combination with Calyon Egypt. Net banking income was €65 million, and operating expenses came to €37 million. The main events in 2006 were adjustments to accounting standards, IT migration work, customer segmentation studies and the definition of a three-year plan (2007-2009) intended to increase market share to 2.5%.

Meridian Bank A.D. generated GOI of €7 million. NBI was €39.5 million, showing Meridian's ability to take advantage of rapid growth in the Serbian market. Meridian invested heavily in 2006, in order to attain its growth targets. It extended its retail network, automated operations and set up specialist entities in areas such as insurance.

At constant scope, the business line's GOI rose by 40.0% in 2006. NBI was up 13.4%. In Poland, Lukas is developing rapidly, particularly in mortgages. Crédit du Maroc stepped up its expansion. It launched a range of specialist products in high-potential market segments and adopted a new visual identity. Entities in sub-Saharan Africa (particularly Congo and Gabon) significantly strengthened their positions in rapidly growing markets. Crédit Uruguay Banco

continued its strategy of winning new customers against a healthier market background.

Excluding acquisition-related effects, operating expenses rose by 8.3%. The increase mainly relates to property investments in Poland, where there were 41 branch openings and 47 renovations.

Risk-related costs totalled  73 million, including the impact of acquisitions and adjustments to Group standards. At constant scope, risk-related costs fell by 11.4% in 2006.

Operating income came in at  126 million in 2006, up by a factor of more than 7 relative to the 2005 figure of  17 million, and unchanged at constant scope.

Income tax was  76 million. This includes an exceptional  54.5 million charge arising from a new tax rule in Greece (act 3513, 05/12/2006) on the taxation of banks' untaxed reserves.

Net loss on work-out or being sold businesses was  3 million, related to the net income of Phoenix Metrolife, being sold, accounted according to IFRS 5 (cf note 1 to the financial statements).

The business line's total net income (Group share) was  530 million in 2006, up 20.6% on 2005 and giving a ROE of 15.4%.

4. Specialised financial services

For the Specialised financial services business line, which includes the consumer finance, leasing and factoring activities, 2006 was a year of development and customer acquisition. Through innovation and robust business momentum in all three activities, the business line strengthened its market-leading positions in France and increased its presence abroad.

The acquisition of a 50% stake in Fiat Auto Financial Services (FAFS) at the end of the year represents a major step forward. The deal extends the Group's presence in consumer finance to 19 European countries. This deal having been completed on 28 December, the net income of FAFS is not consolidated in 2005.

There was further steady growth in business levels and income in 2006.

(in millions of euros)	2006	2005	Change 2006/2005
Net banking income	2,637	2,466	+6.9%
Operating expenses, depreciation and amortisation	(1,389)	(1,291)	+7.6%
Gross operating income⁽¹⁾	1,248	1,175	+6.2%
Risk-related costs	(421)	(398)	+5.9%
Income from equity affiliates	7	5	+40.8%
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of other assets and change in the value of goodwill	(59)	(83)	-28.4%
Integration-related costs	-	(25)	-
Pre-tax income	775	674	+14.8%
Income tax	(280)	(246)	+13.8%
NET INCOME	495	428	+15.4%
NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE)	463	401	+15.3%

(1) In 2005, before costs relating to the integration of Cr dit Lyonnais with Cr dit Agricole S.A. In 2006, this expense category no longer existed since the integration had been completed.

The consumer finance business scored a number of commercial successes in 2006.

After introducing its new visual identity at the start of the year, Sofinco sold its new bank card to 200,000 customers while expanding into the financing of boats (through a partnership with Dufour) and leisure vehicles. At the end of the year, Sofinco launched Credit Lift services for near-prime customers and the e-commerce business was rounded out with the highly innovative ReceiveAndPay payment service.

Finaref also made two major innovations, introducing electronic signatures in France and launching the first contactless revolving credit card in Denmark, in partnership with the Fona retail chain. Distance selling partnerships sealed in late 2005 were implemented, with TF1 subsidiary T l shopping in the TV shopping segment

("OK Shopping" card), and with La Maison De Val rie (distance selling of household capital goods). La Maison De Val rie is a subsidiary of Redcats, which uses Finaref to manage its Mandarine private-label card. In Belgium, Finalia – set up in partnership with Fortis subsidiary Alpha Cr dit – began operations in the third quarter of 2006.

In Poland, Lukas' consumer finance business performed well, with loan production rising by 18% at constant exchange rates as a result of organic growth and network expansion (46 new credit centres).

Overall, the total production of the three consumer finance subsidiaries exceeded  25 billion, up 8.2% on 2005. With 43% of production outside France, the consumer finance business moved closer to its strategic targets for 2008.

This international development is taking place through strong organic growth, efforts to strengthen international partnerships and expansion into new territories.

At year-end, the consumer finance book was €49.5 billion, representing a sharp 33.4% year-on-year increase. Excluding the integration of FAFS (which boosted the consumer finance book by €8.9 billion), growth was still strong at 11%. Outside France, consumer finance outstandings totalled €24.4 billion at year-end, accounting for almost 50% of the total as opposed to less than 29% two years ago. Outstandings were up by 24.7% excluding FAFS, and were again driven by remarkably strong performance in Italy (Agos Itafinco: +26%), Portugal (Credibom: +57%), Greece (Emporiki Credicom: +116%) and Morocco (Wafasalaf: +25%). In France, cooperation with the retail banking networks continued to develop rapidly: outstandings rose by 17.7% with the Regional Banks (to €3.6 billion) particularly due to the build-up of the TEMA product.

Net banking income in the consumer finance business rose by 8.1% in 2006. Most of the increase can be ascribed to organic growth of 6.8%, driven by a firm rise in volumes and achieved despite a fiercely competitive environment that squeezed margins. Acquisitions accounted for the remaining 1.3%: the purchase of CP Leasing in the Czech Republic in the fourth quarter of 2005 (renamed Credium), the full consolidation of Emporiki Credicom in 2006 (previously accounted for under the equity method) following the acquisition of Emporiki and the creation of Finalia in Belgium.

Operating expenses rose by 9.2%. They were well contained in France, but rose faster elsewhere due to acquisitions (accounting for 1.9 point of the increase) and higher business levels, along with spending on sales and marketing (more aggressive promotional campaigns), IT and network development (recruitment and new credit centres). In all, the business line's GOI rose by 7.0% (6.2% at constant scope) to €1,109 million.

The factoring business continued to perform well in a highly competitive market, with factored receivables of €35 billion, up 13.7% compared with 2005. Growth was even stronger outside France, at 26.1%. International subsidiaries generated 36% of the Group's factoring revenues in 2006, as opposed to less than 30% two years previously. Germany remained the principal contributor, accounting for 56% of the international business following a 39% rise in revenues in 2006. In France, revenues rose by 7.9%.

The highlight of the year was the launch of new commercial brands and a new visual identity at the end of the first half.

Marketing efforts led to an 8.3% rise in NBI. Expenses rose by 6.5%, due to premises-related costs arising from the geographical combination of teams (following the 2005 merger between Transfact and Eurofactor) and the implementation of an integrated information system in April.

Net income rose by 34.2% to €43 million, up from €32 million in 2005.

In leasing, Crédit Agricole Leasing and EFL consolidated their market presence in 2006, with total production up 3.5% at €4.4 billion.

Despite stiff competition and a lack of major deals in the French market, Crédit Agricole Leasing achieved firm production in the sustainable development and public sector financing (+17%). Group subsidiaries sealed some major deals in 2006. These include Auxifip, which finances almost 50% of French hospital and police station construction projects through public-private partnerships, and Unifergie, a major player in sustainable development financing, particularly the financing of wind farms and waste processing plants.

In the rapidly-growing Polish market, EFL's production rose by 33.8%, driven mainly by the financing of capital goods and trucks. The successful launch of the property leasing business in 2006 is promising in terms of future development.

Overall outstandings rose by 0.9% to €12.7 billion end of 2006, on the back of a 16.4% increase outside France.

The major modernisation project, aimed at simplifying the structure by reducing the number of Group companies from 23 to 8, continued in 2006. Crédit Agricole Leasing combined its property leasing entities (Slibail Immo, Slibail Murs, Unicom) within Finamur. At the end of the year, it launched the medium-term "Puissance 9" project, which has three main aims: to develop expertise in high-margin businesses, to increase competitiveness in equipment leasing, IT operating leases and long-term leases, and to expand internationally in order to diversify revenue sources.

Net income, before the change in the value of goodwill, was €34 million, up 3.9% on the 2005 figure before integration-related costs.

The business line's net banking income totalled €2,637 million in 2006. This represents a 6.9% increase, mainly as a result of organic growth (5.8%) in France and abroad. The remaining 1.1 point of growth came from acquisitions in consumer finance.

Operating expenses were up 7.6% (6.1% at constant scope), in line with the pace of business growth in France and internationally. Gross operating income totalled €1,248 million, an increase of 6.2% or 5.5% at constant scope. The cost/income ratio was 52.7%.

Risk-related costs remained low at €421 million. The 5.9% rise in risk-related costs was due to higher business levels, particularly outside France.

After €63 million of impairment charges on Crédit Agricole Leasing goodwill due to the leasing restructuration, net income (Group share) was €463 million, an increase of 15.3% on 2005. Return on equity was 22.3%.

5. Asset management, insurance and private banking

Asset management, insurance and private banking delivered a further significant improvement in commercial performance and income: high level of net new money (+ 76.5 billion, excluding CAAM in Italy), assets under management (excluding double-counting) of  637 billion (up 13.2%, at constant scope, i.e. excluding the year's acquisitions, the increase was 11.8%). Net income (Group share) rose by 27.9% to  1,566 million. ROE (based on equity allocated to the business line) was 21.7%.

The business line continued to develop new sources of growth in 2006. There was the purchase of a majority stake in the Espirito Santo group's bancassurance business in Portugal in mid-year, followed by the acquisition of Ursa Capital LLC (renamed CASAM Americas) in late 2006 (without any impact on the 2006 net income). Nextra

Investment Management, the Banca Intesa asset management subsidiary acquired in late 2005, was also consolidated in 2006.

Gross operating income grew by 17.4% to  2,193 million. At constant scope, the increase was 13.3%. Net banking income rose by 16.2% (11.7% at constant scope) to  3,873 million. Operating expenses rose by 14.7% to  1,680 million, although the increase was only 9.6% at constant scope. The cost/income ratio fell to 43.4%.

Income from equity affiliates rose by 63.2% from  28 million in 2005 to  46 million in 2006. The main contributors were the Portuguese insurance subsidiaries (particularly Tranquilidade Vida, renamed BES Vida), which were accounted for under the equity method until end-June 2006 and fully consolidated thereafter.

The business line also generated a net gain on sales of non-current assets of  23 million, following the reduction in the Group's stake in Cr dit Foncier de Monaco from 74% to 67%.

(in millions of euros)	2006	2005	Change 2006/2005
Net banking income	3,873	3,333	+16.2%
Operating expenses, depreciation and amortisation	(1,680)	(1,465)	+14.7%
Gross operating income⁽¹⁾	2,193	1,868	+17.4%
Risk-related costs	(7)	19	n.m.
Income from equity affiliates	46	28	+63.2%
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of other assets and change in the value of goodwill	20	(5)	n.m.
Integration-related costs	-	(32)	-
Pre-tax income	2,252	1,878	+20.0%
Income tax	(657)	(636)	+3.4%
NET INCOME	1,595	1,242	+28.4%
NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE)	1,566	1,225	+27.9%

(1) In 2005, before costs relating to the integration of Cr dit Lyonnais with Cr dit Agricole S.A. In 2006, this expense category no longer existed since the integration had been completed.

In asset management, 2006 saw further international development and robust commercial activity in France. The Group won a number of awards for its products, with Atout Vivactions winning L'Agefi's special jury prize and CAAM Volatilit  Actions winning the "institutional innovation prize". It also won awards for the quality of its management, with Cr dit Agricole winning Mieux Vivre Votre Argent magazine's Corbeille d'Or 2006 award in the 1-year retail bank category, while LCL won third place.

Total assets under management (managed by CAAM Group entities and BFT) exceeded  551 billion at end-2006, an increase of 12.2%. Excluding CAAM Sgr in Italy – due to the fact that the partnership will be dissolved in 2007 following the Intesa-Sanpaolo Imi merger – assets under management totalled  490.4 billion, up 15.7%. At constant scope and valuation methods, AuM rose by 15.1%, or by  66.5 billion.

This growth was driven by very strong net new money, amounting to almost  46 billion outside Italy, along with positive trends in financial markets, which accounted for  18.3 billion of the increase. Specialist funds accounted for 60% of net new money, particularly the range of VaR products and absolute-return funds. Bond funds also contributed 27% of net new money, due to the reinvestment of money withdrawn from home-purchase savings plans.

International expansion continued. In 2006, the Group's international subsidiaries accounted for 43% of net new money. CAAM became the number one foreign asset management company in Spain, with net new money of over  3.5 billion and AuM of  10.6 billion.

At the end of the year, CASAM (a 50/50 joint venture between CAAM and Calyon operating in structured products and ETFs) managed  44 billion across more than 500 funds. On 14 September 2006, the Group acquired 100% of Ursa Capital LLC (Ursa), a US holding company specialising in alternative managed accounts,

which was renamed CASAM Americas. Following the acquisition of Ursa, CASAM now has a fully operational and integrated US company with 44 alternative managed accounts. It has two subsidiaries that are SEC-registered investment advisors: Starview Capital Management (renamed CASAM Advisers) and Lyra Capital, which has a licensing relationship with the Dow Jones Hedge Fund indexes.

In Asia, CAAM already operates in Japan, South-Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore and intends to move into China through an asset management joint venture with Agricultural Bank of China (subject to approval by the authorities). In the Pacific zone, CAAM is building its presence in Australia and New Zealand, and opened a sales and representative office in Sydney in late January 2007.

BFT Gestion started a direct alternative asset management business, setting up three hedge funds based in Ireland.

In Italy, following a decision by the Italian competition authority, Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. and Crédit Agricole S.A. decided to dissolve their partnership in asset management. The winding-up of CAAM Sgr will take place in 2007.

In future, CAAM will focus its activities in Italy on its original institutional business, and on the newly acquired retail banking network.

In services to institutional investors, CACEIS had considerable commercial success and generated strong earnings in its first full year of existence. CACEIS is consolidated proportionally (50%) in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s financial statements.

The combination of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Caisses d'Épargne activities was finalised in 2006, within three entities: CACEIS CT (issuer services), CACEIS Fastnet (fund administration - resulting from the combination of Fastnet France and Ixis AF on 1 April 2006) and CACEIS Bank (fund administration - resulting from the combination of CA-IS Bank and Ixis IS in October 2006). In 2006, CACEIS carried out harmonisation work that is crucial to its future development, adjusting its structures, combining teams and standardising its systems.

At the end of the year, CACEIS acquired the fund administration activities of FidFund Management S.A. (renames CACEIS Fastnet Suisse) and sold its stake in CACEIS Bank Espana (former Ixis Urquijo).

There was strong growth in assets outstandings. Assets under custody totalled €1,787 billion at year-end, representing an increase of 16% or €240 billion despite the exit of CACEIS Bank Espana. Assets under administration amounted to €860 billion, up 15% or €112 billion.

In asset management and services to institutional investors, gross operating income rose by 36.6% to €930 million. Excluding the acquisition of Nextra and its merger with CAAM Sgr in early 2006, and excluding the integration of Ursa (renamed CASAM Americas) in the fourth quarter, the increase was 28.2%. Net banking income was €1,828 million, up 24.7% or 17.0% at constant scope.

Capital markets were buoyant, and revenue growth reflects strong commercial impetus and an improvement in the asset management mix, with a reduction in the proportion of fixed-income products.

Operating expenses totalled €898 million, up 14.3% or 7.3% at constant scope. The asset management business saw higher technology development costs, due to the growing complexity of products. Expenses also increased due to acquisitions (research, acquisition and integration costs), higher staff levels and new regulations, particularly compliance-related ("MIF" - Markets in Financial Instruments directive).

In private banking, the Group focused on organic growth, seeking to make the most of its new organisation. As a result of this strategy, assets under management totalled almost €88 billion at year-end, not including the assets of high-net-worth individuals managed by Regional Banks and life insurance policies managed by LCL. This represents an increase of 10.5% or €8.4 billion, resulting mainly from a sharp increase in net new money (€6.1 billion). It also reflects the performance of the financial markets, which boosted AuM by €2.3 billion despite the negative impact caused by the decline in the main currencies (particularly the dollar) against the euro. The exchange-rate impact was particularly severe on assets managed in Switzerland, of which 45% is dollar-denominated.

In France, the success of the partnership between BGPI and the Regional Banks resulted in a broader product range and innovative services that are leading to closer relationships with customers. As a result, assets under advisory or management agreements at BGPI surged by more than 23% to €18 billion, making it France's leading dedicated private bank.

Outside France, operations have been unified under the Credit Agricole Private Bank brand, resulting in strong commercial momentum. Together with the development of high-value-added products (structured products, alternative investment products and private equity), this led to strong growth in assets under management and income, while operating margins were maintained. Geographical coverage was enhanced through Crédit Agricole Suisse setting up new operations in high-growth areas, i.e. the Middle East, Latin America and Asia, where a Hong Kong branch was opened in early 2007.

Gross operating income in private banking jumped by 51.5% to €184 million, buoyed by a 15.1% rise in net banking income to €592 million while operating expenses increased by only 3.8% to €408 million. Despite adverse exchange-rate effects (the fall in the dollar against the euro), NBI in the private banking business benefited from strong commercial impetus and robust financial market trends. These factors led to increased revenues from securities, stockmarket transactions and brokerage activities, structured products and high-end life insurance products.

The life insurance Group business saw very strong business levels in a highly buoyant market. Its good performance bolstered Crédit Agricole's position as France's second-largest life insurer.

Mathematical reserves rose by 16.8% to €168.5 billion. Excluding BES Vida, which has been fully consolidated since the third quarter of 2006, the increase was 12.4%. Total premium income at Predica, Finaref Vie and BES Vida (excluding policy renewals and Fourgous transfers) was €24.6 billion. Excluding BES Vida, premium income rose by 23.4% to €23.3 billion. Business levels were partly supported by transfers from home purchase savings plans, which suffered from money outflows following changes to tax rules in late 2005.

Excellent commercial performances were recorded across all product ranges (retirement savings, death benefits and long-term care insurance) and all distribution channels (Regional Banks and LCL, but also specialist networks, i.e. Médicale de France and UAF Patrimoine).

In 2006, Predica repositioned its product range, with the focus on multi-investment policies. This resulted in strong growth in unit-linked premium income (up 82.7%). The proportion of savings inflows relating to unit-linked policies rose from 13% in 2005 to 19% in 2006. Non-unit-linked policies worth more than €1.4 billion were converted into multi-investment policies (as authorised by the Fourgous amendment) with an average rate in unit-linked of over 30%.

In property/casualty insurance, the Group generated extremely strong growth in a mature market, and maintained its position as France's second-largest property/casualty bancassurance player.

Net banking income generated by Pacifica, Finaref and BES Seguros totalled €1,483 million, up 22.4% on 2005. The increase was driven by growth in new business resulting from highly competitive pricing. Pacifica sold 1,272,000 new policies in 2006, an increase of 14.6%. At year-end, it had 5.3 million policies, up 13.5%. Finaref sold 1,261,000 new policies, 32% more than in 2005. BES Seguros generated revenues of €62 million.

The insurance business is developing rapidly, due to permanent innovation. Revenues were up 47.7% among small businesses

and farmers and 25.6% in personal risk insurance (healthcare and personal accident), due in particular to the success of products that reimburse complementary medicines. Revenues rose by 20.6% in banking-related, legal and related products and by 9.4% in comprehensive household and motor insurance, in which Pacifica differentiated itself in 2006 by introducing breakdown insurance cover. In early 2007, Pacifica announced a new range covering services to individuals under the Borloo plan. A company called Viavita has been set up to handle this business.

Claims ratios remained low. In 2006, Pacifica's combined ratio (i.e. the cost of claims and management costs, including commissions paid to distributors, as a percentage of premium income) was 97.3%.

The insurance business generated net income (Group share) of €828 million, up 17.9% on 2005. The diversified and cautious financial policy adopted in 2006 led to a consistent level of reserves, equal to 2.9% of non-unit-linked business in force. Net banking income totalled €1,453 million, an increase of 7.4%. At constant scope, i.e. before the integration of Portuguese subsidiaries BES Vida and BES Seguros, and taking into account a new addition to the provision for sharing in profits. NBI rose by 4.6%. Operating expenses increased by 30.5% to €374 million. Excluding tax-related exceptional items, the increase was 17.5%. The rise resulted from projects concerning IT and management systems and communication efforts accompanying business development.

The tax rate fell to 23.3% as the new tax treatment of impairment provisions had a positive impact, as it benefited from reduced taxation of long-term capital gains.

6. Corporate and investment banking

Corporate and investment banking generated strong revenues in 2006, and achieved a sharp improvement in operational efficiency and profitability. The business line generated net income (Group share) of €1,656 million, up 32.2% on 2005. These results are in line with the Group's profitable growth objectives.

(in millions of euros)	2006	2005	Change 2006/2005
Net banking income	5,456	4,456	+22.4%
Operating expenses, depreciation and amortisation	(3,321)	(2,813)	+18.0%
Gross operating income⁽¹⁾	2,135	1,643	+30.0%
Risk-related costs	10	(3)	n.m.
Income from equity affiliates	160	120	+32.5%
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of other assets and change in value of goodwill	(5)	14	n.m.
Integration-related costs	-	(77)	-
Income before tax	2,300	1,697	+35.5%
Income tax	(577)	(379)	+52.1%
NET INCOME	1,723	1,318	+30.7%
NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE)	1,656	1,253	+32.2%

(1) In 2005, before costs relating to the integration of Crédit Lyonnais with Crédit Agricole S.A. In 2006, this expense category no longer existed since the integration had been completed.

Calyon strengthened its positions in all areas of corporate and investment banking.

Revenues increased strongly (by 22.4% or 23.5% at constant exchange rates) to €5,456 million. The business mix continued to improve, in line with the Group's business development plan. Revenues in capital markets and investment banking have risen at a CAGR of 27% in the last two years, and accounted for 60.9% of the business line's net banking income in 2006 as opposed to 55.3% in 2004.

The business portfolio is well balanced, and customer revenues still account for most of the total (83%).

Operating expenses rose by 18% to €3,321 million. The increase in fixed costs was limited to 10.6%, which is moderate given the pace of business growth and the significant investment efforts made during 2006. The workforce grew by 3.8% with the addition

of 400 staff (full-time equivalent), mainly in brokerage activities at CLSA and Calyon Financial, and in capital markets front-office activities. Efforts to enhance IT systems in the capital markets and brokerage businesses, as well as in the international network, were maintained.

CIB's gross operating income rose by 30%, and by 31.4% at constant exchange rates. As a result, the cost/income ratio improved by 2.2 points to 60.9%, taking the decline to more than 10 points in two years.

The sharp increase in income from equity affiliates (up 32.5% at €160 million) was driven by Al Bank Al Saudi Al Fransi's brokerage business.

Net income (Group share) was €1,656 million, up 32.2%. ROE (based on capital allocated to the business line) was 20.9%.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

(in millions of euros)	2006	2005	Change 2006/2005
Net banking income	2,135	1,873	+14.0%
Operating expenses, depreciation and amortisation	(875)	(815)	+7.3%
Gross operating income⁽¹⁾	1,260	1,058	+19.2%
Risk-related costs	10	2	x5.3
Income from equity affiliates	158	120	+31.6%
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of other assets	(5)	(6)	(16.7%)
Integration-related costs	-	(21)	n.m.
Pre-tax income	1,423	1,153	+23.5%
Income tax	(342)	(246)	+39.1%
NET INCOME	1,081	907	+19.3%
NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE)	1,043	862	+21.0%

(1) In 2005, before costs relating to the integration of Crédit Lyonnais with Crédit Agricole S.A. In 2006, this expense category no longer existed since the integration had been completed.

Operational and financial performance in the **financing business** improved further in 2006. The operating environment was positive overall, although there was constant pressure on margins. The return on risk-weighted assets remained firm due to increased business levels and faster portfolio turnover through active balance-sheet management.

Net banking income rose 14% to €2,135 million. The structured financing business has leading global positions, and benefited from very strong commercial momentum in leveraged financing, real estate financing, acquisition financing and international trade financing.

The syndication business consolidated its top-10 position, arranging an increasing number of large deals.

The commercial banking business focused its development on international markets. NBI in commercial banking increased, albeit more moderately, reflecting the Group's policy of allocating capital primarily to high value-added businesses.

With growth in operating expenses limited to 7.3%, gross operating income rose by 19.2% to €1,260 million, while the cost/income ratio fell by 2.5 points to 41%. This reflects a very high level of operational efficiency.

The risk environment remained favourable, and there was a €10 million net release from risk provisions.

Net income (Group share) rose by 21% to €1,043 million. After-tax ROE was 18.6%, an increase of more than 2 points.

CAPITAL MARKETS AND INVESTMENT BANKING

(in millions of euros)	2006	2005	Change 2006/2005
Net banking income	3,321	2,583	+28.6%
Operating expenses, depreciation and amortisation	(2,446)	(1,998)	+22.4%
Gross operating income⁽¹⁾	875	585	+49.5%
Risk-related costs	-	(5)	n.m.
Income from equity affiliates	1	-	n.m.
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of other assets	-	20	n.m.
Integration-related costs	-	(56)	n.m.
Pre-tax income	876	544	+61.0%
Income tax	(234)	(133)	+76.2%
NET INCOME	642	411	+56.1%
NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE)	613	391	+56.9%

(1) In 2005, before costs relating to the integration of Crédit Lyonnais with Crédit Agricole S.A. In 2006, this expense category no longer existed since the integration had been completed.

Net banking income in **Capital markets and investment banking** maintained its rapid pace of growth, rising by almost 29% to €3,321 million. In line with the intended changes to Calyon's business mix, this segment's contribution to total corporate and investment banking revenues is increasing steadily, and was 60.9% in 2006.

In capital markets, there was excellent performance in interest-rate derivatives, strong growth in credit derivatives and collateralised debt obligations (CDOs) and further steady growth in equity derivatives, in line with the 2006-2008 development plan.

2006 was a record year in brokerage, for both CA Cheuvreux and CLSA's equities business and Calyon Financial's listed derivatives business. Revenues rose by 33% to record levels in 2006.

The investment banking segment completed some major deals, particularly in Europe, as well as strengthening its network by extending it further outside France.

Operating expenses increased by 22.4% to €2,446 million. In addition to higher variable remuneration arising from strong business levels, this rise was due to significant investment aimed at enhancing capital markets IT systems and bolstering the workforce in all capital markets and investment banking activities.

Gross operating income increased by 49.5% to €875 million, while the cost/income ratio fell by nearly 4 percentage points to 73.7%.

Net income surged by 56.9% to €613 million and the after-tax return on equity was 26.4%.

7. Proprietary asset management and other activities

The contribution from proprietary asset management and other activities to net income (Group share) improved from -€795 million in 2005 to -€733 million in 2006.

(in millions of euros)	2006	2005	Change 2006/2005
Net banking income	(255)	(380)	-33.0%
Operating expenses, depreciation and amortisation	(845)	(843)	+0.2%
Gross operating income⁽¹⁾	(1,100)	(1,223)	-10.1%
Risk-related costs	30	(77)	n.m.
Income from equity affiliates	88	31	x2.9
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of other assets and change in the value of goodwill	65	110	-41.1%
Integration-related costs	-	(85)	n.m.
Pre-tax income	(917)	(1,244)	-26.4%
Income tax	391	661	-40.9%
NET INCOME	(526)	(583)	-10.0%
NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE)	(733)	(795)	-7.8%

(1) In 2005, before costs relating to the integration of Crédit Lyonnais with Crédit Agricole S.A. In 2006, this expense category no longer existed since the integration had been completed.

This favourable development was partly due to the **private equity** business, which generated net banking income of €165 million, 80.7% more than the 2005 figure of €91 million. This reflects firm business levels in all three segments: private equity (direct stakes in unlisted companies) through Cr dit Agricole Private Equity (CAPE), equity and long-term financing in the farming and food industries and mid-cap corporate finance through Cr dit Agricole Capital Investissement & Finance (CACIF).

Cr dit Agricole Private Equity's strategy is to continue developing its third-party management activities and achieve significant year-on-year growth in investment volumes. New investment vehicles launched in 2006 saw rapid development: Capenergie, the first institutional fund focused on renewable energies, Meridiam Infrastructure, which provides equity and near-equity infrastructure financing to public-private partnerships, and Exitis, which provides liquidity solutions for equity portfolios.

Net banking income consists of revenues from equity interests and the investment portfolio, management fees and net gains on the portfolio of assets measured at fair value.

With operating expenses almost unchanged in 2006, gross operating income more than doubled, rising by 114% to €139 million. The business line's contribution to Group income rose by a factor of 2.1 from €59 million in 2005 to €126 million in 2006.

Excluding the Private equity business, there was an increase in financial management revenues related to home purchase savings plans (releases of provisions) and investment portfolios. However, financing costs rose by €148 million as a result of Cr dit Agricole S.A.'s acquisitions, and there was a fall in income from ALM activities.

Income from equity affiliates rose by €57 million, due to a sharp increase at listed equity interest Eurazeo.

Net income from disposals of other assets (€62 million) includes the gain on selling the 35% stake in CAAM Sgr Italie to Banca Intesa and the gain on selling the minority stake in Portuguese insurance subsidiaries Partran and Tranquilidade to ESFG.

→ CR DIT AGRICOLE S.A. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

At end-2006, Cr dit Agricole S.A. Group's total assets rose to €1,261 billion from €1,061 billion a year earlier. This represents an increase of 18.8% or €200 billion.

The net effect of changes in consolidation scope in 2005 and 2006 had no material impact on total balance sheet assets and accounted for 3.3% of the increase. Newly consolidated companies (primarily Emporiki, FAFS, BES Vida and BES Seguros, Egyptian American Bank, JSC Index Bank HVB) increased balance sheet assets by €42 billion. Conversely, due to the main currencies' depreciation against the euro, exchange rate fluctuations between end-2005 and end-2006 produced a minor negative impact of 0.2% on total assets.

On a like-for-like basis and at constant exchange rates, total assets were up almost €160 billion, a rise of 15.1% year-on-year.

This increase was fuelled by the Group's commercial growth and substantial gains in repo activity as part of Calyon's trading and arbitrage businesses. The weight of repo business relative to the Group's total assets (more than 10%) and its strong advance over the year (up €36.6 billion, or 34.5%) came from growth in trading and arbitrage, which are heavy users of this type of financial instrument. The repo business is mainly focused in Paris, which accounted for 79% of securities bought under repurchase agreements.

Assets

The main items on the asset side of the balance sheet consist of financial assets at market value through profit or loss (33%), loans and advances to customers and banks (43%) and available-for-sale financial assets (14%), all of which contributed to growth in balance sheet assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amounted to €417.9 billion. Most of this portfolio comprises securities (94%) that are classified under financial assets at fair value through profit or loss either as a result of a genuine intention to trade them, primarily securities bought under repurchase agreements (€98.7 billion), trading securities in the form of bonds and other fixed-income securities (€98.5 billion) or shares and other variable-income securities (€35.4 billion), as well as derivative financial instruments held for trading (€125.4 billion). This category also comprises securities (6%) that are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as a result of an option taken by the Group; the majority of these (€23.7 billion) are assets backing unit-linked insurance policies, of which the 25.5% growth relative to 2005 was driven by the strength of new inflows on these products.

Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss increased by 23.1% year-on-year, in step with both the performance of the financial markets and growth in the Group's business.

The increase stemmed mainly from securities held for trading (mainly in the form of bonds, which were multiplied by a factor of 2.3 to €98.5 billion in 2006 from €43.2 billion in 2005, a 12.8% advance in securities bought under repurchase agreements as part of Calyon's trading and arbitrage businesses, and a 9.4% rise in derivative financial instruments held for trading (mainly interest rate derivatives). Conversely, trading securities in the form of shares and other variable-income securities declined by 19.1%.

The 24% year-on-year increase in financial assets designated as at market value through profit or loss mainly concerns unit-linked insurance policies, which rose by €4.8 billion. This reflects valuation effects and also the strength of new inflows on these products.

Loans and advances to customers and banks

This category includes unlisted financial assets with fixed or determinable payments, net of impairment provisions. Total outstandings came to €540 billion, a significant increase of 21% (€93.8 billion) on 2005.

Customer loans outstanding (including lease finance operations) amounted to €248.1 billion at year-end, a jump of 32.3% (€60.6 billion) over the year. Of this, 13% was due to acquisitions, chiefly Emporiki and FAFS. Customer business in international retail banking is building up rapidly. It accounted for €20.6 billion of loans outstanding in 2006 compared with €2.2 billion in 2005, which is in line with the Group's strategic development plan.

In a climate of robust credit demand, especially from personal and middle-market corporate customers, net outstandings increased by over €36 billion over the year (up 19.2%), reflecting the buoyancy of the LCL retail banking network and of Sofinco's business in consumer credit, as well as Calyon's strong commercial performance in Corporate and Investment Banking.

Most of the rise in loans and advances to customers applied to "Other loans and advances to customers", which grew by €37.2 billion, and securities bought under repurchase agreements, which increased by €16.3 billion. In a low-risk environment, provisions for impairment of customer loans advanced by 4.9% or €358 million owing to the newly consolidated companies. These provisions include €1.8 billion in collective provisions.

Loans and advances to customers and banks amounted to €292 billion at 31 December 2006, a rise of 12.9% or €33.3 billion over the year. This category mainly includes Group internal transactions (€209 billion), primarily time deposits and accounts from Crédit Agricole S.A. to the Regional Banks. The components of this item reflect the financial mechanisms between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks. Its strong 10% increase (€18.8 billion) in 2006 mirrors the growth in the Regional Banks' lending activity.

Amounts due from banks outside the Group grew by 21.1% (up €14.5 billion) over the year to €83.1 billion. The bulk of the advance

came from two items: loans and advances (up €1 billion) and even more securities bought under repurchase agreements, which moved up €13.9 billion over the year in step with the expansion in Calyon's business.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets increased by €29.3 billion from end-2005 to end-2006, to a total of €173.5 billion. These include bonds, equities, and treasury bills and similar items, which can neither be booked as financial assets at market value through profit or loss nor held to maturity, and are marked to market at year end. €2.9 billion of provisions were booked against impairment of available-for-sale securities and receivables. Net unrealised gains on available-for-sale financial assets were €10 billion, including €7.2 billion in insurance policyholders' with-profits entitlements recognised in accordance with IFRS 4.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

This category encompasses securities with fixed or determinable payments that the Group intends and has the capacity to hold until maturity. They are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amount remained relatively unchanged over the year, totalling €18 billion at year-end 2006 compared with €19.8 billion in 2005 (down 8.9%).

Goodwill advanced by €2.6 billion to €16.7 billion, following the acquisitions made during the year (primarily Emporiki, the Portuguese insurance subsidiaries, JSC Index Bank and EAB).

Liabilities

Liabilities mainly comprise financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (24%), amounts due to customers and banks (38%), debt represented by a security (13%) and insurance company technical reserves (15%), which together account for more than 90% of the Group's liabilities excluding shareholders' equity.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss amounted to €297.3 billion. This category is composed exclusively of debt instruments that are measured at market value at year-end through profit or loss, as the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group does not use the fair value option on financial liabilities. They include derivative financial instruments held for trading (€120 billion), securities sold under repurchase agreements (€109.4 billion), securities sold short (€39.8 billion) and debt represented by a security (€28 billion).

Trading securities moved up by a robust 22.1% (€53.9 billion) over the year, owing mainly to gains in repo business (a rise of 34.5%

or €28.1 billion), securities sold short (up 39.5% or €11.3 billion), and debt represented by a security, which rose by 47% from €19.1 billion in 2005 to €28.1 billion in 2006. Valuation effects also contributed to the increase.

Amounts due to customers and banks

Amounts due to customers and banks topped €485 billion, rising by more than €52 billion over the year (up 12% on 2005). Amounts due to banks, which chiefly consist of Crédit Agricole Group internal transactions, advanced by nearly €20 billion (up 17.2%). Most of this increase was in deposits and borrowings (up 11.1%, or €8.2 billion) and securities sold under repurchase agreements (up €7.3 billion, or 43.7%).

Amounts due to customers totalled €350.8 billion at 31 December 2006. The increase of €32.4 billion (10.2%) reflects growth in bank deposits at the entities of Crédit Agricole S.A. Group both in France and abroad. Because of Crédit Agricole Group's internal financial mechanisms, savings deposits at the Regional Banks (passbook accounts, home purchase savings schemes, savings bonds and time accounts, 'PEP' popular savings plans, etc.) are centralised on the balance sheet of Crédit Agricole S.A., which accounted for 47% or over €165 billion. The increase in amounts due to customers is attributable mainly to other amounts due to customers (time deposits, savings certificates, etc.), which expanded by 49.5% from €56.1 billion in 2005 to €83.8 billion in 2006 owing to solid demand for these products in retail banking in France (LCL and the Regional Banks). Securities sold under repurchase agreements, which grew by 23.5% to €9.6 billion, also contributed to this increase. Amounts deposited in special savings schemes edged up 0.7% over the year to €199.1 billion, while current accounts in credit remained stable at €54.6 billion (up 0.5%). An analysis of amounts due to customers by type of customer shows that a substantial 73% of deposits came from personal and small businesses customers. An analysis by geographic region highlights the Group's growth abroad: amounts

due to foreign customers represented 27% of the total at end-2006, compared with 19% a year earlier and less than 16% in 2004.

Debt represented by a security

Debt represented by a security rose by 65.9% or €64.7 billion to €162.8 billion at 31 December 2006. The Group raised an additional €35.6 billion on the capital markets by issuing negotiable debt instruments and €24.1 billion of bonds.

Insurance company technical reserves

Insurance company technical reserves increased by €23.7 billion (or 14.6%) to €186.2 billion on the back of business growth at Predica and Pacifica, the Group's life- and non-life insurance subsidiaries; insurance liabilities were valued under French GAAP, in compliance with international regulations at year-end.

Capital funds

Shareholders' equity (group share) of Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, including income for the year and before payment of the 2006 dividend, grew by 14.3% or €4,396 million to €35.1 billion at 31 December 2006. The main contributors to this advance were the income generated over the period (€4,920 million). Other contributors include higher unrealised gains on available-for-sale securities (€551 million), which are included in shareholders' equity, and the positive impact of these same factors on equity affiliates' shareholders' equity (€178 million). These effects were partly offset by €1,188 million in dividend payouts for 2005 (after deducting dividends received by the Regional Banks and the subsidiaries).

Including minority interests (€4.8 billion) and subordinated debt (€24.5 billion), gross **capital funds** amounted to €64.3 billion, a rise of €8.2 billion on 2005. This essentially reflects the increase in shareholders' equity and the issue of €3.2 billion in perpetual subordinated notes as part of Crédit Agricole S.A. liability management process.

→ PRUDENTIAL RATIOS

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group European solvency ratio

In accordance with regulations, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has calculated its European solvency ratio on a half-yearly basis since it was listed on the stock market on 14 December 2001.

This calculation is shown in the table below, which details the risks of Crédit Agricole S.A. Group measured in credit risk equivalents (after counterparty weighting) and the regulatory capital levels on the dates indicated, calculated in accordance with the French CRBF regulations on solvency ratios (91-05) and capital (90-02).

(in billions of euros)	31/12/2006 ⁽¹⁾	31/12/2005
Risk		
Credit risk	248.1	222.9
Market risk	15.5	23.3
Interest rate risk	4.8	17.8
Equity risk	0.6	0.2
Settlement risk	0.4	0.4
Foreign exchange risk	0.8	1.5
Commodity risk	0.0	0.0
Risks calculated by internal model	8.9	3.4
TOTAL WEIGHTED RISKS (DENOMINATOR)	263.6	246.2
Available capital		
Tier 1	21.6	20.7
Tier 2	18.8	16.5
Tier 3	0.9	0.7
Deductions	(18.2)	(16.1)
TOTAL AVAILABLE CAPITAL	23.1	21.8
Tier 1 solvency ratio	8.2%	8.4%
Total solvency ratio	8.8%	8.9%

(1) After reforms applicable to financial conglomerates.

At year-end 2006, the total solvency ratio was 8.8%, compared with 8.9% at 31 December 2005. The Tier 1 solvency ratio was 8.2% against 8.4% at 31 December 2005. The ratios at 31 December 2006 are after applying the reforms under the Financial Conglomerates Directive (see paragraph below on solvency ratio reform).

Changes in the various components of this ratio are analysed below:

- risk-weighted assets were €263.6 billion at 31 December 2006, up €17.4 billion in 2006 (+7%). Credit risk advanced by nearly €25.2 billion over the year (up 11.3%), mainly reflecting the increase in weighted risks for international retail banking and specialised financial services following the acquisition of Emporiki by the first business line and of Fiat Auto Financial Services (FAFS) by the second. Over the same period, market risk declined by €7.8 billion from its 31 December 2005 level, due mainly to the use of Calyon's internal Value at Risk model to measure its interest rate risk;
- tier 1 capital amounted to €21.6 billion at year-end, up €0.9 billion from 2005. Prior-year retained earnings, together with a short-term advance from the Regional Banks, having amongst other permitted to finance the acquisition of Emporiki and FAFS;
- tier 2 capital increased by nearly €2.3 billion to €18.8 billion, mainly following issues of redeemable subordinated notes and perpetual subordinated notes;
- tier 3 capital included in the ratio was €0.9 billion compared with €0.7 billion at end-2005;
- deductions increased by €2.1 billion, principally due to the increase in the value of equity affiliates.

Solvency ratio reform

Since 1 January 2006, when the European Financial Conglomerates Directive came into effect, to comply with the new reporting rules, Cr dit Agricole S.A. has been required to:

- produce a 'non-insurance' banking ratio that eliminates insurance companies' contribution to weighted from the numerator and their capital from the denominator;
- assets to ensure complementarily that the Group's consolidated capital covers both its overall banking capital requirements and the solvency margin requirements of its insurance companies.

The proposed transposition of the European CRD system (2006-48-EC and 2006-49-EC) into French law was adopted on 20 February 2007, in the form of two decrees, one on "capital requirements applicable to credit institutions and investment companies", the other amending CRB and CRBF regulations.

Until 1 January 2008, all financial institutions may continue to report their ratios in CAD/ESR format (European solvency ratio). In the interests of achieving greater international convergence, as from 31 December 2006, the regulatory authority revised the eligibility limits for inclusion in capital in accordance with the following rules: the 15% limit of core capital for innovative hybrid instruments has been maintained and minority interests (not including ad hoc vehicles) will be excluded from the current 25% limit. Hybrid instruments, minority interests and preference shares shall not account for more than 50% of total core capital.

Since the period ended 30 September 2005, the Crédit Agricole Group has produced a consolidated table of its CRD risk-weighted assets on a quarterly basis.

As from the period ended 30 June 2007, during the parallel calculation phase preceding application of the new ratio, Crédit Agricole will report its CRD ratio to the Banking Commission at the different reporting levels required, in the requisite COREP regulatory format.

→ INTERNAL CONTROL

As required by the French Financial Security Act of 1 August 2003, the Chairman of the Board of Directors must submit a report, in conjunction with the annual management report, detailing how the Board prepares and organises its work, and the internal control procedures implemented throughout the company, on a consolidated basis.

This report, which is published under the terms and conditions set forth by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF) and is incorporated into this document, comprises two parts:

- part I, which deals with the work of the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A., has been supplemented by a presentation of

the principles and rules laid down by the Board to determine the compensation and benefits in kind awarded to corporate officers, in accordance with the law of 30 December 2006;

- part II of the report contains information on the organisational principles applying to the internal control systems and procedures in effect within the Crédit Agricole Group. It contains descriptions of the permanent, controls of compliance risk prevention and control of periodical controls.

→ RISK FACTORS

The organisation of the Group's risk management and permanent controls function is described in Note 4 to the financial statements, on page 180. The note describes the risk monitoring and consolidation system, risk factors and the methods used to identify and measure risk.

Monitoring and risk exposure of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group

In 2006, the Group set up a permanent control organisation that complies with the new regulatory requirements (Regulation 97-02 on internal control applicable to credit institutions and investment companies amended in March 2005) designed to facilitate the implementation of control activities.

The Group's international expansion enlarged the scope of internal control, namely following:

- the consolidation of Egyptian American Bank (E.A.B.) and the merger with Calyon Bank (Egypt) to create Crédit Agricole Egypt;
- the acquisition of Greek banking group Emporiki Bank;
- the strengthening of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s partnership with Espirito Santo Financial Group S.A. in life and non-life bancassurance in Portugal and with Fiat Auto in Europe, which consolidated the

Group's positions in the specialised financial services market in Italy;

In 2007, this scope will be enlarged to encompass the bank branches acquired in Italy.

Basle II

Operational implementation of the Basle II project, which began in 2001 at Crédit Agricole and Crédit Lyonnais, continued in 2006, with the Crédit Agricole S.A. entities and the Regional Banks working in a concerted framework. Work is progressing in step with the validation timetable set by the French Banking Commission.

Within the Crédit Agricole Group, the Basle II project is spearheaded by Crédit Agricole S.A., which sets common directions and standards for the Group. These common principles are submitted for approval to a steering committee that reports to the Head of the Group's risk management and permanent controls department. The committee comprises representatives of the main subsidiaries, the Regional Banks and the Finance and IT departments. The risk management officers for each business line (Regional Banks, Calyon, SFS, etc.) are in charge of implementing the project within their own entity, each with their own project organisation, in keeping with the strategy set out for the Group.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Group Control and Audit department carried out a pre-validation of the Basle II system in two stages. The first, during the summer of 2005, covered 'retail banking' portfolios. The second, during the first quarter of 2006, reviewed the other portfolios. These reviews led to requests for corrective measures to be taken by each entity and at the central level for cross-functional projects. Timetables were set for remedying any discrepancies, then submitted and approved by the Group risk management committee. Implementation of these measures is reported to the Head of Group risk management and permanent controls on a regular basis and to the Chief Executive Officer on a periodic basis.

This work is based on four major projects:

- a default and rating project, which aims: 1) to ensure that the definition of default is compliant and that it is implemented uniformly within the Group; and 2) to guarantee that estimates of variables comply with Basle II requirements and that the rating process is reliable;
- a third-party/group risk management project designed to ensure accurate identification of third parties that carry risk and to improve cross-functional third-party information management, which is key to ensuring rating uniqueness and a uniform allocation of outstandings to Basle portfolios;
- a project designed to improve the operation of the process for producing the ratio at each balance sheet date (it has been produced on a quarterly basis since the September 2005 decree), mainly to ensure the reliability and completeness of data used in the calculation;
- an operational risk project, which coordinates the Group's work in this area.

The Banking Commission began its examination of the Group's Basle II system in 2006; following an initial review at Sofinco, the examination was extended to the Regional Banks' 'retail banking' portfolio. The examination process will continue in 2007.

Internal rating systems

In retail banking, each entity is responsible for defining, implementing and substantiating its internal rating system, in compliance with the Group standards defined by Crédit Agricole S.A.

The Regional Banks have common risk assessment models; the single rating system (known as LUC) that has been in operation since the end of 2004 was recalibrated during the final quarter of 2006 based on more comprehensive, higher quality historical records.

LCL completed its work to bring into compliance the existing scoring systems that have been in operation for its scope of consolidation since 1990 (IRPAR, IRPRO).

The consumer credit subsidiaries (Sofinco, Finaref and Lukas Bank) also finalised work on adapting their rating systems to the new prudential requirements.

Procedures for back-testing the variables used in calculating regulatory requirements have been defined and are now in operation within all entities. Work on incorporating these variables into each entity's risk management system is gradually being stepped up.

In corporate banking, Crédit Agricole Group entities, including the Regional Banks, Calyon and LCL, use common rating methods that combine quantitative and qualitative criteria. Substantial work was carried out in 2006 to improve validation and documentation of these methods and the implementation of an audit trail.

Work to improve the Third-party/Group risk management system for Crédit Agricole Group entities and the reinforcement of the role of the central Crédit Agricole S.A. base as the central Third Party/Group management base for the Crédit Agricole Group as a whole, which has been consolidated in this framework, has contributed to improving data used for risk monitoring and calculating regulatory ratios. A number of control procedures have been implemented to meet a common goal, including procedures for reconciling accounting data with risks, data management and administration procedures, and specific procedures for monitoring ratings.

Risk information system

The risk information system used by Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, which consolidates all counterparty risks, was further expanded to an enlarged scope and to include more functionalities.

Most of the work carried out in 2006 focused on extending the scope of consolidation, mainly to include the international retail banking entities, and to developing a third-party repository covering Crédit Agricole Group entities with the integration of Regional Bank third parties. Data property rules for management of this repository were also adopted. The Basle II central calculation system was enhanced, with net risk measurement calculation and IRB calculation using the advanced method, and the use of compilations (scorecards) was expanded.

Credit risk

MAJOR COUNTERPARTY RISKS

The total consolidated commitments of Crédit Agricole and all its subsidiaries are monitored by counterparty and by group of related counterparties. A group of related counterparties is a set of French or foreign legal entities that are connected, regardless of their status and economic activity, in such a way that the total exposure to this group can be measured on the basis of exposure to one or more of these entities. Commitments to a counterparty or group of counterparties include all loans granted by Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, as well as corporate financing operations, bond portfolios, financing commitments and counterparty risks relating to capital market transactions. Exposure limits for counterparties

and groups of counterparties are recorded in each subsidiary or business line's internal information systems.

Each operational entity reports the amount of its commitments by category of risk to the Group risk management and permanent controls department on a monthly or quarterly basis. Exposures to major non-bank counterparties, i.e. those on which aggregate limits of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries exceed €500 million, are reported separately to the Group risk management and permanent controls department, so they may be monitored by the Group Risk Management Committee.

At end-2006, the total exposure of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries to credit risks relating to these major non-bank counterparties amounted to €110 billion, concerning around 100 groups (based on management reports, covering all types of risk, stated net of any government credit insurance guarantees and including other guarantees on lending, securities and market transactions). Risk exposure to the 20 largest groups totalled €45 billion, out of which €6 billion for two non-industrial French state-owned companies.

At the Regional Banks, major counterparty risks are monitored mainly via the Foncaris subsidiary. At 31 December 2006, Foncaris guaranteed 50% of the Regional Banks' €7.3 billion of exposure to major counterparties. LCL entered the system in January 2005 for its corporate business. It is covered by Foncaris under the same terms as the Regional Banks. Its eligibility threshold was set at €50 million. The Foncaris guarantee covers 50% of LCL's €1.2 billion in outstanding loans. Overall, the commitments of Foncaris totalled €4.3 billion at 31 December 2006. The company's exposure to its ten largest counterparties equaled to one third of its total commitments.

USE OF CREDIT DERIVATIVES

In addition, the Group's Corporate and investment banking business line can use credit derivatives and a range of risk transfer instruments, including securitisation, in the management of its banking book. Outstanding amounts of protection purchased in the form of credit derivatives in the business line came to €12.5 billion in nominal value at year-end. The notional amount of sell positions totalled €2.6 billion.

COUNTRY RISK

Country risk is the risk that economic, financial, political or social conditions in a foreign country will affect the bank's financial interests. It does not differ in nature from 'elementary' risks (credit, market and operational risks). It constitutes a set of risks resulting from the bank's vulnerability to a specific political, macroeconomic and financial environment.

The Group manages and controls its country risks according to the following principles:

- activities exposed to country risk are defined and identified through the development and monitoring of analytical country risk management tools;
- acceptable country risk exposure limits are determined through annual reviews of country strategies, depending on the portfolio's vulnerability to country risk. This degree of vulnerability is determined by the type and structure of transactions, the quality of counterparties and the term of commitments. These exposure limits may be reviewed more frequently if developments in a particular country make this necessary. These strategies and limits are validated by the Strategy and Portfolio Committee or Country Risk Committee of the Corporate and investment banking business line and the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group Risk Management Committee;
- country risk is evaluated on a regular basis through the issue and quarterly updating of ratings on each country to which the Group is exposed. These ratings are based on multiple criteria analyses (economic, financial, political, crisis scenarios) developed according to the bank's internal methodology. Specific events may cause ratings to be adjusted before the next quarterly review;
- the Corporate and investment banking business line's Country and Portfolio Risk department validates transactions whose size, maturity and exposure may potentially affect the quality of the portfolio;
- country risk exposure is monitored and controlled in both quantitative (amount and term of exposure) and qualitative (portfolio vulnerability) terms through specific and regular reports on all country risk exposures, which are given to the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department. Risk monitoring and control are carried out in each business line, including International retail banking.

Country risk policy

In 2006, the group's outstanding loans in emerging market countries increased substantially. At the same time, the Group placed priority on conducting transactions in the least risky nations and on improving its overall risk profile. This rise came from exposure to both local bases and those related to off-shore operations.

The quality of the portfolio continued to improve in 2006, aided by market environments that remained healthy in emerging market countries. Ratings on seven countries were upgraded over the year. The increase in assets was concentrated in the least risky emerging market countries.

Countries in which economic, financial or political developments are deemed to be a potential cause for concern are monitored closely in terms of both ratings and management of the Group's exposure limits and levels.

Developments in 2006

Exposure to risk for Corporate and Investment Bank on financing activities, securities and capital market transactions in the emerging market countries, the majority of which is denominated in US

dollars, increased significantly in 2006 (by 33.7% in US dollars and by 20% in euros), except in South Korea, which was removed from the scope of consolidation. This was due to a substantial increase in business in all of these regions.

Exposure remained highly concentrated, with 33 countries making up 95% of the portfolio, with 51% of this amount comprising exposure to seven countries.

Our risk profile continued to improve, as it did during the previous year. Exposure in investment-grade emerging countries remained high, rising from 61% of total exposure at end-2005 to 65% at end-2006, while exposure to sensitive countries with lower ratings decreased from 11% to less than 9% at end-2006.

Two geographic zones remained predominant in the portfolio, namely Asia excluding South Korea and the Middle East/North Africa region.

International retail banking division shows a great growth, reflecting the increase in assets in Poland, Serbia and Morocco also the new subsidiaries entering the scope of consolidation.

Asia

Exposure in Asia (excluding South Korea) amounted to €13 billion at year-end, representing 33% of the exposure of Corporate and Investment Banking in emerging market countries.

The Group pursued its policy of focusing business in the highest-rated countries (Greater China and India), underpinned by robust growth momentum in these two countries.

Near and Middle East and North Africa

Second to Asia in terms of exposure are the Middle East and North Africa, with €10.6 billion (representing 27% of the exposure).

The highest exposure in the region was again in Morocco because of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s stake in Crédit du Maroc.

This was followed by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the other Gulf countries. Persistently high oil prices led to an increase in exposure in the region (up 19%), where the political situation bears watching closely.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for €3.4 billion of Group exposure at end-2006. Of this amount, 80% was in South Africa. The exposure of the international retail banking business line in this area came to €1.3 billion, spread across the seven countries in which the business line has operations.

Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Exposure of the corporate and investment banking business line in this region accounted for 17% of Group exposure to emerging market countries (€6.7 billion). It was concentrated in four countries: Russia, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic. On top of this were the assets of the two Polish companies specialised in financial services (consumer credit and leasing), the assets in Serbia and the outstanding loans of Emporiki Bank.

Latin America

This region has improved markedly over the last two years. It represented €5.3 billion of exposure, 86% of which was concentrated in three countries: Mexico, Brazil and Chile.

All of the nations in the region delivered respectable growth in 2006 (4% on average). This led to a significant improvement in their economic fundamentals and their resilience to external shocks.

PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

NET VALUES ON THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

	At 31 December 2006		At 31 December 2005		
	In millions of euros	As a % of total	In millions of euros	As a % of total	Change as a %
Net exposure⁽¹⁾					
Lending to customers	233,515	71%	174,351	68%	+34%
Lending to banks ⁽¹⁾	83,076	25%	68,610	27%	+21
Leasing	14,630	4%	13,235	5%	+11%
TOTAL CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.	331,221	100%	256,196	100%	+29%

Source: Financial statements.

(1) Values on the balance sheet are net of reserves and exclude Crédit Agricole internal transactions.

Aggregate net exposure in lending to customers, which accounts for over two thirds of loans and advances outstanding on the balance sheet, increased by €59 billion, up 34% on 2005. This factors in changes in the scope of consolidation, namely the acquisition of Emporiki Bank in Greece, and fluctuations in the dollar against the euro.

Lending to banks, which is presented here excluding Crédit Agricole internal transactions, reflected the volatility of business, especially the increase in securities bought under repurchase agreements. Net exposure in leasing remained relatively stable over the year.

BREAKDOWN OF GROSS OUTSTANDINGS OF CR DIT AGRICOLE S.A. BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Gross outstandings (in millions of euros)	31 December 2006	31 December 2005	As a % of total 2006
France (including overseas departments and territories)	152,674	132,270	45%
Other European Union countries (excluding France)	107,536	59,931	32%
Rest of Europe	10,114	8,206	3%
North America	25,500	15,448	8%
Central and South America	8,418	9,082	2%
Africa and Middle East	13,546	12,756	4%
Asia-Pacific (excluding Japan)	13,022	12,874	4%
Japan	5,457	10,855	2%
TOTAL (BALANCE SHEET)	336,267	261,422	100%

Source: Financial statements.

With no reallocation of guarantees or credit insurance that shift risk for the Group.

An analysis of exposure by geographic region underscores the predominance of Western Europe, which accounts for 77% of total Group exposure, and a wide diversification throughout the other zones. This trend is becoming more pronounced with the consolidation of European subsidiaries such as Emporiki and reflects the strategy of Calyon, placing priority on large, multi-product European customers, and also of the specialised financial services business line, whose assets are concentrated in this

region. France makes up 45% of the Group's total exposure with LCL and its branch network catering to personal customers, small businesses and middle-market corporate customers in France, together with a strong presence in financial services (factoring, leasing and consumer credit).

Extending our analysis, operations in all the OECD countries (with the USA and Japan), make up nearly 90% of total exposure.

BREAKDOWN OF GROSS OUTSTANDINGS OF CR DIT AGRICOLE S.A. BY TYPE OF CUSTOMER

Gross outstandings ⁽¹⁾ (in millions of euros)	31 December 2006	31 December 2005	As a % of total 2006
Central government, government agencies and local authorities	5,701	7,921	2%
Financial institutions	107,426	80,409	32%
Personal customers and small businesses	98,133	66,566	29%
Corporate customers and other, including insurance companies	125,007	106,526	37%
TOTAL (BALANCE SHEET)	336,267	261,422	100%

Source: Financial statements.

(1) Including leasing, factoring and similar, and excluding receivables from subsidiaries.

A breakdown of exposure by customer type shows that loans to customers (66%, of which 29% were to personal customers and small businesses) outweigh loans to government bodies and financial institutions (34%).

Gross outstandings with financial institutions include a significant impact from securities delivered under repurchase agreements.

Analysis of loans by economic sector

BREAKDOWN OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.'S EXPOSURE BY ECONOMIC SECTOR

Sector (in millions of euros)	Exposure at 31/12/2006	%	Potential risk	Exposure at 31/12/2005	%
Energy	50,843	17.7%	11,250	39,771	18.4%
Heavy industry	24,627	8.6%	5,725	16,310	7.6%
Retail and consumer goods	23,576	8.2%	5,503	17,803	8.3%
Telecoms	23,195	8.1%	3,964	14,091	6.5%
Property	19,478	6.8%	3,665	13,496	6.3%
Automotive	18,156	6.3%	7,519	14,925	6.9%
Other industries	15,809	5.5%	3,226	14,018	6.5%
Food	15,014	5.2%	2,504	12,348	5.7%
Aerospace	14,178	4.9%	3,312	12,697	5.9%
Shipping	13,455	4.7%	5,142	10,232	4.7%
Media and publishing	11,560	4.0%	2,012	5,425	2.5%
IT and technology	8,770	3.0%	1,814	6,545	3.0%
Healthcare and pharmaceuticals	7,652	2.7%	2,583	5,604	2.6%
Tourism, hotels and restaurants	7,603	2.6%	1,619	5,497	2.5%
Other transport	7,384	2.6%	2,146	5,370	2.5%
Construction	7,103	2.5%	1,161	7,575	3.5%
Wood, paper and packaging	4,513	1.6%	738	2,353	1.1%
Traded services (utilities)	3,639	1.3%	1,073	2,817	1.3%
Other, including services companies	10,788	3.7%	1,477	8,859	4.2%
TOTAL	287,343	100%	66,433	215,736	100%

Source: Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department.

Scope: Gross on- and off-balance sheet outstanding loans to industrial and commercial companies (excluding interbank transactions and the corporate business of Emporiki), and potential future risk, including securities transactions and derivatives. Potential risk consists of the additional coefficient on future risk on capital market transactions and unused confirmed lines of credit.

A significant proportion of the Group's exposure remained concentrated in the energy industry – both upstream and downstream segment and from production to trading – which accounted for 17.7% of outstandings in 2006 (versus 18.4% in 2005). Energy is a diversified industry that benefited once more from rising oil prices in 2006. High energy prices, together with the Group's presence among major sector operators and in project finance, were responsible for the high level of outstandings. The level of aggregate credit risk is mitigated by a diversification effect due to the wide variety of businesses financed.

Heavy industry (chemicals, steel, cement) is a diversified sector that is benefiting from robust demand and persistently strong growth. It accounted for 8.6% of credit risk. 8.2% of outstandings were in the retail sector, which includes major retail chains. The application of concentration limits enables the Group to closely monitor risk levels on these customers. The telecom sector (8.1%) continues to be closely watched in a climate of rapid technological change and constant erosion in the incumbent operators' market shares.

Exposure to credit risk in other sectors is lower. The aerospace sector remains sensitive to economic conditions and is also closely

monitored. The lion's share of financing provided to the aerospace industry is guaranteed by export credit agencies, and most net lending is secured against aircraft. Business has been shifted increasingly towards European manufacturers and companies. The Group employs a conservative, even restrictive, approach to the automotive sector, in which outstandings are heavily concentrated on industry leaders, primarily in the United States, and to the tourism sector, owing to its vulnerability to event-related risks.

Exposure in the property sector, mainly within Corporate and investment banking, is chiefly spread between France and abroad, which accounts for two thirds of outstandings. Exposure includes the financing of investors (€8 billion), on which the risk stems more from operating cash flows of property assets than from the value of the assets themselves, the financing of builders and developers (€4.4 billion) and others (hotels, personal wealth mainly).

Risk provisioning and coverage policy

Loan loss risks are covered by two types of reserves, which were adapted to meet the new accounting standards in 2005:

- individual reserves intended to cover probable losses on impaired loans;

- collective reserves intended to cover the risks of a deterioration in country profiles and certain sectors of economic activity or certain counterparties that have not defaulted but whose credit ratings have been downgraded.

Reserves are booked on all impaired or risky loans:

- after a review of the counterparty's situation on a case-by-case basis, together with a review of guarantees given to the bank, and in the light of possible future risk scenarios for small businesses, middle-market corporate customers and other large customers;
- in the case of personal customers, using a statistical method based on recovery rates and estimated loss rates, which are reviewed periodically; and
- for loans not in default, country risk and sensitive sectors, through a collective provision.

Bad and doubtful debts (on-balance sheet interbank and customer loans) totalled €9.4 billion, of which €4.7 billion are bad debts. These include non-performing debts and debts on which the Group sees the potential for non-recovery. Doubtful debts represented 2.8% of the Group's gross loans outstanding at year-end (down from 3.1% in 2005, amounts outstanding including leasing, factoring and similar) and 60.3% were covered by provisions (versus 67.7% in 2005 excluding collective provisions), not including sector and country provisions.

The table below gives the following information for each geographic region:

- bad and doubtful debts as a percentage of total outstandings in each region;
- the cover rate of total bad and doubtful debts by loan-loss reserves.

BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS AND PROVISIONS AT CR DIT AGRICOLE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES BY REGION

Outstandings at 31 December 2006 (in millions of euros)	Gross outstandings	Doubtful debts outstanding	Of which bad debts outstanding	Provisions for doubtful debts	Of which provisions for bad debts	Provisioning rate of doubtful debts
France	152,674	5,082	2,583	2,894	1,977	57%
Other European Union countries	107,536	2,949	1,204	1,829	401	62%
Rest of Europe	10,114	175	113	98	69	56%
North America	25,500	297	140	102	76	34%
Central and South America	8,418	315	169	251	128	80%
Africa and Middle East	13,546	440	332	378	297	86%
Asia-Pacific (excluding Japan)	13,022	181	169	142	136	78%
Japan	5,457	9	2	2	2	n.m.
TOTAL	336,267	9,448	4,712	5,696	3,086	60%

Source: Financial statements.

With no reallocation of guarantees or credit insurance that shift risk for the Group.

In addition to the €5.7 billion of loan-loss reserves, €1.8 billion of collective provisions were booked in 2006.

The table below shows the breakdown of bad and doubtful debts by type of customer and the rate at which they were provisioned.

BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS AND PROVISIONS AT CR DIT AGRICOLE S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES BY TYPE OF CUSTOMER

Outstandings at 31 December 2006 (in millions of euros)	Gross outstandings	Doubtful debts outstanding	Of which bad debts outstanding	Provisions for doubtful debts	Of which provisions for bad debts	Provisioning rate of doubtful debts	Provisioning rate of bad debts
Central government, government agencies and local authorities	5,701	113	109	94	94	83%	86%
Financial institutions	107,426	338	186	300	185	89%	99%
Personal customers and small businesses	98,133	4,312	2,129	2,894	1,682	67%	79%
Corporate customers and other, (including insurance companies) ⁽¹⁾	125,007	4,685	2,288	2,408	1,125	51%	49%
TOTAL	336,267	9,448	4,712	5,696	3,086	60%	65%

Source: Financial statements.

(1) Including leasing, factoring and similar.

Cost of credit risk

The Group's risk profile remained sound in 2006. The cost of credit risk was again low, and more or less unchanged relative to the 2005 level, owing chiefly to the health of the large corporate client segment, although some sectors, such as the automotive sector in the United States, remained sensitive.

The cost of credit risk remained low at 24.6 basis points of risk-weighted "credit" assets. The rise in absolute value was due mainly to changes in the scope of consolidation, primarily to include Emporiki.

Market risk

SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

The system covers all market risks arising from three main businesses, namely capital market activities, investments in equity and activity resulting from trading in treasury shares. These mainly

consist of arbitrage and directional positions taken by the trading departments of the Calyon Corporate and Investment Banking subsidiary. The investment portfolios of the finance divisions are monitored separately. Market risk is defined as a risk of variation in a subsidiary's profit caused by movement in one or more financial factors, including interest rates, equities, security prices, exchange rates, specific yield premium on a bond issue, commodity and precious metals prices, inter-market correlations and so on.

MARKET RISK EXPOSURE OF THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. GROUP

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's market risk exposure stems from these three types of activities.

Capital markets activities

The change in VaR on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s capital markets business between 31 December 2005 and 31 December 2006, broken down by major risk factor, is shown below.

BREAKDOWN OF VaR (99%, 1 DAY)

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006	Minimum	Maximum	Average	31/12/2005
Fixed-income	11	8	21	13	14
Credit	12	7	17	11	12
Currency	2	1	3	2	1
Equities	9	6	13	9	8
Commodities	3	2	7	4	4
Crédit Agricole S.A. Group VaR.	19	14	34	21	24

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's total VaR, including residual market risks arising from subsidiaries of Crédit Agricole S.A. that are little active in the capital markets, is calculated by adding the individual VaRs. It amounted to €19 million at 31 December 2006, €15 million of which was for Calyon.

- Credit VaR, which is calculated on credit market activities, was €12 million at year-end.
- Equity VaR, which is calculated on equity and fund derivatives activities, was €9 million at year-end.
- Interest VaR, which is calculated cash and fixed-income derivatives activities, was €11 million at year-end.
- Foreign exchange VaR, which is calculated for spot and currency options activities, was €2 million at year-end.
- Commodities VaR was €3 million at year-end.

Equity investment businesses

Certain Crédit Agricole S.A. Group entities hold portfolios that are partly invested in shares (financial risk on bonds in these portfolios is monitored by using asset-liability management indicators). Total outstandings exposed to equity risks through the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's investment portfolios amounted to €3 billion at 31 December 2006.

Treasury shares

Information on shares held in treasury by Crédit Agricole S.A. is provided on page 212 of the shelf-registration document.

Asset and liability management

GLOBAL INTEREST RATE RISK

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group exposure to global interest rate risk arises mainly from the Regional Banks' retail banking operations in France via financial centralisation rules and from LCL. It is supplemented by the specialised financing and investment banking business lines and by the international subsidiaries. This exposure also incorporates the interest rate risk on capital.

Exposure is sensitive mainly to changes in euro rates and includes firm transactions and options.

Organisation

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's global interest rate exposure is periodically reported to the Crédit Agricole S.A. Asset-Liability Management Committee.

The ALM Committee is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole SA. It comprises several members of the Executive Committee together with representatives of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department:

- it sets limits applicable to Crédit Agricole S.A. Group and entities that are authorised to carry global interest rate exposure;
- it reviews individual and consolidated positions on a quarterly basis;
- it approves Crédit Agricole S.A.'s hedging policies.

Each subsidiary, acting within the limits set and in compliance with Group standards, manages its own exposure under the supervision of its own ALM Committee.

The Group Finance department and Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls department participate *ex officio* in meetings of the subsidiaries' ALM committee meetings. They ensure that uniform methods and practices are employed throughout the Group and monitor the limits allocated to each entity. The Group Finance department of Crédit Agricole S.A. consolidates the global interest rate risk of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries.

Measurement

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group uses the gap method to measure its overall interest rate risk.

This entails calculating the maturity schedules of assets, liabilities and hedging derivatives with fixed or adjustable rates or that are sensitive to inflation. These maturity schedules are then aggregated for each period (monthly or annually), on the basis of the average outstandings over the relevant period with a correlation factor of 94% at 31 December 2006. The maturity schedules factor in the risk until the date on which the interest rate is adjusted for adjustable-rate instruments and until the contractual date for fixed-rate instruments which have a redemption date, while potentially also factoring in customer actions, such as early withdrawals or redemptions, and based on a model for assets or liabilities with no maturity schedule as well as for equity capital. Option risks are recognised at their delta equivalent.

These gaps are broken down by type of risk in the different currencies.

The gaps can thus measure excess (positive amount) or deficit (negative amount) of fixed rate liabilities. A positive (negative) amount thus represents an exposure to a decline (rise) of interest rates on the year considered.

MEASUREMENTS

The results of these measurements for the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group at 31 December 2006 were the following:

Gaps in billions of euros	0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years
Gaps (EUR)	(6.12)	(0.54)	0.09

In terms of NBI sensitivity for the first year (2007), Crédit Agricole S.A. Group is exposed to an increase in interest rates in the euro zone (EONIA). A 100 basis point increase in interest rates would result in a €61.2 million loss of NBI, resulting in a sensitivity of 0.38% of NBI (benchmark NBI: €16.19 billion).

Calculations using the same method are carried out for those currencies for which Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has exposure to a change in interest rates. At 31 December 2006, the two main currencies were the US dollar (USD) and the Polish zloty (PLN). The results of calculations on these currencies were the following:

Gaps* in billions of euros	0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years
Gaps USD	0.06	0.40	0.63

* in euro equivalent value

The sensitivity of 2007 NBI to a 100 basis point decline in US interest rates is 0.003% of NBI.

Gaps* in billions of euros	0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years
Gaps PLN	0.01	0.08	0.11

* in euro equivalent value

The sensitivity of 2007 NBI to a 100 basis point decline in Polish interest rates is 0.001% of NBI.

For other currencies (sum of gaps by currency in absolute value), exposure is the following:

Gaps in billions of euros	0-1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years
Gaps (other currencies)	0.15	0.19	0.09

The sensitivity of 2007 NBI to a 100 basis point decline in interest rates in other currencies is 0.009% of NBI.

The total sensitivity of NBI in 2007 to a change in interest rates (mainly an increase) comes to 0.36% of the benchmark NBI (2006) for the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group.

The net present value of the losses incurred in the 10 forthcoming years in the case of an adverse change (on each currency, without compensation between currencies) of a 100 basis point in interest rate curve is inferior to 1% of capital of Credit Agricole S.A. group (Tier 1 + Tier 2).

LIQUIDITY RISK

The liquidity ratio is the ratio between cash and short-term assets on the one hand, and short-term liabilities on the other. This is calculated on a monthly basis, the minimum threshold being 100%. It includes prudential capital and is not consolidated.

At 31 December 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s liquidity ratio was 111% versus 104% at end-2005.

A total of €23.7 billion of bonds was issued in 2006, €18.4 billion of which were part of the Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) issue.

The Group also carried out two issues of Tier 1 deeply subordinated notes for a total of €1 billion.

Operational risk

In 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A. Group continued to implement the qualitative and quantitative system designed to identify, assess, prevent and monitor operational risk, in preparation for Basle II.

The operational risk management system consists of the following components, shared throughout the Group:

- governance of the operational risk management function: this entails supervision of the system by general management⁽¹⁾, definition of the roles of the Risk Management departments (Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries/entities) in system oversight and co-ordination, and subsidiaries' and entities' responsibilities in controlling their risks (through the network of operational risk managers);
- identification and qualitative assessment of risks through risk mapping and the establishment of indicators to aid in the monitoring of the most sensitive processes;
- collation of operating losses and an early-warning system to report significant incidents, which are consolidated in a database used to measure and monitor risk-related costs;
- calculation and allocation of regulatory and economic capital to operational risk at Group level and at each subsidiary and entity level;
- periodic submission of operational risk scorecards by each subsidiary/entity, which are consolidated by the Group.

This system is applied by each Group entity in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity.

The Group aims for the system to be certified by the French Banking Commission for the Advanced Measurement Approach for each of the principal entities of Crédit Agricole Group (Regional Banks, Calyon, LCL, CAAM, Sofinco France and Finaref France) by the end of 2007 at the latest.

For this purpose, at the French Banking Commission's request, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Control and Audit department carried out a pre-validation of the Basle II system for operational risk from May to July 2006. As an extension of this, the French Banking Commission began to carry out its review in January 2007.

In accordance with regulation 97-02 as amended and in order to reinforce the use of this system, operational risk management is one of the components of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls departments that was implemented at Crédit Agricole S.A. and Group entities during the first half of 2006.

During the fourth quarter of 2006, a second operational risk mapping campaign was initiated at the subsidiaries and Regional Banks (part of the qualitative initiative using Europa), by generalising the integration of compliance risks using common methodologies, tools and timetables shared by the Risk Management and Permanent

Controls Department and the Compliance department. Over the same period, operational risk mapping was rolled out throughout the Crédit Agricole S.A. central departments.

At the same time, incident compiling capability (an aspect of the quantitative initiative, using Olimpia), which is now operational in all the Regional Banks and virtually all the subsidiaries, has enabled the Group to collate a minimum of two years of historical data and up to six years of data for Calyon, LCL and CAAM. This has also enabled the Group gradually to supply information for the external ORX database, to which it has subscribed since the end of 2005.

Based on internal figures at 31 December 2005, work conducted in 2006 focused on:

- enhancements to and documentation of the internal capital calculation and allocation model using a statistical loss distribution approach (the Basle II advanced measurement approach called LDA, used by most major banks);
- adapting the internal model to the Regional Banks context: at its 4 July 2006 meeting, the Basle II Steering Committee approved the principle of a 'mutualised' capital requirement calculation based on the loss histories for all the Regional Banks;
- defining a list of exceptional risk scenarios that must be assessed by each Regional Bank in addition to the internal data: the project designed to define a list of scenarios common to the Group, as well as the assessment methodology, was initiated in October 2006;
- updating the simulations for the subsidiaries within the AMA scope of consolidation, including an assessment of all exceptional risk scenarios.

Since 2005, Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has had operational risk scorecards covering all of its business lines (except insurance, which is to adopt them in 2007): Calyon, Private banking, LCL, Asset management (CAAM, CACEIS and BFT), Specialised financial services (Sofinco, Finaref, CA Leasing and Eurofactor), Lukas and EFL. At the end of 2005, these scorecards were enhanced by a consolidated contribution from the Regional Banks for operational risk.

Over an observation period of nearly two years, these scorecards have confirmed the main sources of risks that affect most business lines and that exposure profiles are differentiated by subsidiary and type of business line (recurring risk, mainly arising from external fraud involving payment systems in Retail Banking or stock market errors in asset management, higher exceptional risk associated with litigation in Investment Banking or external fraud in factoring). It also reflects the effect of action plans designed to reduce the impact of exceptional risks (i.e. by strengthening information systems and controls when encountering high unit losses in the markets or in asset management operations) and to reduce the frequency of recurring risks (i.e. by continuing closely to control electronic banking fraud at LCL and through heightened monitoring of external fraud in the consumer credit businesses).

(1) Via the operational risk committee or the operational risk unit of the internal control committee.

Legal risks

As of today, there were no exceptional events or pending litigation to the knowledge of Crédit Agricole S.A. that were likely to have a material impact on the financial health, business operations, results or assets of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Agricole S.A. Group.

Any legal risks incurred as of 31 December 2006 that could have a negative impact on Group assets have been covered by provisions based on the information available to general management of Crédit Agricole S.A.

The main legal and tax proceedings underway are described in the 2005 Management Report. The cases presented below are those in which there were some changes in 2006.

LITIGATION AND EXCEPTIONAL EVENTS

Verte France

Verte France, a trade union consisting of individuals, filed a new action against Crédit Agricole enjoining Crédit Agricole S.A. and all the Regional Banks to appear before the Paris Correctional Court (Tribunal Correctionnel).

Verte France alleges that Crédit Agricole improperly allocated part of the Regional Banks' reserves to financing the takeover bid for Crédit Lyonnais and is asking that the reserves that they claim were diverted be returned to Crédit Agricole members.

This action, which is not based on any legal or economic gravamen, is in line with the actions filed by Verte France, seeking a ruling to nullify the Regional Banks, which were dismissed by the Paris Court of First Instance by decisions dated 21 and 28 January 2003 then by the Paris Court of Appeals by two orders dated 1 April 2005. The trade union has filed an appeal with the Supreme Court, even though the Court has already dismissed comparable claims.

Fonds Clariden

These investment funds were liquidated by court order in 1998. An action was filed based on the conditions under which the pledged assets were liquidated. A settlement was negotiated during 2006, thereby bringing the matter to a close.

Bernard Tapie – Adidas

Following the order of the Paris Court of Appeals, which was handling the Adidas case exclusively, the amount of the fine has been paid. The sum has been placed in trust by the receivers.

CDR and Crédit Lyonnais filed a further appeal in February 2006; On 9 October 2006, the Supreme Court handed down a ruling in favour of Crédit Lyonnais and CDR; this ruling overturns the order of the Paris Court of Appeals and the matter has been referred back to the Paris Court, differently composed.

Dapta

The *Commissaire à l'Exécution du Plan* of the companies of the IFI Dapta Mallinoud group initiated proceedings against CDR and Crédit Lyonnais on 30 May 2005 before the Commercial Court of Thiers.

The suit alleges that CDR and Crédit Lyonnais committed violations in arranging and financing the IFI group's acquisition of the furniture business line (ex-CIA) from the Pinault Group.

The Riom Court of Appeals has referred the matter to the Paris Court of Commerce.

By its order of 12 July 2006, the Riom Court of Appeals referred the matter to the Paris Court of Commerce.

Moulinex-Brandt

The court-ordered liquidators of this company initiated wrongful action proceedings against Crédit Lyonnais. The risk has been transferred to Calyon.

Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries are also involved in a number of other legal disputes, including class action suits in the United States.

BINDING AGREEMENTS

Crédit Agricole S.A. is not bound to any patent or licence, or to any industrial, commercial or financial supply contract.

→ RECENT TRENDS AND OUTLOOK

→ 2007 OUTLOOK

2007: global yet moderate slowdown

In 2007, the main uncertainty lies with the US economy. A continued slowdown in growth would probably spread to all other regions. World economic numerous imbalances would increase financial market volatility, fostering a climate of turbulence for the dollar and the equity markets. However, in the central scenario, the slowdown will not degenerate into recession.

In the US, growth prospects are clouded by uncertainties. The inversion of the interest rate curve suggests that there is a risk of recession, but at the same time, the labour market is showing resilience and is consolidating foundations for growth. The anticipated dip in economic activity, with projected average growth of 2.3% in 2007, appears to reflect a loss of momentum in the middle of the cycle rather than the end of a cycle. In response, the US Federal Reserve could start to lower key rates before the end of the year, as investors are anticipating. Once concerns over growth have been mitigated, long rates and the dollar are expected to resume on an uptrend during the second half.

In 2007, the euro zone could be adversely affected by a number of shocks. In addition to slower growth in the US, Europe will be exposed to domestic shocks, including tighter fiscal policies in countries such as Germany and Italy and a continued downturn in the property markets. However, these shocks will be cushioned by a brighter job outlook and by persistently favourable financial conditions. The business climate remains sound, suggesting that the slowdown in growth will be short-lived. Average growth over the full year is projected to be about 2%. In this climate, the European Central Bank is likely to continue its policy of raising interest rates during the first half, but not excessively, so as to curtail the rise in the euro, which is foreseeable in the short term. Likewise, while long rates are expected to edge up, the movement will probably be modest and is not likely to adversely affect the equity markets.

In 2007, growth in the French economy looks set to continue to be near its potential, i.e. 2.1%. Domestic demand will continue to serve as the main growth driver. The measures adopted to protect purchasing power (increase in the "prime pour l'emploi" earned income tax credit, the income tax cut and the "Bouclier Fiscal", maximum income tax rate) will serve as a stimulus for persistently robust consumer spending, providing that there are no major reversals in fiscal policy direction following the spring 2007 elections.

In Japan, GDP growth is projected to remain close to its potential of 1.8% in 2007. It will be driven by business investment. The Central Bank is expected to continue cautiously to fine-tune its monetary policy, with the key rate to reach 0.75% by the end of 2007. China will continue to act as a driver, as the government continues to achieve more balanced sources of growth through increased domestic demand.

Outlook for Crédit Agricole S.A. Group

Crédit Agricole S.A. launched its three-year strategic development plan at the end of 2005. One year on, a number of objectives have already been achieved.

In France, the results of the retail banking marketing offensive have been convincing for both the Regional Banks and LCL. Outside France, Crédit Agricole S.A. has strengthened its position in retail banking through a number of acquisitions (Egypt, Portugal, Ukraine, Greece and Italy), making major advances more quickly than anticipated, in accordance with the Group's investment criteria. Integration efforts, which are already well under way in certain countries, shall continue in 2007.

2007 will see the full consolidation of the Group's new acquisitions. Following the implementation of its new organisational structure in February and the launch of new marketing efforts, Emporiki is due to present its business plan in April. In Italy, the 202 branches acquired from Intesa will join the new organisational structure between now and July 1, 2007. Then, after the first phase of integration, the business plan will be reviewed in the autumn.

Furthermore, following the decision of the Italian competition authorities, the partnership created at the end of 2005 between the Crédit Agricole Group and Banca Intesa in asset management (CAAM Sgr) will be dissolved, with each party regaining its independence in this business line subject to the same terms as those that applied in 2005 concerning the creation of CAAM Sgr. Crédit Agricole Asset Management will focus on its original institutional activities in Italy, as well as on the newly acquired retail banking network.

For 2007, in addition to the consolidation of its newly acquired foreign networks, the Group intends to continue to develop in accordance with its business model, with a balance between its business activities, a high level of recurring revenues, industrial

expertise and a strong international presence. Its priorities include winning new customers and fostering customer loyalty in France and organic growth outside France for all specialist business lines. Revenue growth will be achieved by maintaining strict cost controls

and control of risks. This will enable the Group to enhance its performance while also respecting the objectives of the 2006-08 strategic development plan.

→ RECENT EVENTS

The following events were announced after 31 December 2006:

Calyon and Société Générale plan to merge their brokerage activities currently carried out by Calyon Financial and Fimat

Press release – 9 January 2007

Calyon and Société Générale have entered into exclusive negotiations regarding a possible merger of their brokerage activities, currently carried out by Calyon Financial and Fimat respectively.

The newly formed entity would be a world leader in execution and clearing of listed financial futures and options (number 3 in the US in particular). This combined group would provide access to more than 70 derivatives exchanges to an international base of institutional clients.

It would also be a major player in interdealer brokerage of listed or OTC derivatives and cash products such as prime brokerage services.

The combination of both parties' customer base, as well as their respective products and services, would ensure the new group's competitiveness in the coming years as well as creating a strong potential for cross-selling.

The considered merger would be jointly controlled by Société Générale and Calyon, with headquarters located in Paris.

The two groups will commence mutual due-diligence processes, with the aim of signing a definitive agreement. Prospects for the newly created group would be presented at the time of signing of the definitive agreement. The project will be subject to a consultation of employee representatives.

Decrease of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s stake in Intesa Sanpaolo

Press release – 22 January 2007

Crédit Agricole S.A. announced that on 21 January it sold in a block trade, 432 million ordinary Intesa Sanpaolo shares, representing approximately 3.6 per cent of ordinary shares and voting rights of the group, for a total amount of €2,506 million.

After this transaction, in line with the announcement on 12 October of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s intention to reduce its stake in the new Italian banking group, it now holds (excluding trading positions) about 649 millions ordinary shares and circa 92 millions saving shares, representing 5.8 per cent of the capital and 5.5 per cent of the Intesa Sanpaolo voting rights.

Intesa Sanpaolo and Crédit Agricole S.A. not to pursue Asset management partnership

Press release – 24 January 2007

In the wake of the decision of the Italian Competition Authority "AGCM" issued on 20th December 2006, Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. and Crédit Agricole S.A. have decided not to pursue their asset management European project and to dissolve their asset management partnership (CAAM sgr).

This will be done in accordance with the terms disclosed in Banca Intesa and Crédit Agricole S.A.'s press releases issued on 11th October 2006, and in compliance with regulations in force.

Crédit Agricole Asset Management announces the opening of a Sydney Office and the appointment of a Country Director for Australia and New Zealand

Excerpt from press release dated 25 January 2007

Confident in the strong potential of the Australian and New Zealand markets, Crédit Agricole Asset Management (CAAM) group announces the opening of a sales and representative office in Sydney, to be headed by Richard Borysiewicz.

Success of the EUR 4 billion capital increase

Press release – 1 February 2007

The €4 billion capital increase with preferential subscription rights launched by Crédit Agricole S.A. on 4 January 2007, in order to finance its share of the acquisition price for Cassa di Risparmio di Parma e Piacenza, Banca Popolare FriulAdria as well as 202 branches of Banca Intesa, was successfully subscribed.

In connection with this transaction, SAS Rue La Boétie, the majority shareholder of Crédit Agricole S.A. with 54.7% of the share capital, had undertaken pursuant to its irrevocable rights to subscribe for

the shares issued in this capital increase through the exercise of all of its preferential subscription rights and up to the number of shares which were not applied for with and without irrevocable rights, by other shareholders.

Not including the shares applied for by the majority shareholder, SAS Rue la Boétie, under its irrevocable rights, the aggregate number of new shares applied for by other shareholders, both with and without irrevocable rights, amounted to 1.8 times the number of shares remaining to be subscribed for.

A total of 149,125,824 new shares were subscribed for with irrevocable rights, corresponding to 99.60% of the issue. 56,021,188 new shares were subscribed for without irrevocable rights; the latter subscriptions will, accordingly, be partially allotted, up to 606,406 new shares.

Following this capital increase through the issuance of 149,732,230 new shares, the total number of shares comprising the share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. will be 1,647,054,531. The interest of SAS Rue La Boétie in the share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. will be maintained at 54.7%. Settlement, delivery and listing of the new shares on the Eurolist by Euronext Paris are scheduled to take place on February 6, 2007. The new shares will carry rights to dividends effective from January 1, 2006, and will be fully fungible with the existing shares.

Groupama S.A., Emporiki Bank and Crédit Agricole S.A. in exclusive talks for the acquisition of Phoenix Metrolife

Press release – 16 February 2007

Groupama S.A., Emporiki Bank and Crédit Agricole S.A. announce that they have reached an agreement on a definitive list of key terms and conditions for the acquisition by Groupama International of 100% of the shares of Phoenix Metrolife, and are in exclusive negotiations to finalise such terms and conditions. The relevant agreements will be subject to the necessary authorizations required by law. When the relevant agreements are finalised, a further announcement will be made.

The contemplated transaction encompasses all the current operations of Phoenix Metrolife and foresees that Emporiki Bank and Phoenix will maintain cooperation for the distribution of some non life insurance products.

Phoenix is one of the leading Greek insurance companies, (second largest insurer in non-life and eighth in life and savings in 2005). The company serves retail, small and mid-size corporates, as well as corporations for group life and investment contracts. Phoenix has a diversified national distribution platform consisting mainly of brokers, agents and direct distribution. In 2005, Phoenix generated premium revenues of €229 million.

For Crédit Agricole S.A. and Emporiki Bank, this transaction aims at focusing on the development of Life and Non Life bancassurance through the Emporiki banking network.

For Groupama, this acquisition reflects its strategic commitment to expand its international operations becoming a benchmark international player, especially in the markets of Southern Europe.

Intesa Sanpaolo and Credit Agricole S.A. sign the contract for the sale of Cariparma and FriulAdria

Press release – 1 March 2007

After authorisation from the Bank of Italy, Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. and Crédit Agricole S.A. today have signed the contract, effective immediately, relating to the sale of the entire equity stakes held by Intesa Sanpaolo in Cassa di Risparmio di Parma e Piacenza (representing 100% of the share capital, 85% acquired by Crédit Agricole and 15% by Fondazione Cariparma) for a cash consideration of 3.8 billion euro, and in Banca Popolare FriulAdria (representing 76.05% of the share capital) for a cash consideration of 836.5 million euro.

Total capital gain will result in approximately 3 billion euro to be recognised in Intesa Sanpaolo's consolidated statement of income for the first quarter of 2007.

A further 202 former Banca Intesa branches will be sold to Crédit Agricole for a cash consideration of 1.3 billion euro. The sale will take place as follows:

- i) 29 branches will be transferred to Banca Popolare FriulAdria at the end of March, with effect as of 1st April 2007, and the resulting shares immediately sold to Cariparma, which will control Banca Popolare FriulAdria;
- ii) the remaining 173 branches will be transferred to Cassa di Risparmio di Parma e Piacenza at the end of June, with effect as of 1st July 2007, and the resulting shares immediately sold, on a proportional basis, to Crédit Agricole and Fondazione Cariparma.

All the above is in accordance with both the disclosures made in the press releases issued by Banca Intesa and Crédit Agricole on 11th October 2006 and the decision of the Italian Competition Authority "AGCM" issued on 20th December 2006.

Crédit Agricole S.A. sets up Italian network by gaining control of Cariparma and FriulAdria

Press release – 1 March 2007

Crédit Agricole S.A. today finalised the acquisition of a 75% interest in Cassa di Risparmio di Parma e Piacenza (Cariparma), further to the agreement signed on 11 October 2006 with Banca Intesa. At the same time, Sacam International, a holding of Crédit Agricole's Regional Banks, completed its acquisition of a 10% stake in Cariparma. As a result, the Crédit Agricole group now owns 85% of Cariparma, with the remaining 15% held by Cariparma Foundation.

Crédit Agricole S.A., Sacam International and Cariparma Foundation also subscribed and paid, pro rata to their respective stakes in Cariparma, the first tranche of the capital increase voted at Cariparma's annual general meeting on 5 February 2007. This increase allowed Cariparma to acquire 76.05% of the shares of Banca Popolare FriulAdria from Intesa Sanpaolo.

To complete this deal, Intesa Sanpaolo is also to sell 29 of its branches to FriulAdria on 1 April 2007 and a further 173 to Cariparma on 1 July 2007.

Commenting on these developments, René Carron, chairman of Crédit Agricole S.A., said: "Acquiring Cariparma and FriulAdria enables us to operate a quality network and expand in Italy. Finalising the deal announced last October is also a decisive step in Crédit Agricole's international expansion".

Georges Pauget, chief executive of Crédit Agricole S.A., commented: "Crédit Agricole S.A. is very pleased to have finalised the acquisition of an Italian network. The management of Cariparma and FriulAdria will now be able to fully focus on the development of the branches of the two networks and the integration of a Intesa Sanpaolo's additional branches".

Final agreement on the sale of Phoenix Metrolife

Excerpt from press release dated 8 March 2007

Pursuant to the requirement of decision number 3/347/12.7.2005 of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission, Emporiki Bank of Greece S.A. announces the following:

Further to the press release of 16 February 2007, the companies Groupama International, Emporiki Bank of Greece S.A. and Crédit Agricole S.A. have signed an agreement regarding the sale (by Emporiki Bank of Greece S.A. and Crédit Agricole S.A.) of the entire share capital of Phoenix Metrolife Emporiki Hellenic Insurance Company S.A. to Groupama International, in total consideration of €95 million, as to be determined further to adjustments which are usual for such transactions.

The sale is subject to, among other things, the approval of the transaction by the relevant regulatory authorities, which is expected to take place later in 2007.

HypoVereinsbank and CACEIS agree on strategic partnership in securities services

Excerpt from press release dated 15 March 2007

HypoVereinsbank (HVB) is planning to transfer its securities processing and custodian activities to the French financial services

provider CACEIS. Exclusive negotiations began today in Munich. The sale is to be concluded by the end of 2007, subject to proper regulatory approvals.

For HVB, the planned sale would represent another major step towards tangible and sustained cost savings on the operational front. At the same time, the sale would allow HVB to continue to focus on its core competencies.

For CACEIS, this operation is part of its strategy of focused acquisition growth. Germany stands for one of the major European markets for custody and clearing activities.

After the sale, HVB customers will continue to receive securities services in the accustomed quality and scope. They will, in addition, benefit from the size and product breadth of CACEIS.

German operations of CACEIS will be based in Munich and CACEIS intends to rely on the existing HVB teams.

Intesa Sanpaolo and Crédit Agricole S.A. sign the contract for the winding up of the CAAM SGR joint venture

Press release – 19 March 2007

Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. and Crédit Agricole S.A. today have agreed that CAAM SGR, their joint-venture in the asset management activities in Italy, will be unwound with both parties exercising their respective option and the purchase by Intesa Sanpaolo of the activities attributable to the 65% of Nextra Investment Management sold by Banca Intesa to Crédit Agricole S.A. in December 2005. The repurchase consideration will be of approximately 800 million euro - corresponding to the price of the sale transaction in December 2005 net of the amount resulting from the sale to Crédit Agricole S.A. of the mutual funds dedicated to the Cariparma network and the real estate funds – less the dividends received in the meantime by the Crédit Agricole Group plus the cost of equity accrued during the period (calculated applying a 9% interest rate on 815.8 million euro, the price of the previous sale transaction). The finalisation of the transaction is expected by year-end and is subject to relevant authorisation.

All the above is in accordance with both the disclosures made in the press releases issued by Banca Intesa and Crédit Agricole S.A. on 11th October 2006 and in the joint press release of Intesa Sanpaolo and Crédit Agricole S.A. dated 24th January 2007 and the decision of the Italian Competition Authority "AGCM" issued on 20th December 2006.

→ ANALYSIS OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A. (parent company) generated net banking income of €2,984 million, an increase of €362 million compared with 2005 (€2,622 million).

The rise reflects growth in revenues from variable-income securities, consisting of dividends and similar payments. These payments totalled €4,151 million, an increase of €586 million relative to 2005, resulting from earnings growth at subsidiaries in 2006.

At the same time, the cost of financing investments in equity interests and subsidiaries increased, due to acquisitions in 2006, mainly Emporiki and Sofinco's purchase of FAFS. This financing cost totalled €1,506 million, up from €1,359 million in 2005.

Net income from financial transactions came to €94 million, down €167 million versus 2005, mainly due to the decrease in trading book income.

Other net banking income was a loss of €69 million, compared to a loss of €95 million in 2005.

Operating expenses totalled €678 million, €192 million more than in 2005. This increase was mainly due to staff costs, which grew due to a larger workforce and wage increases, along with two non-recurrent factors: a €43 million charge related to changes in actuarial assumptions used to calculate provisionable pension

liabilities; a €99 million charge corresponding to the cost of optional hedging for the stock option plan arranged in the autumn of 2006.

Gross operating income amounted to €2,306 million in 2006, an increase of €170 million over the €2,136 million recorded in 2005.

Risk-related costs remained very low, with a net release from provisions of €28 million as opposed to €21 million in 2005.

There was a €41 million net gain on the disposal of non-current assets, mainly consisting of releases of impairment provisions on shares in subsidiaries.

There were no costs relating to the integration of Crédit Lyonnais in 2006, since the process was completed in 2005.

Tax gains, resulting from the tax consolidation mechanism in France, with Crédit Agricole S.A. at the head of the tax relief group, came to €619 million in 2006, up from €455 million in 2005.

In addition, €37 million was allocated to the fund for liquidity and solvency banking risks, in line with the terms of the agreement established when the fund was set up at the time of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s flotation.

Consequently, net income for Crédit Agricole S.A. (parent company) was €2,957 million, an increase of €506 million over the €2,451 million recorded in 2005.

→ FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Share capital at year-end	2,916,629,697	4,420,567,311	4,420,567,311	4,491,966,903	4,491,966,903
Number of shares issued	972,209,899	1,473,522,437	1,473,522,437	1,497,322,301	1,497,322,301
Results and transactions for the financial year <i>(in millions of euros)</i>					
Gross revenues	9,424	13,825	14,708	16,945	22,580
Income before tax, employee profit-sharing, depreciation, amortisation and provisions	599	539	1,032	1,381	2,116
Employee profit-sharing	3	4	0	0	0
Corporate income tax	(362)	(433)	(383)	(455)	(619)
Income after tax, employee profit-sharing, depreciation, amortisation and provisions	1,008	611	1,249	2,451	2,957
Dividends paid	729	800	954	1,407	1,894 ⁽²⁾
Per-share data <i>(in euros)</i>					
Income after tax, employee profit-sharing, but before depreciation, amortisation and provisions	0.985	0.657	0.960	1.226	1.660 ⁽²⁾
Income after tax, employee profit-sharing, depreciation, amortisation and provisions	1.037	0.415	0.847	1.636	1.795 ⁽²⁾
Dividend per share	0.55	0.55	0.66	0.94	1.15 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Personnel					
Average number of employees ⁽³⁾	3,125	2,983	2,685	2,882	2,928
Wages and salaries paid during the financial year <i>(in millions of euros)</i>	160	165	157	177	189
Employee benefits and social contributions paid during the year <i>(in millions of euros)</i>	79	84	81	144	151

(1) Net dividend proposed to the AGM of 23 May 2007.

(2) Calculation taking into account the number of shares issued at the AGM 23 May 2007, i.e. 1,647,054,531 shares outstanding.

(3) Refers to head office staff numbers.

→ RECENT CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL

The table below shows changes in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s share capital over the past five years.

Date and type of transaction	Amount of share capital (in euros)	Number of shares outstanding
Share capital at 31/12/2001	2,916,629,697	972,209,899
Share capital at 31/12/2002	2,916,629,697	972,209,899
19/06/2003		
	+1,059,857,214	+353,285,738
New share issue (Board meeting of 10/06/2003)	3,976,486,911	1,325,495,637
10/10/2003		
	+75,699,792	+25,233,264
Employee share offering (Board meetings of 21/05 and 09/09/2003)	4,052,186,703	1,350,728,901
24/11/2003		
Share issue for cash (Board meeting of 09/09/2003)	+368,380,608	+122,793,536
Share capital at 31/12/2003	4,420,567,311	1,473,522,437
Share capital at 31/12/2004	4,420,567,311	1,473,522,437
26/08/2005		
Employee share offering (Board meetings of 08/03/2005 and 18/05/2005)	+71,399,592	+23,799,864
Share capital at 31/12/2005	4,491,966,903	1,497,322,301
Share capital at 31/12/2006	4,491,966,903	1,497,322,301
06/02/2007		
Share issue for cash (Board meeting of 21/11/2006)	+449,196,690	+149,732,230
Share capital at 06/02/2007	4,941,163,593	1,647,054,531

At 31 December 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s share capital amounted to €4,491,966,903 divided into 1,497,322,301 shares with a par value of €3 each. Crédit Agricole S.A.'s share capital had not changed since 26 August 2005.

To involve shareholders in its growth, at the beginning of January 2007 (from 4 to 23 January), Crédit Agricole S.A. floated a capital increase for cash with shareholders' preferential subscription

rights for a total nominal amount of €449,196,690 (including a €4 billion share premium) by issuing 149,732,230 new shares. The new shares were admitted to trading on the Eurolist by Euronext Paris as from 6 February 2007 and have the same characteristics as the existing shares; they are eligible for the dividend as from 1 January 2006.

→ CHANGE IN SHARE OWNERSHIP OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS

The table below shows change in the ownership of Crédit Agricole S.A. over the past three years.

Shareholder	At 31/12/2006			At 31/12/2005	At 31/12/2004
	Number of shares	% of voting rights	% of share capital	% of share capital	% of share capital
SAS Rue La Boétie*	819,541,855	55.29%	54.73%	54.73%	53.95%
Treasury shares**	15,144,404	-	1.01%	1.76%	1.99%
Employees (ESOP)	84,297,953	5.69%	5.63%	5.83%	4.51%
Institutional investors	445,679,533	30.07%	29.77%	27.05%	29.11%
Retail investors	132,658,556	8.95%	8.86%	10.63%	10.44%
TOTAL	1,497,322,301	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

* SAS Rue La Boétie is wholly-owned by the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks.

** The treasury shares are held as part of the share buyback programme designed to cover stock options, which are recognised on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s balance sheet, or within an agreement to provide liquidity for the shares on the stock market.

The company's ownership structure has not changed materially over the past three years.

The Regional Banks, acting together and for the long term, own a majority of Crédit Agricole S.A. via SAS Rue la Boétie. Between 31 December 2004 and 31 December 2006, their ownership interest increased from 54% to 54.7% after a number of share purchases and even after the employee share issue carried out by Crédit Agricole S.A. during 2005.

Following the employee share issue, employee ownership through ESOPs increased from 4.5% (66,482,278 shares) at 31 December 2004 to 5.8% at 31 December 2005, then declined to 5.6% (84,297,953 shares) at 31 December 2006. Retail investors sold nearly 17% of their shares to institutional investors, which further increased their ownership interest to 29.8% from 27% at end-2005.

→ AUTHORISATIONS TO EFFECT CAPITAL INCREASES

Table summarising authorisations in force granted by the General Meeting of Shareholders to the Board of Directors to effect capital increases and use made of such authorisations during the year (information required by Order no. 2004-604 of 24 June 2004 reforming the system applicable to negotiable securities):

General Meeting Resolution	Purpose of grants of authority to the Board of Directors	Duration, ceilings, limitations	Use made of grants during 2006
General Meeting of 18/05/2005 Resolutions: 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd	To carry out capital increases	These grants of authority, approved by the AGM of 18 May 2005, were cancelled by the Combined General Meeting of 17 May 2006 (19th, 20th, 24th, 26th resolutions)	None
General Meeting of 17/05/2006 19th resolution	Capital increase by issuance of ordinary shares and/or any other negotiable securities giving immediate and/or future access to the share capital, with preferential subscription right retained, with the authority to further delegate as provided by law	Ceilings: - the total nominal amount of capital increases shall not exceed €4 billion or the equivalent value thereof; - the total nominal amount of debt securities granting rights to the share capital shall not exceed €5 billion or the equivalent value thereof. Valid for a term of 26 months.	Issue of 149,732,230 new shares with a par value of €3 each from 4 to 23 January 2007*

General Meeting Resolution	Purpose of grants of authority to the Board of Directors	Duration, ceilings, limitations	Use made of grants during 2006
General Meeting of 17/05/2006 20th resolution	Capital increase by issuance of ordinary shares and/or any other negotiable securities giving immediate and/or future access to the share capital, with preferential subscription right waived, with the authority to further delegate as provided by law	Ceilings: - the total nominal amount of capital increases shall not exceed €900 million or the equivalent value thereof; - the total nominal amount of debt securities that may be issued shall not exceed €5 billion or the equivalent value thereof; - all such issues must be covered by the unused portion of the ceilings set out in the 19th resolution. Valid for a term of 26 months*.	None
General Meeting of 17/05/2006 21st resolution	Increase the number of shares to be issued for each share issue	Ceiling: 15% of the initial issue, at the same price; - this ceiling counts towards the total maximum limits as defined by the 19th and 20th resolutions. Valid for a term of 26 months.	None
General Meeting of 17/05/2006 22nd resolution	Issue equity securities and other securities giving access to the share capital in consideration for contributions in kind consisting of equity securities or other securities giving access to the share capital;	Ceiling: 10% of the share capital; - this ceiling counts towards the total maximum limits as defined by the 20th resolution. Valid for a term of 26 months.	None
General Meeting of 17/05/2006 23rd resolution	Determine the issue price of ordinary shares or any other securities giving access to the share capital, in the event the preferential subscription rights are waived	Ceiling: 5% of the share capital per year.	None
General Meeting of 17/05/2006 24th resolution	Capital increase by incorporating reserves, profits, share premiums or other items, with the authority to further delegate as provided by law	Ceiling: €3 billion, independent from the total maximum amount set forth in the 19th and 20th resolutions. Valid for a term of 26 months.	None
General Meeting of 17/05/2006 25th resolution	Grant options to purchase and/or to subscribe for shares to employees and corporate officers	Ceiling: options granted shall give access to no more than 2% of the company's existing share capital. Valid for a term of 38 months.	A stock option plan was set up at 6 October 2006 (see note 8.6 to the financial statements)
General Meeting of 17/05/2006 26th resolution	Share offerings for employees of the Crédit Agricole Group who are members of a company employee share ownership scheme, with the authority to further delegate as provided by law	Ceiling: €150 million; Valid for a term of 26 months.	None
General Meeting of 17/05/2006 27th resolution	Share offerings for employees of Crédit Agricole International Employees, with the authority to further delegate as provided by law	Ceiling: €40 million. Valid for a term of 12 months.	None
General Meeting of 17/05/2006 28th resolution	Share offerings for employees of the Crédit Agricole Group who are members of a company share savings scheme in the United States, with the authority to further delegate as provided by law.	Ceiling: €40 million. Valid for a term of 18 months.	None

* On 28 December 2006, the Chief Executive Officer used the authority granted to him by the Board of Directors at its meeting of 21 November 2006 to carry out a capital increase in a nominal amount of €449,196,690 by issuing 149,732,230 new shares with a par value of €3 each, with preferential subscription rights. This issue was carried out pursuant to the 19th resolution adopted by shareholders of Crédit Agricole S.A. at the Combined General Meeting of 17 May 2006.

This transaction, which took effect on 6 February 2007, increased the share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. to €4,941,163,593 and the number of shares that make up the share capital to 1,647,054,531.

→ PURCHASE BY THE COMPANY OF ITS OWN SHARES

Under the 18th resolution adopted at the Combined General Meeting of 17 May 2006, the shareholders of Crédit Agricole S.A. authorised the Board of Directors to trade in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares, pursuant to articles L. 225-209 *et seq.* of the Code de Commerce and of European Commission Regulation 2273/2003 of 22 December 2003.

Eighteenth resolution: Grant of authority to the Board of Directors to trade in the company's shares

Having heard the Board of Directors' management report, and voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact ordinary business, the shareholders authorise the Board of Directors, with the right to further delegate this authority under the conditions provided by law, to trade in the company's own shares in accordance with provisions of Articles L. 225-209 *et seq.* of the Code de Commerce and European Commission Regulation 2273/2003 of 22 December 2003.

This authority, which replaces the authority granted at the Ordinary General Meeting of 18 May 2005, is valid until renewed at a future ordinary general meeting and, in any event, for a maximum period of eighteen (18) months from the date of this meeting.

Share purchases made by the Board of Directors pursuant to this authority may under no circumstances result in the company holding more than ten percent (10%) of its share capital. However, the number of shares purchased by the company for the purpose of holding the shares purchased with a view subsequently to exchanging them or using them to pay for a potential merger, spin-off or asset transfer shall not exceed 5% of the company's share capital.

Under the share buyback programme established by the company, shares may be traded on one or more occasions and by all and any means, including on the market, over the counter or by way of derivatives traded on organised markets or over the counter (such as call and put options or any combination thereof), as provided for by the appropriate market authorities and at such times as the Board of Directors or its duly authorised representative deems appropriate. The entirety of the share buyback programme may be completed through block purchases.

The number of shares purchased may not exceed 10% of the total number of shares comprising the company's share capital on the date of purchase, and the maximum number of shares held after said purchases may not exceed 10% of the share capital.

The total cost of all such share purchases made during the term of this authority may not exceed three (3) billion euros. The purchase price may not be more than forty five (45) euros. However, the shares may be allotted for no consideration in accordance with the provisions of the law.

This authority is designed to allow the company to trade in its own shares either on the market or over the counter for any purpose permitted by applicable laws or regulations, and more particularly.

1. to allot stock options to some or all employees and/or officers and directors serving in an executive capacity within the company and companies or groups affiliated to it now or in the future, as defined by article L. 225-180 of the Code de Commerce;
2. to allot shares in the company to the employees referred to in the above paragraph as part of an employee profit-sharing or share ownership plan and in connection with the transactions covered by articles L. 225-197-1 to L. 225-197-3 of the Code de Commerce;
3. to hold the shares purchased with a view subsequently to exchanging them or using them to pay for a potential acquisition;
4. to ensure coverage of securities giving access to the company's share capital;
5. to ensure that liquidity is provided for the shares on the equity market by an investment services provider under a contract that complies with the AFEI (French Association for Investment Firms) Code of Conduct;
6. to retire the purchased shares, subject to adoption of the twenty-ninth resolution.

The Board of Directors may trade in the company's shares pursuant to this authority at any time during the term of the share buyback programme.

The company may also use the authority under this resolution and continue to implement its share buyback programme as provided by law, and in particular by the provisions of articles 231-1 *et seq.* of the General Regulations issued by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers, during a public cash or share exchange offer made by the company.

The shareholders grant full powers to the Board of Directors to implement this authority and to determine the method of so doing, including without limitation placing stock market orders, signing deeds, entering into agreements, accomplishing formalities and filings, particularly with the Autorité des Marchés Financiers, and more generally to do all that is necessary.

Board of Directors' special report

Pursuant Articles L. 225-209 and L. 225-211 of the French Commercial Code, the Board of Directors informs the general meeting of the following activities undertaken in accordance with the share buyback programme for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2006.

Transactions carried out as part of the programme in order to:

- cover commitments made to employees, in the context of either stock option plans or the liquidity contract for Crédit Lyonnais employees;
- provide volume to the market in the context of a liquidity contract in accordance with the AFEI charter.

Number of shares registered in the company's name as at 31/12/2005	26,312,207
To cover commitments to employees	26,312,207
To provide volume to the market in the context of the liquidity contract	0
Number of shares bought in 2006	1,702,266
To cover commitments to employees	0
To provide volume to the market in the context of the liquidity contract	1,702,266
Volume of shares used to achieve the purpose set ⁽¹⁾	
Coverage of commitments to employees	12,246,039
Liquidity contract (bought + sold)	2,326,296
Number of shares that may be reallocated for other purposes	0
Average purchase price of shares bought in 2006	€32.27
Value of shares bought in 2006 at purchase price	€54,930,655
Trading costs	€241,787
Number of shares sold in 2006	12,870,069
To cover commitments to employees	12,246,039
To provide volume to the market in the context of the liquidity contract	624,030
Average price of shares sold in 2006	€31.43
Number of shares registered in the company's name as at 31/12/2006	15,144,404
To cover commitments to employees	14,066,168
To provide volume to the market in the context of the liquidity contract	1,078,236
Net book value per share ⁽²⁾	
Shares bought to cover commitments to employees (historic price)	€18.43
Shares bought as part of the liquidity contract (share price as at 29/12/2006)	€31.86
Total net book value of shares	€293,655,801
Par value	€3
Percentage of share capital held by the company as at 31/12/2006	1.01 %

(1) Coverage of commitments to employees concerns shares sold or transferred to beneficiaries after the exercise of options (Crédit Agricole S.A. and LCL), as well as shares sold in order to optimise coverage of stock option plans, with options purchased to substitute coverage in shares; the liquidity contract concerns shares bought and sold in relation to the contract over the period in question.

(2) Shares bought to cover commitments to employees are recognised as securities held for sale and valued at their purchase price; shares bought in relation to the liquidity contract are recognised as transferable securities and valued at the market value at each accounting date.

→ INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATE OFFICERS

Information concerning the remuneration, terms of office and functions of corporate officers, as required by Article L. 225-102 of the French Commercial Code taken from the law on "New Economic Relations" of 15 May 2001, the Financial Security Act of 1 August 2004 and order n° 2004-604 of 24 June 2004, is provided in the chapter entitled "Corporate governance and internal control" on page 34 of the shelf registration document.

A summary of trading in the company's shares by directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. in 2006, as required by Article L. 621-18-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and Article 223-26 of the General Regulations of the Autorité des Marchés Financiers as amended by the decree of 4 January 2007, is provided in the chapter entitled "Corporate governance and internal control" on page 46 of the shelf registration document.

→ EMPLOYEE, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION IN THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. GROUP

Based on the values that embody the mutualist ideal - proximity, solidarity and responsibility - and its “unified yet decentralised” organisational structure, Crédit Agricole has undergone extensive changes over recent years both in France and abroad.

The Group’s approach to social and environmental responsibility underpins and accompanies its developments in France and abroad. Having focused mainly on employee-related issues arising from mergers in recent years, this approach expanded to cover environmental aspects in 2006. This included a carbon audit, the launch of an environmental product range and increased financing of renewable energy.

The role of the Sustainable Development Mission, created in 2002 as part of the central body, was confirmed. The Mission proposes general guidelines for a socially responsible policy and for coordinating, supporting and driving initiatives in this area.

As a result of the Group’s policy guidelines and initiatives, which are consistent with the values and commitments it made when it joined the United Nations Global Compact in March 2003, Crédit Agricole S.A. strengthened its approach.

In addition, to facilitate its cross-functional role, the Mission has reported to the Corporate Secretary’s office since 2006.

An entire chapter of Crédit Agricole S.A.’s 2006 business review is dedicated to sustainable development in every sense of the term, across a broad scope that includes the Regional Banks. In addition, each business line has described its main social and environmental responsibility issues and actions.

The sections below cover the social and environmental information required by the implementing decree of the French NRE (new economic regulations) Act.

→ KEY SOCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Each company of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group is attached to a business line and has its own employee relations policy, which is overseen by a Human Resources Department. Overall consistency is ensured by Group Human Resources.

Entities consolidated are those in which Crédit Agricole S.A. owns 50% or more of the capital.

Data collected for 2006 was extended to include subsidiaries outside France, with each indicator covering at least 75% of employees abroad.

I. Crédit Agricole S.A. Group headcount, worldwide (31 December 2006)

A. Breakdown by business line

Business line	2006		2005		Change
	Headcount (FTE)	%	Headcount (FTE)	%	
Retail Banking	43,563	56.5%	29,983	48.3%	45.3%
France	23,764	30.8%	24,516	39.5%	-3.1%
International	19,799	25.7%	5,467	8.8%	262.2%
Specialised Financial Services	11,540	15.0%	10,588	17.0%	9.0%
France	5,603	7.3%	5,724	9.2%	-2.1%
International	5,937	7.7%	4,864	7.8%	22.1%
Asset Management, Insurance and Private Banking	7,403	9.6%	6,894	11.1%	7.4%
France	3,850	5.0%	3,811	6.1%	1.0%
International	3,553	4.6%	3,083	5.0%	15.2%
of which:					
Asset Management	2,401	3.1%	2,062	3.3%	16.4%
Securities	1,579	2.0%	1,589	2.6%	-0.6%
Insurance	1,099	1.4%	933	1.5%	17.8%
Private Banking	2,324	3.0%	2,310	3.7%	0.6%
Corporate and Investment Banking	11,122	14.4%	11,071	17.8%	0.5%
France	4,398	5.7%	4,326	7.0%	1.7%
International	6,724	8.7%	6,745	10.9%	-0.3%
Proprietary asset management and other activities	3,435	4.5%	3,575	5.8%	-3.9%
France	3,435	4.5%	3,575	5.8%	-3.9%
International	-	0.0%	-	-	-
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. GROUP	77,063	100%	62,111	100%	24.1%
France	41,050	53.3%	41,952	67.5%	-2.2%
International	36,013	46.7%	20,159	32.5%	78.6%

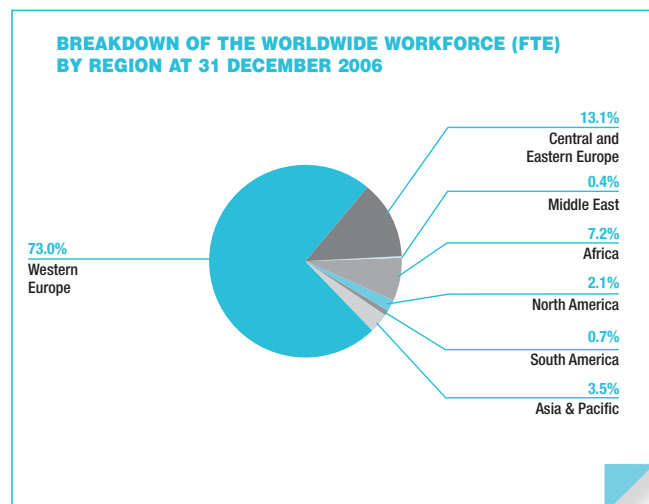
FTE = Full-time equivalent

Changes in scope between 2005 and 2006:

- retail banking:
Acquisition of Meridian Bank in Serbia (+800 FTE), Emporiki Bank and subsidiaries in Greece (+7,650 FTE), IndexBank in Ukraine (+3,200 FTE) and EAB (+1,200 FTE).
Merger between Calyon's Egyptian subsidiary and EAB (transfer of 200 FTE staff from Financing to Retail Banking);
- specialised Financial Services:
Deconsolidation of Sofinrec in France (-41 FTE).
Consolidation of Credium (+160 FTE) in the Czech Republic;

- asset Management, Insurance and Private Banking:
Merger between CAAM in Italy and Banca Intesa's asset management unit (+215 FTE).
Merger between CA Investor Services (Crédit Agricole) and IXIS (Caisses d'Epargne) in the securities business, forming CACEIS, in which each banking group owns 50%.
Acquisition of a 50% stake in and managerial control of Banco Espirito Santo (Vida et Seguros) in the insurance field (+130 FTE);
- corporate and Investment Banking:
Transfer of 200 FTE staff from Corporate and Investment Banking to Retail Banking arising from the creation of EAB.
- proprietary Asset Management:
Various changes in scope (-220 FTE).

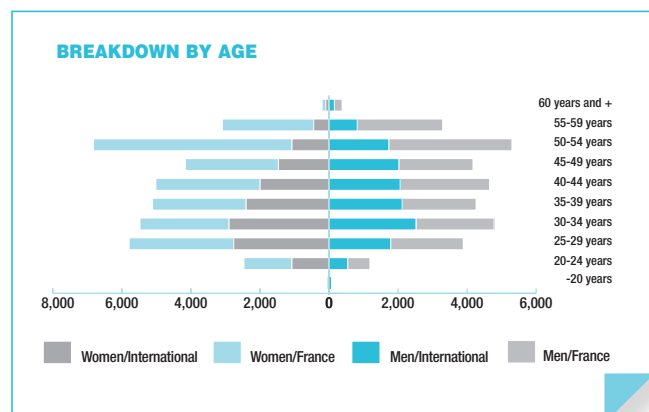
B. Breakdown by region



Various acquisitions in Central and Eastern Europe increased this region's share by 5 points at the expense of Western Europe.

France's proportion of the Group total was 53.3% at end-2006, down from 67.5% at end-2005.

C. Age structure



Data covering 93% of the Group's global workforce

II. Group employees in France

A. Breakdown by type of contract at 31 December

	2006	2005	2004
Active permanent staff (FTE)	40,330	41,083	42,292
Permanent staff on extended leave of absence (FTE)	5,092	5,936	5,081
Total permanent staff (FTE)	45,422	47,019	47,373
Contract staff (FTE)	720	870	1,037
TOTAL FRANCE (FTE)	46,142	47,889	48,410

The number of active permanent employees fell by 1.8%, while the number of contract staff declined by 17.2%.

The 14.2% decline in permanent staff on extended leave of absence resulted from the gradual phasing out of employees taking early retirement with termination of their employment agreement as part of redundancy plans.

Contract employees made up 1.7% of the active workforce at the end of 2006. Of these, 25% were managerial staff. Contract staff agreements signed in 2005 break down evenly between staff replacements and new hires associated with increased business levels.

Temporary staff accounted for 1.1% of the active permanent workforce, with an average 456 FTE staff during the year.

Total relief staff therefore amounted to 2.8% of the total active permanent workforce.

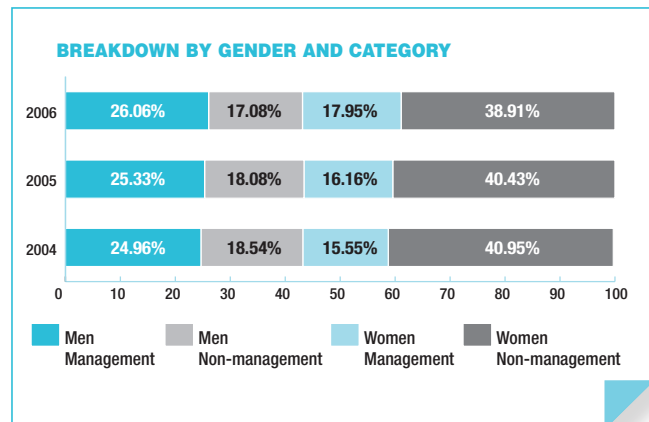
The workforce also includes young people in work-study programmes or internships. In 2006, they represented 5% of the total active permanent workforce on average.

Average monthly headcount

Professionalisation contracts (e.g. qualification, orientation, adaptation contracts)	538
Apprenticeship contracts	488
Student interns	1,004
% of business scope in France: 98	

B. Breakdown of the active permanent workforce at end-2006

1. BREAKDOWN BY GENDER AND CATEGORY

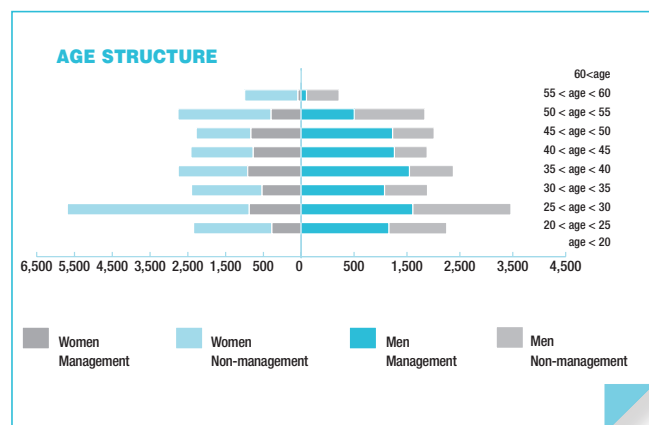


The breakdown of the active permanent workforce by gender did not change between December 2005 and December 2006, with women making up 56.8% of the total.

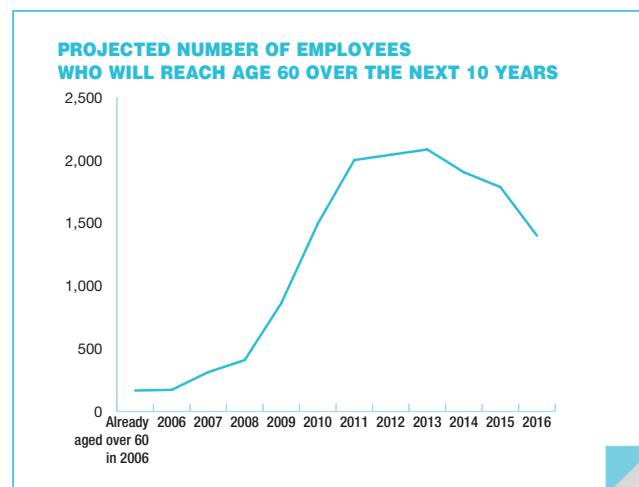
In category terms, the 2005 trend continued, with the overall percentage of managerial staff rising by 2.5 points to 44% at end-2006. There was a 1.8-point increase for women and a 0.7-point rise for men.

2. AGE AND LENGTH OF SERVICE

The age of the active workforce stabilised in 2006. The average age at year-end was 42 and the average length of service was 18 years.



The breakdown by age band changed by comparison with 2005. There was an increase in junior categories and a slight decline in the number of employees aged over 50. The percentage of staff under 30 rose from 16.1% to 17%, and the percentage of those aged over 50 fell from 35.8% to 35.1%.



The projection for the next ten years shows that the number of employees reaching 60 will rise sharply (by 340%) between 2008 and 2010 before stabilising at 2,000 employees per year on average from 2011 to 2014.

C. Working time

1. CONTRACTUAL WORKING TIME

BREAKDOWN OF ACTIVE PERMANENT EMPLOYEES AT 31 DECEMBER 2006 BY CONTRACTUAL WORKING TIME

	Management	%	Non-management	%	Total	%
Hourly	5,749	31%	23,448	100%	29,197	69.8%
Daily	12,444	68%		0%	12,444	29.7%
Other	220	1%		0%	220	0.5%
TOTAL	18,413	100%	23,448	100%	41,861	100%

% of business scope in France: 97

The breakdown of staff by contractual working time within the Group remained stable, with three-quarters of employees having their contractual working time expressed in hours.

A distinction is made between the various modes of working time from each employee:

- “hourly” for the employees who work according to the schedules applied within the company;

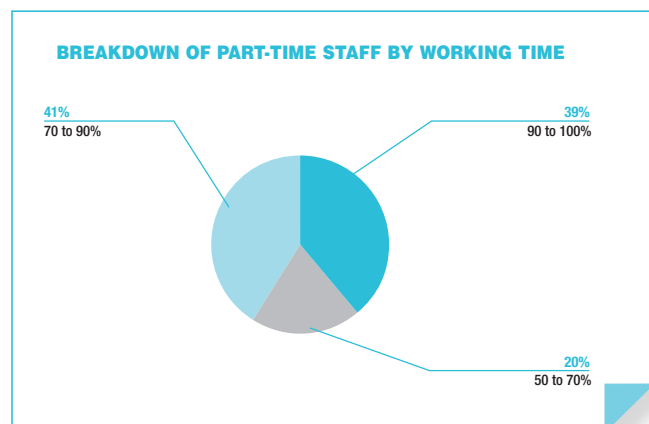
- “daily” for the management;
- “hors mode” for the top executives.

This distinction is taken into account for the calculation of the days of rest related to the reduction of the working time (35 hours annualized).

2. PART-TIME STAFF

	2006			2005			2004		
	Management	Non-management	Total	Management	Non-management	Total	Management	Non-management	Total
Part-time staff	1,262	5,438	6,700	1,142	5,790	6,932	1,048	3,450	4,498
Part-time staff as % of total	7.0%	23.3%	16.2%	6.6%	23.8%	16.7%	4.5%	19.4%	10.7%
% of business scope in France:			98%			98%			93%

The percentage of part-time staff consisting of managers increased by 0.4 point. This was due to changes in the breakdown of the workforce by category, and particularly the increase in the number of female managers.



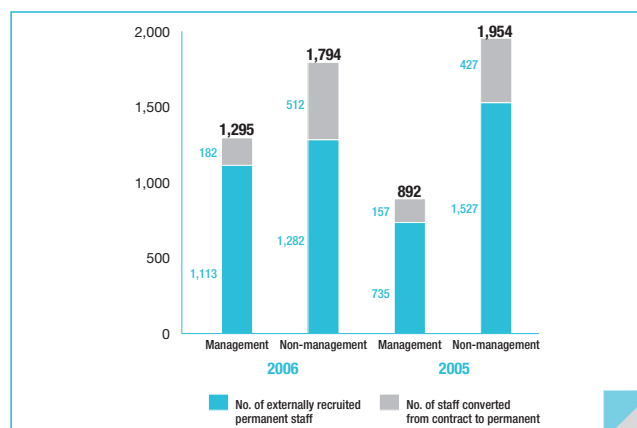
As in 2005, most part-time staff are women (86%) and work in non-managerial grades (81%).

D. Employment management

1. NEW PERMANENT EMPLOYEES

The number of new permanent employees increased from 2,846 to 3,081 in 2006. More than 80% of new employees were recruited in the LCL retail banking business (45% of the total), Specialised Financial Services (20%) and in Corporate and Investment Banking (17%). Some of this 8.3% increase was due to the end of the recruitment freeze in support functions.

Of the permanent employees recruited, 48.5% were under 26 and 2.1% were over 50. The proportion of new recruits consisting of managers rose by 10.5 points to 41.9% in 2006.



2. PERMANENT STAFF DEPARTURES (FINAL DEPARTURES)

	2006				2005			
	Management	Non-Management	Total	%	Management	Non-Management	Total	%
Resignation	429	583	1,012	26.0%	302	406	708	22.4%
Voluntary departure (external transfer)	156	27	183	4.7%	630	175	805	25.5%
Retirement and early retirement	572	1,491	2,063	53.0%	407	686	1,093	34.6%
Redundancy and dismissal	162	73	235	6.0%	168	65	233	7.4%
Death	17	39	56	1.4%	16	37	53	1.7%
Other reasons (departure during trial period)	79	268	347	8.9%	88	183	271	8.6%
TOTAL	1,415	2,481	3,896	100%	1,611	1,552	3,163	100%
% of business scope in France:				94%				98%

As in 2005, when the Group employment agreement came into effect through redundancy plans, staff leaving the Group under financial incentive arrangements consisted mainly of those taking early retirement with termination of the employment contract. The LCL retail banking segment accounted for 84.5% of staff taking early retirement.

	2006			2005		
	Management	Non-Management	Total	Management	Non-Management	Total
Retirement and early retirement (with termination of employment contract)						
	572	1,491	2,063	407	686	1,093
Men	390	486	876	287	248	535
Women	182	1,005	1,187	120	438	558
% of business scope in France:			94%			98%

3. INTER-COMPANY TRANSFERS

In France, the employees carrying out an inter-Group company transfer are 38 years old on average, are mainly managers and for major part carry on a support function background. In 2006, over 500 employees were transferred from one Group company to another, excluding transfers of whole businesses.

	2006			2005			2004		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Promotion within non-managerial category	1,228	2,680	3,908	924	2,113	3,037	987	2,357	3,344
Promotion from non-managerial to managerial	373	516	889	422	429	851	353	359	712
Promotion within managerial category	731	462	1,193	834	527	1,361	813	489	1,302
TOTAL	2,332	3,658	5,990	2,180	3,069	5,249	2,153	3,205	5,358
%	38.9%	61.1%	100%	41.5%	58.5%	100%	40.2%	59.8%	100%
% of business scope in France:			97%			98%			96%

4. PROMOTIONS

In 2006, the number of promotions increased by 14%. Women accounted for 61.1% of promotions (up 2.6 points). This percentage is higher than the percentage of women in the workforce.

The number of promotions between non-managerial grades rose by 29%, and the number of promotions into managerial positions rose by 4%.

E. Individual salaries and collective incentive plans

1. INDIVIDUAL SALARIES

The average total annual salary (fixed salary plus bonus) of active permanent employees was approximately €44,150 in 2006, compared with €41,800 at end-2005.

AVERAGE BASE MONTHLY SALARIES FOR ACTIVE PERMANENT EMPLOYEES AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

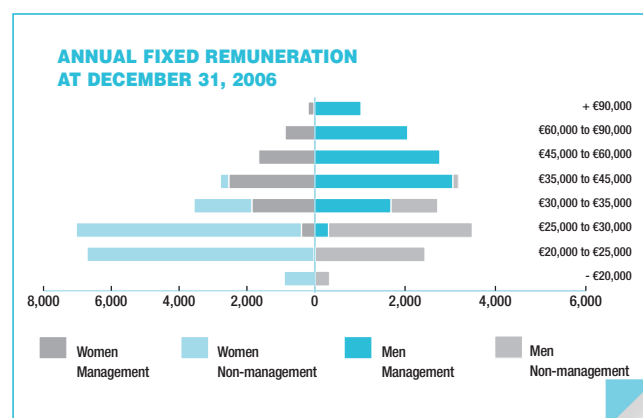
	Women	Men	Total
Managers	€3,689	€4,473	€4,154
Non-managers	€2,110	€2,150	€2,122
TOTAL	€2,612	€3,560	€3,022
% of business scope in France:			98%

The average monthly salary for non-managerial grades was €2,122 at 31 December 2006, up 1.9% year-on-year.

The average monthly salary for managerial staff fell by 1.2%, as a result of changes in the workforce structure. There was a larger number of young managers, with the proportion under 30 increasing by 23% in 2006. In addition, more technical staff moved into managerial grades in 2006.

The average salary of female managers rose by 0.8%. Female managers accounted for 25.3% of the Group's top 10% of earners.

In 2006, 95% of Group staff worked for an entity that granted broad wage increases benefiting some or all staff. 48% of staff received an increase in salary.



2. COLLECTIVE INCENTIVE PLANS

Almost all Crédit Agricole S.A. Group business units have a profit-sharing agreement and an incentive plan, which give employees the opportunity to share in the results and growth of the companies they work for.

COLLECTIVE VARIABLE COMPENSATION PAID IN 2006

	Total	No. of beneficiaries	Average amount
Profit-sharing	€55,507,325	13,363	€4,154
Incentive plan	€150,153,663	51,020	€2,943
Employee savings plan top-up	€19,516,444	34,203	€571
% of business scope in France:			97%

F. Company-wide agreements

In 2006, dialogue between employees and management led to the signature of over 78 company-wide agreements.

Topic of agreement	Number
Salary and related	
Mandatory annual negotiations, collective variable remuneration, company savings plan, employee share ownership plan provident plans	40
Group reorganisation	
Collective agreement, merger, composition of economic and social unions, adjustments to collective status	5
Training	3
Staff representation bodies	13
Employment	
Early retirement and CATS pension plan, geographical transfers, staff transfers	7
Working time	
Working time adjustments, working schedules, time savings account	8
Other	
Information technology, work organisation, disabled workers, exceptional work	2
TOTAL	78
% of business scope in France:	94%

G. Absenteeism

ABSENTEEISM (NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS)

Reason for absence	2006							2005		2004 ⁽¹⁾			
	Management		Non-management		Total	Ave. days' absence per employee		Total		Ave. days' absence per employee		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	No			No	%			No	%
Illness of less than 3 days	3,110	3,060	11,377	4,059	21,606	3%	0.53	19,160	2%	0.47		18,425	2%
Illness of 3 or more days	44,063	38,277	209,367	65,556	357,263	53%	8.83	479,813	62%	11.86		504,585	64%
Accidents during travel to or from the workplace	1,474	1,208	4,863	2,058	9,603	1%	0.24	13,202	2%	0.33		10,560	1%
Accidents in the workplace	875	1,106	6,495	1,466	9,942	2%	0.25	11,082	1%	0.27		12,694	2%
Maternity/paternity	69,956	3,419	114,724	4,882	192,981	29%	4.77	171,177	22%	4.23		173,127	22%
Authorised leave	13,506	10,855	24,536	7,264	56,161	8%	1.39	66,377	9%	1.64		49,109	6%
Other reasons	9,579	6,188	6,262	3,838	25,867	4%	0.64	14,776	2%	0.37		22,084	3%
TOTAL	142,563	64,113	377,624	89,123	673,423	100%	16.65	775,586	100%	19.17		790,584	100%
% of business scope in France:	97%							95%					

(1) Figures recalculated in calendar days.

The average number of days of absence per employee was 17 in 2006 (including 5 days for maternity leave).

The overall number of days of absence fell by 13.2%. The decline was sharper in some categories, particularly "illness of 3 or more days", where days of absence fell by 25.5%. Maternity and paternity leave rose by 12.7%. These trends are in line with changes in the Group's age structure.

H. Health and safety

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS

	2006		Total
	Management	Non-management	
Accidents in the workplace	120	196	316
Accidents during travel to or from the workplace	144	284	428
TOTAL	264	480	744
% of business scope in France:			91%

The accident frequency rate (number of accidents/average number of employees) was 1.9%.

In 2006, 101 meetings were held with the various Councils for Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (CHSCTs) and over €55 million were spent on prevention to protect employee health and safety.

I. Training

	Management	Non-management	Total
Number of employees trained	Women	13,552	19,217
	Men	6,451	14,729
	TOTAL	20,003	33,946
Number of hours trained	Women	355,663	615,246
	Men	244,973	509,731
	TOTAL	600,635	1,124,977
% of business scope in France:			97%

In 2006, 33,946 staff received training, or nearly 81% of active permanent staff at year-end, up from 79% in 2004. The comparison with 2005 is not meaningful due to the FIDES training. This programme, aimed at raising awareness about compliance issues across the whole Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, led to 95% of active permanent staff receiving training in 2005.

42.3% of the average workforce (active permanent staff and contract staff) had a medical consultation in 2006.

Three group entities have crèche facilities. The total amount spent on these facilities and on financial assistance for employee childcare was around €7 million.

The Crédit Agricole Group also addresses employee health issues.

Traditional prevention policies have been implemented in association with the occupational health department and the measures to be taken in the event of a bird flu epidemic have been discussed at group level. In addition, several awareness-raising initiatives took place in 2006:

- Crédit Agricole S.A. sent all employees a calendar produced by the "Ligue de lutte contre le cancer" to raise awareness about cancer prevention, with the theme of improving diet and exercising more;
- in 2006, LCL carried out four awareness-raising campaigns on its intranet concerning back pain, hypertension, cholesterol and long-sightedness;
- Finaref organised information campaigns relating to diet and smoking, and raised the issue of stress with its CHSCT;
- Calyon revised the operating procedures of its committee for preventing and dealing with harassment.

In certain foreign entities, AIDS awareness-raising campaigns were held among staff.

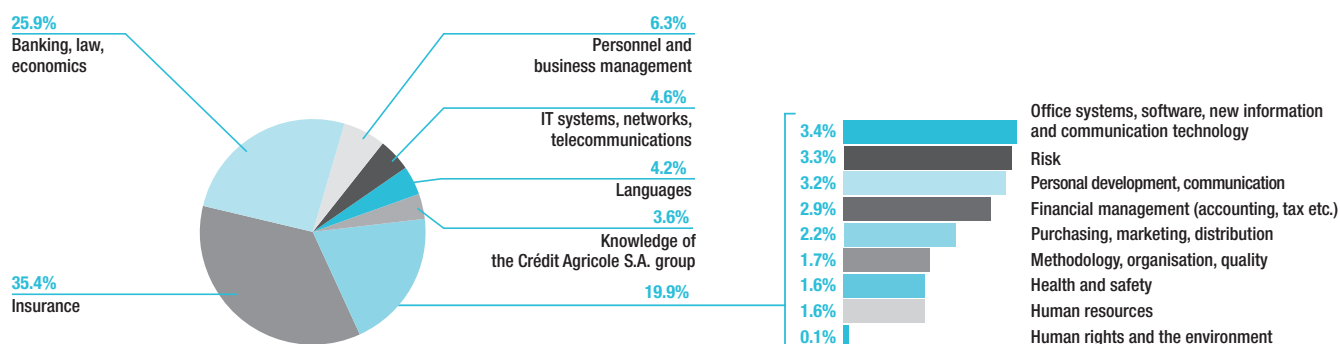
The number of hours of training provided in 2006 rose by 1.4%, and each employee trained attended sessions lasting an average of 33 hours.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group spent approximately 4.3% of its aggregate payroll on training in 2006.

Training efforts were focused on insurance, which accounted for more than a third of training hours provided. The average expenditure per employee trained was €810 in 2006.

Theme	2006		2005	
	No. of hours	%	No. of hours	%
Knowledge of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group	40,246	3.6%	24,944	2.2%
Personnel and business management	70,953	6.3%	50,563	4.6%
Banking, law, economics	291,468	25.9%	710,177	64.0%
Insurance	398,876	35.4%	10,977	1.0%
Financial management (accounting, tax, etc.)	32,505	2.9%	23,456	2.1%
Risk	36,694	3.3%	73,173	6.6%
Methodology, organisation, quality	19,318	1.7%	25,460	2.3%
Purchasing, marketing, distribution	24,336	2.2%	10,650	1.0%
IT systems, networks, telecommunications	51,858	4.6%	46,738	4.2%
Languages	47,492	4.2%	46,259	4.2%
Office systems, software, new information and communication technology	38,807	3.4%	37,339	3.4%
Personal development, communication	35,496	3.2%	23,757	2.1%
Health and safety	17,969	1.6%	1,881	0.2%
Human rights and the environment	1,487	0.1%	4,722	0.4%
Human resources	17,473	1.5%	19,527	1.8%
TOTAL	1,124,978	100%	1,109,621	100%
% of business scope in France:		97%		97%

BREAKDOWN OF TRAINING TIME BY THEME



J. Employment of workers with disabilities

In 2006, 50 employees with disabilities were hired out of the 110 required under the Group agreement signed in 2005 by all of the trade union organisations. The main recruitment difficulties relate to the gap between candidate qualifications and the requirements of the positions offered by the Group.

Initiatives to raise awareness and develop recruitment procedures are currently being looked at:

- the Group has a partnership with AGEFIPH (organisation managing funds to promote the integration of disabled persons) to encourage work-study programmes for telephone adviser positions;
- arrangements are being set up, in conjunction with FNCA, IFCAM, CFPB (Centre de Formation de la Profession Bancaire) and the AGEFIPH's CAP Emploi network, to allow jobseekers to gain Baccalaureat-level qualifications through a *Diplôme d'Accès aux*

Etudes Universitaires (DAEU). This will enable them to join Group companies under work-study programmes leading to a higher diploma developed with universities;

- disability awareness is being promoted among future managers in partnership with 30 major universities (Handimanagement);
- standard recruitment procedures are being adjusted (reduced working time, individual interviews) and disability training is being provided to recruiting staff.

Awareness-raising initiatives have enabled over 200 disabled employees to benefit from measures to improve their working conditions (workstation adjustments, financing for prostheses) or to safeguard their jobs.

In 2006, several initiatives took place at the group level (training agreements with the Paris guide dog school and with the Hôpital de Garches) and at certain subsidiaries (build-up of innovative projects at Finaref, awareness-raising among 200 executives at LCL, use of secondment at Sofinco, etc.).

At the end of 2006, the Group had 1,180 registered disabled employees in France, accounting for 1.98% of the core workforce, compared with 1,700 (4.1%) in 2005. This increase relates

primarily to the new calculation method introduced by the law of February 2005, which came into effect on 1 January 2006.

In addition, Crédit Agricole is making greater use of the “protected sector”, which employs severely disabled people. Each time Crédit Agricole signs a contract with an entity from the “protected sector”, it receives a “disabled worker employment certificate”. The certificate carries a number of “credit units”, which varies according to the size of the contract. These credit units can be used to reduce the contribution that is due to AGEFIPH if fewer than 6% of the Group’s direct workforce is disabled.

Alongside nine other companies, Crédit Agricole S.A. is a founder member of UNEA (Union Nationale des Entreprises Adaptées), which make up 70% of “Entreprises Adaptées” in France.

An “Entreprise Adaptée” is an entity promoting the social integration of disabled people who are productive but not economically competitive. It helps them play a full role in the community through a suitable salaried job.

A number of initiatives are being developed with Group departments such as purchasing (see Suppliers section).

III. Crédit Agricole S.A. Group employees outside France

A. Breakdown in the workforce outside France

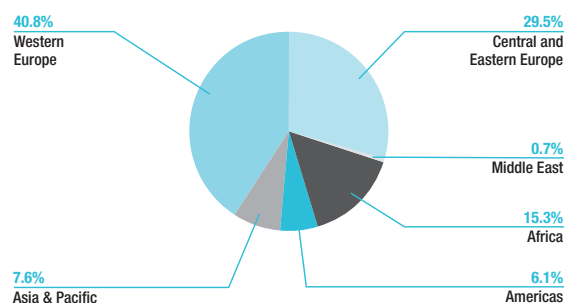
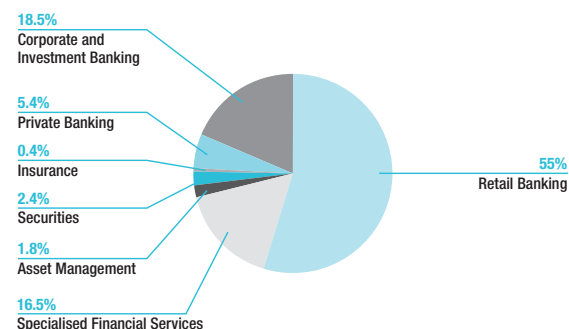
BREAKDOWN OF WORKFORCE OUTSIDE FRANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2006 (FTE)

Business line	Continent						Total
	Western Europe	Central and Eastern Europe	Africa	Middle East (including Turkey)	Asia & Pacific	Americas (North and South)	
Retail Banking	7,238	6,672	5,445	-	-	434	19,789
Specialised Financial Services	2,462	3,475	-	-	-	-	5,937
Asset Management, Insurance and Private Banking	3,273	-	-	4	190	86	3,553
of which:							
Asset Management	413	-	-	4	190	33	640
Securities	857	-	-	-	-	-	857
Insurance	132	-	-	-	-	-	132
Private Banking	1,871	-	-	-	-	53	1,924
Corporate and Investment Banking	1,720	470	62	250	2,530	1,671	6,703
TOTAL	14,693	10,617	5,507	254	2,720	2,191	35,982

Business scope outside France: 99%

These workforce figures do not include representative offices outside France, particularly in the Retail Banking and Corporate and Investment Banking business lines (included in the first table covering all staff in France and abroad) since they are not representative (30 FTE staff)

Students and trainees in the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group’s international subsidiaries make up almost 2% of their workforce on average. The percentage is boosted by the Corporate and Investment Banking business line, mainly due to subsidiaries in the UK and USA.

**BREAKDOWN OF WORKFORCE OUTSIDE FRANCE (FTE)
BY REGION AT 31 DECEMBER 2006**

**BREAKDOWN OF WORKFORCE OUTSIDE FRANCE (FTE)
BY BUSINESS LINE AT 31 DECEMBER 2006**

CHANGE IN WORKFORCE OUTSIDE FRANCE IN 2006 FOR CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. GROUP

Continent Business line	Continent						Total
	Western Europe	Central and Eastern Europe	Africa	Middle East (including Turkey)	Asia & Pacific	Americas (North and South)	
Retail Banking	n.m.	+366.6%	+50.4%			+6.4%	+262.5%
Specialised Financial Services	+10.3%	+32.0%					+22.0%
Asset Management, Insurance and Private Banking	+17.9%				+24.2%	+8.9%	+18.1%
of which:							
Asset Management	+105.5%				+24.2%	+10.0%	+66.7%
Securities	+9.6%						+9.6%
Insurance	n.m.						n.m.
Private Banking	+46.5%					+8.2%	+4.7%
Corporate and Investment Banking	+1.4%	-3.7%	-78.7%	-12.9%	+1.6%	+5.0%	-1.4%
TOTAL	+119.4%	+133.3%	+40.8%	-11.5%	+2.8%	+8.0%	+78.8%

Business scope outside France: 100%

n.m. = Not meaningful due to acquisitions

Main changes in scope in 2006:

- acquisition of Emporiki Bank in Greece (+7,650 FTE) in retail banking;
- acquisition of IndexBank in Ukraine (+3,200 FTE) and Meridian Bank in Serbia (+800 FTE) in retail banking;
- acquisition of EAB Egypt (+1,200 FTE) in retail banking, with the integration of Calyon Egypt staff (200 FTE);

- integration of Credium in the Czech Republic (+160 FTE) in Specialised Financial Services;
- integration of CAAM Segespar in Italy, resulting from the merger between CAAM and Banca Intesa in Asset Management (+215 FTE);
- acquisition of a 50% stake in and managerial control of Banco Espírito Santo (Vida et Seguros) in insurance in Portugal (+130 FTE).

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN THE WORKFORCE OUTSIDE FRANCE

Business line	Continent						Total
	Western Europe	Central and Eastern Europe	Africa	Middle East (including Turkey)	Asia & Pacific	Americas (North and South)	
Retail Banking	51.8%	64.4%	39.9%			35.3%	53.9%
Specialised Financial Services	53.1%	71.3%					63.3%
Asset Management, Insurance and Private Banking	46.9%				48.3%	43.8%	
of which:							
Asset Management	43.3%				48.3%	43.8%	46.7%
Securities	49.6%						49.6%
Private Banking	46.5%						46.5%
Corporate and Investment Banking	30.9%	54.5%	48.5%	40.0%	47.0%	34.2%	39.1%
TOTAL	49.0%	66.1%	40.0%	40.0%	47.2%	34.6%	52.7%
Business scope outside France: 84%							

The proportion of women is highest in the Retail Banking and Specialised Financial Services business lines, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe.

The Corporate and Investment Banking business line employs a lower proportion of women.

BREAKDOWN OF WORKFORCE BY CATEGORY

Business line	Category				% of business scope
	Top manager	Manager	Non Manager	Total	
Retail Banking	1.7%	27.2%	71.1%	100%	88%
Specialised Financial Services	1.7%	11.1%	87.2%	100%	92%
Asset Management, Insurance and Private Banking	3.8%	27.3%	68.9%	100%	63%
of which:					
Asset Management	7.8%	16.9%	75.3%	100%	95%
Securities	2.0%	24.6%	73.4%	100%	100%
Private Banking	1.7%	42.0%	56.3%	100%	36%
Corporate and Investment Banking	8.2%	31.5%	60.3%	100%	60%
TOTAL	2.8%	24.7%	72.5%	100%	81%

B. Changes in the workforce outside France

INCOMING STAFF

Region	Incoming			Incoming/existing ratio – permanent	Incoming/existing ratio – contract	% of business scope
	Permanent	Contract	Total			
Western Europe (excluding France)	1,205	795	2,000	9.8%	141.7%	89%
Central and Eastern Europe	3,020	2,829	5,849	37.9%	136.2%	95%
Africa	353	278	631	12.1%	37.4%	66%
Middle East (including Turkey)	13	-	13	15.7%	0.0%	32%
Asia & Pacific	376	67	443	24.3%	45.0%	58%
Americas (North and South)	403	3	406	21.6%	2.2%	85%
TOTAL	5,370	3,972	9,342	20.3%	108.9%	84%

Women accounted for 55% of new recruits in 2006 (versus 49.5% in 2005), rising to 60% including fixed-term contracts.

The increase was mainly due to the integration of IndexBank and Meridian Bank, where women make up a higher proportion of the workforce and new recruits than at the Group's other international subsidiaries.

OUTGOING STAFF

Region	Departures						% of business scope
	Permanent	Of which % resigning	Contract	Total	Outgoing/ existing ratio – permanent	Outgoing/ existing ratio – contract	
Western Europe (excluding France)	949	64%	600	1,549	7.7%	107.0%	89%
Central and Eastern Europe	1,687	89%	1,410	3,097	21.2%	67.9%	95%
Africa	217	50%	213	430	7.4%	28.7%	66%
Middle East (including Turkey)	15	100%	-	15	18.1%	0.0%	32%
Asia & Pacific	333	83%	50	383	21.6%	33.6%	58%
Americas (North and South)	273	64%	8	281	14.6%	5.8%	85%
TOTAL	3,474	77%	2,281	5,755	13.0%	62.2%	84%

Of permanent employees leaving the Group, three quarters did so through natural attrition. 10% left through normal or early retirement (mainly at Emporiki Bank). Given the age structure of certain subsidiaries, this proportion is likely to rise in the next few years, particularly in Africa, where a quarter of staff are aged 50 or over.

There were major changes in Central and Eastern Europe, mainly due to the addition of units in Ukraine, Serbia and Poland. These units are seeing rapid growth in the workforce (+16%) and a higher ratio of permanent staff to contract staff than in other regions.

C. Age and length of service

AVERAGE AGE OF STAFF OUTSIDE FRANCE

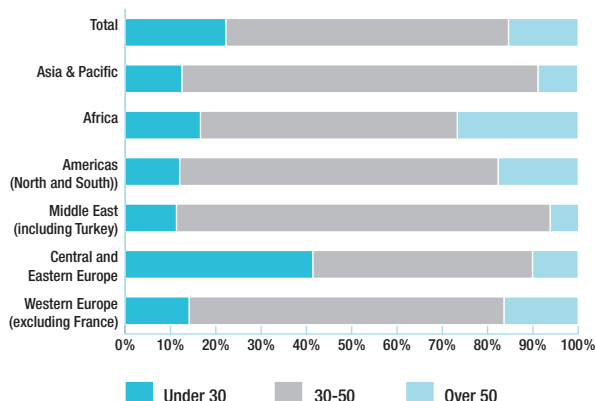
Continent Business line	Western Europe	Central and Eastern Europe	Africa	Middle East (including Turkey)	Asia & Pacific	Americas (North and South)	Total
Retail Banking	42.6	34.9	41.2			42.6	39.6
Specialised Financial Services	36.9	31.4					33.6
Asset Management, Insurance and Private Banking	37.2				38.5	30.9	37.2
of which:							
Asset Management	35.5				38.5	30.9	35.9
Securities	35.0						35.0
Private Banking	40.9						40.9
Corporate and Investment Banking	36.9	37.3	40.7	38.9	38.6	41.0	38.8
TOTAL	39.8	34.2	41.2	38.9	38.6	41.2	38.4

Business scope outside France: 84%

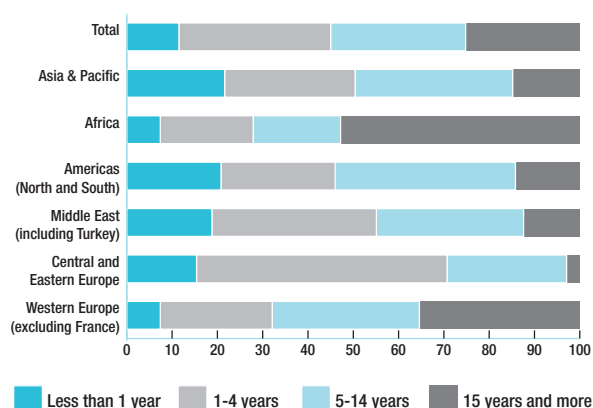
The situation varies very widely between the Group's regions and business lines. This can have major implications on forward planning, and gives rise to a number of issues.

At Lukas in Poland, 50% of staff are aged under 30 whereas at CL Cameroon, more than 40% are aged over 50.

**BREAKDOWN OF WORKFORCE OUTSIDE FRANCE
BY AGE BRACKET**



**BREAKDOWN OF WORKFORCE OUTSIDE FRANCE
BY LENGTH-OF-SERVICE BRACKET**



Business scope outside France: 84%

In more than 15 subsidiaries outside France (representing almost 40% of the workforce within the aforementioned scope), a system of bonuses related to length of service is in place.

Bonuses are either one-off payments, such as long-service awards made after a certain number of years of service, or are recurrent and added to the fixed salary.

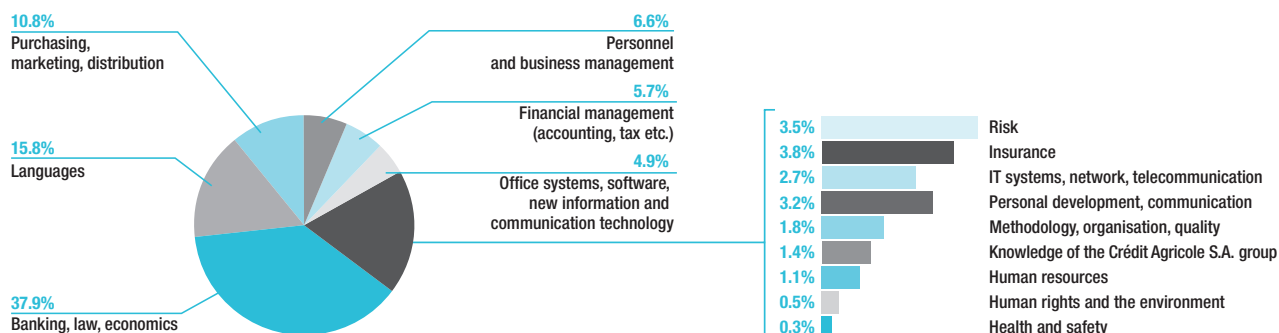
D. Training

Region	2006			
	Employees trained (% of year-end workforce)	Training expenditure (% of payroll)	Amount spent on training per employee	% of business scope
Western Europe (excluding France)	49.0%	0.7%	€320	81%
Central and Eastern Europe	38.0%	0.7%	€68	95%
Americas (North and South)	88.0%	0.9%	€930	83%
Africa	77.0%	2.2%	€384	61%
Asia & Pacific	51.0%	0.7%	€725	52%
TOTAL	51.0%	1.3%	€306	80%

Training figures for 2006 are down sharply on 2005, for two main reasons:

- 2005 saw the implementation of the group-wide Fides training programme;
- in 2006, the Group acquired entities, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe, whose training expenditure is lower than the group average.

BREAKDOWN OF TRAINING TIME BY THEME



Business scope outside France: 67%

E. Employment benefits and other working conditions

Outside France, more than 50 entities (accounting for 78% of the workforce) make mandatory social security provision. In addition, 15% of employees benefit from complementary social security provision.

Almost 40 entities, accounting for 47% of the workforce, carry out health tests on new recruits.

Initiatives to improve employees' working conditions include the following:

- the Congo retail banking unit is finalising a plan to introduce supplementary pension provision, which should lead to a system in which the subsidiary covers 60% of the cost;

- in terms of labour organisation, the Corporate and Investment Banking unit in Vietnam has introduced certain measures to improve employee working conditions. The workweek has been reduced to 41 hours (versus the statutory 48 hours), paternity leave is authorised (not compulsory in law) and employees can take 5 days' paid sick leave per year without having to produce a medical certificate. CACEIS Fastnet in Luxembourg has appointed an external organisation to check employees' working conditions, with a particular focus on ergonomics. The final report was positive about the entity's success in meeting requirements;
- in the field of regards health and safety, the Corporate and Investment Banking unit in Thailand carries out health checks on all new recruits, as well as yearly check-ups on all staff. Vaccinations against local diseases are offered every year, and training on combating the threat of terrorism was provided in 2006 to raise awareness among staff.

→ KEY COMMUNITY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

I. Community and cultural sponsorship

AMOUNTS DONATED BY MAJOR CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP ENTITIES IN 2006

	Amount invested in local development and support initiatives
Crédit Agricole S.A. (excluding subsidiaries)	€3M
Regional Banks	€18M
Fondation du Crédit Agricole Pays de France	€1.2M
Crédit Agricole Solidarité et Développement	€0.7M
Fondation Solidarité Mutualiste	€0.2M
Reconstruction en Asie du Sud fund	€1.5M

II. Regional impact and development

For a number of years, the Regional Banks have been involved in regional development and economic integration initiatives (see pages 86 to 87 of the sustainable development chapter in the 2006 annual report).

→ KEY ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

I. Internal policy

Energy and water consumption

As in 2005, an energy and water consumption audit was carried out on the Cr dit Agricole S.A. group's operations in the Paris region. These operations include four main sites covering more than 490,000 m².

ENERGY AND WATER CONSUMPTION* IN 2006

	Unit	Scope** of measurement in 2006	Consumption
Water	m ³	53%	270,902
Gas	m ³	100%	9,936,804
Electricity	KWh	96%	98,516,624
District heating	KWh	100%	360,924

* Consumption directly invoiced to Cr dit Agricole by suppliers (may exclude common parts of buildings where Cr dit Agricole is not the sole tenant: consumption is included in the building charges and no breakdown is available).

** Floorspace of premises occupied by Cr dit Agricole in m².

Source: internal invoicing software

All consumption is recorded in association with the scope concerned. For several sites where Cr dit Agricole is not the sole tenant, certain information is not currently available due to the lack of individual meters. In these cases, it is difficult to measure the consumption relating only to Cr dit Agricole, and these figures are not presented here.

In addition to the figures in this table, Cr dit Agricole has started to collect data on electricity consumption, where significant, relating to the common parts of buildings. For a building at the Montparnasse site with floorspace of almost 170,000 m², this consumption totals 5,060,087 kWh.

Specific consumption figures for common parts should be collected and published in the next few years.

FOR INFORMATION, 2005 CONSUMPTION FIGURES WERE AS FOLLOWS:

	Unit	Total
Water	m ³	413,720
Gas	KWh	4,543,000
Electricity	KWh	76,770,000
District heating	KWh	327,000

Comparing these figures with 2006 data is not straightforward. The scope has been adjusted and refined, and data collection has been made more reliable.

The difference in electricity consumption is due to the increase in the scope, along with the fact that three monthly bills for 2005 were carried over to 2006 at one site.

The amount of district heating has also been corrected following a conversion error last year.

B. Internal initiatives

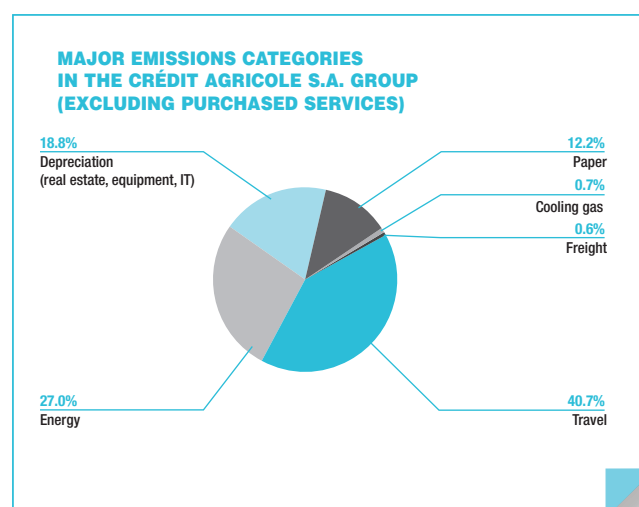
1. ENERGY

In accordance with a decision by the Sustainable Development Committee, the Cr dit Agricole group carried out a carbon audit in spring 2006. The objective was to provide a basis for the Group's environmental management system and to step up its commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The carbon audit was conducted by an independent research organisation accredited by Ademe, the French agency for the environment and energy management.

An initial carbon audit was carried out concerning the Cr dit Agricole S.A. group's operations in the Paris region, comprising 45 buildings with floorspace of 480,000 m² and housing 17,700 staff. Four other audits were carried out at Calyon, CAAM, LCL and Cr dit Agricole S.A.

The conclusions show that the Group generates greenhouse gas emissions of 250,000 tonnes, equivalent to those of France's 100th-largest industrial site and to 0.045% of the gas emissions in France.

Over half of its emissions relate to outsourced services activities (IT, other services), while the other main sources of emissions relate to travel and energy consumption (heating, air conditioning, etc.).



In the light of these results, the Sustainable Development Committee has identified three priority areas for action:

- reducing energy consumption by 10% over one year;
- promoting environmentally friendly travel (review of travel procedures, encouraging the use of public transport or bicycles) and favouring alternatives to travel such as audio and video conferences;
- encouraging sensible consumption of raw materials and taking action to limit the impact of IT equipment on the environment.

Finally, the Sustainable Development Committee has decided to offset 10% of CO₂ emissions produced in 2006 (100% of energy-related emissions). Work is underway to find the most effective way of achieving these targets in 2007.

2. WASTE

In early 2006, the Group's collection and recycling system for batteries and ink cartridges was extended to all sites in the Paris region. In 2006, 960kg of batteries were collected and 8,800 ink cartridges were reconditioned (excluding LCL).

In 2006, paper recycling was introduced at the Saint Quentin en Yvelines site. This will be extended to other sites in the Paris region when contracts with maintenance companies are renewed.

Pacifica has introduced a "Paper challenge", raising awareness of sustainable development among its 800 employees by making them adopt paper-saving and socially aware actions. Over a period of six months, through direct communication and via the intranet, staff were encouraged to reduce their paper consumption. These actions played a unifying role within the company and enabled Pacifica to reduce its paper consumption. The significant savings made by Pacifica have been passed onto a non-profit-making association.

In 2006, SILCA (Crédit Agricole S.A.'s IT production economic interest group) initiated a project to recycle obsolete IT equipment. The aim is to recycle 100% of the Crédit Agricole S.A. group's IT equipment. The system will be launched in 2007 and gradually extended.

IT equipment that is in working order will be given to associations, while those that are no longer usable will be disposed of in an environmentally-friendly way. This project also ensures the most efficient use of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s premises near Tours and safeguards Crédit Agricole S.A. Group employees' jobs in the region.

3. AWARENESS-RAISING

During the 2006 "Sustainable Development Week", a guide on how to be environmentally responsible (developed in conjunction with ADEME) was broadly distributed among Group staff, using the same mailing list as for the company newsletter.

Crédit Agricole dedicates a section of its intranet to raising employees' awareness of sustainable development issues and Crédit Agricole initiatives in a fun way. This section of the intranet was updated in 2006, and received approval from France's ministry of the environment and sustainable development.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AT CRÉDIT AGRICOLE IMMOBILIER

Crédit Agricole Immobilier is Crédit Agricole S.A.'s real estate unit, and covers all real estate-related activities except financing. It operates in various areas such as property development, asset management, delegated project owner services for public- and private-sector clients, rental management, transactions and the management of operating premises. CA Immobilier manages the group's operating premises across four sites in the Paris region, with total floorspace of 465,000 m².

CA Immobilier's management defined its environmental policy in 2006. This involved the creation and implementation of an ISO 14001-compliant management system, which will be certified in 2007.

The strategy fits with the ISO 9001 quality and certification procedures that CA Immobilier has implemented since 2001. For example, residential and business rental management subsidiary UNIBIENS has been ISO 9001-certified since August 2005.

In this respect, CA Immobilier has committed itself to a number of actions with the following objectives:

- promoting environmental protection, in order to minimise environmental impact;
- complying with management standards applicable to sites managed by the operating premises unit;
- involving service providers and suppliers in the initiative;
- providing ongoing training on environmental issues to staff working for the operating premises unit;
- raising awareness among occupants of managed buildings.

As of 2007, energy audits will be carried out at sites in the Paris region and targets set to reduce energy consumption. In addition, all staff responsible for the running of these sites (46 employees) will receive appropriate training.

An Environmental Quality Management unit has been set up to co-ordinate the application of environmental procedures at CA Immobilier. It is made up of 10 people from the team in charge of on-site operations, and will meet at least once per month.

II. External initiatives

A. The environmental product range

In April 2005, Crédit Agricole S.A. launched an "environmentally-friendly" range of products available to all customers: corporates, small businesses and personal customers. This range of 12 products has been developed by Crédit Agricole S.A. and presented to the Regional Banks, which are currently distributing the products among their customers.

In December 2006, the Sustainable Development Mission carried out a survey of the 41 Regional Banks, in which 17 took part. According to the survey, the Executive Committees of 14 Regional

Banks have decided to introduce certain environmental products suited to their client base.

These products are aimed mainly at personal customers. Most of the Regional Banks taking part in the survey offer the “renewable energy loan” – a seven-year loan at an attractive rate of interest, benefiting from deferred payment of up to 18 months. Most of the 14 Regional Banks also offer other products to other customer segments.

B. Financing environmental investment

Certain Crédit Agricole S.A. subsidiaries also provide financing for environmentally-friendly investments.

In 2006, Unifergie – the Group’s Sofergie unit (fund for energy efficient investments in industry) – continued its developments in the fields of energy and environmental protection. For example, it provided financing for a household waste treatment centre for an intermunicipal association comprising 360,000 residents, as well as for the construction of a cogeneration plant in Martinique.

Unifergie continued to support the development of wind energy in France. The output of its projects increased from 200 MW to 336 MW in 2006, taking its market share to 25%.

In 2006, the private equity subsidiary created the Capenergie fund, the first institutional venture capital fund (“FCPR”) for renewable energies. Capenergie invests in companies operating in the renewable energy sector, as well as in the financing of energy projects. The fund operates in France, and its investments range from €1 million to €5 million. In 2006, it acquired shares in two major French wind energy companies. The first investment will enable the investee company to establish its presence in mainland France and develop capacity of 126 MW between 2007 and 2010. The second concerns a company operating a 6 MW wind farm.

Over the last 10 or so years, Crédit Agricole has focused its project financing strategy on the renewable energy sector, financing its first wind farms in 1997.

In 2006, Calyon was mandated lead arranger for the financing of a total of 1,235 MW of wind farm projects in Spain, Germany and Ireland. It is also working on projects representing around 300 MW in France, for which financing should be obtained in 2007.

→ SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND THE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. GROUP’S CORE BUSINESSES

I. Calyon and the “Equator Principles”

Since 2003, Calyon has integrated social and environmental risks into its project financing decisions and is currently the only French bank to have adopted the Equator Principles, which are based on International Finance Corporation (IFC) directives.

To meet this commitment, Calyon has set up a unit in charge of implementing the Equator Principles worldwide. This unit, consisting of operational staff from the project financing business, co-ordinates the practical aspects of implementing the Principles. It manages the network of local correspondents and provides special training for staff concerned. As well as acting as an internal interface, the co-ordination unit represents Calyon with respect to the IFC, other *Equator Principles* signatory banks and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

In addition, the Equator Principles Committee monitors the assessment and management of environmental and social risks. It is the authority in charge of ensuring compliance with rules. The Equator Principles Committee was set up in 2006 and meets several times per year. It rates projects as A, B or C based on the risks involved and their environmental impact, with A representing the largest risks and C the smallest. Specific consultations are held for all issues likely to be rated A and for any urgent matters.

Since Calyon signed up to the Equator Principles, it has held special training sessions devised with the help of external consultants. More than 150 staff from the Project Financing business and internal departments (legal, compliance, industry and sector research, etc.) have received training, specifically relating to tools for assessing and analysing environmental and social risks.

Equator Principles awareness-raising initiatives have been organised within the group.

In applying the Equator Principles, Calyon has developed a method for classifying projects according to identified risks. It was also behind the creation of a standardised assessment tool, developed by a company called Sustainable Finance, which is now used by several signatory banks.

The method involves an assessment matrix, and makes the process of rating projects – by business sector (oil, chemicals, telecoms, healthcare, etc.) and by area of influence – more consistent, more uniform and, most importantly, easier. An alert system complements the analysis, taking into account the political context in order to reduce financial risk further.

Calyon is also part of the testing group that is helping to make practical improvements to this tool, ensuring that it adapts to changes in the market and in customer requirements. Version 3

has been in use since 1 November 2006. The new version allows more detailed assessment and analysis of transaction risks. Most discrepancies resulting from incorrect assessment of risk criteria in previous versions have been corrected. A project's final rating is now given directly by the expert system, which also carries out consistency checks between the various answers.

All new projects have to be evaluated using this procedure. In addition, Calyon is also classifying projects financed before these principles were adopted. All outstanding projects initiated before 2003 are also being categorised.

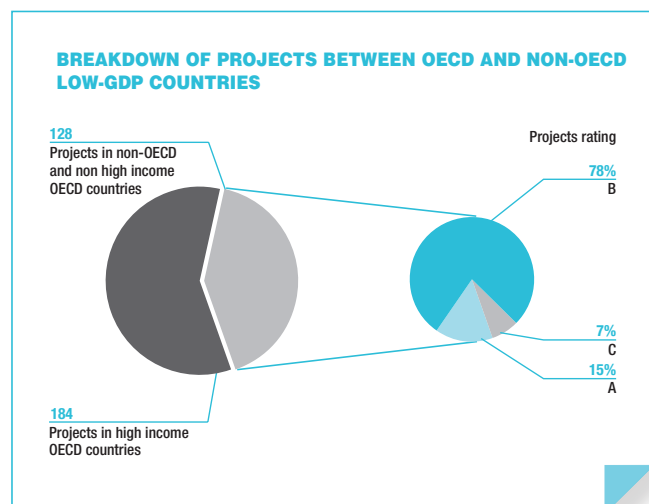
Between 1 January 2005 and December 2006, Calyon assessed 312 projects:

- 21 were given an A rating;
- 257 were given a B rating;
- 34 were given a C rating.

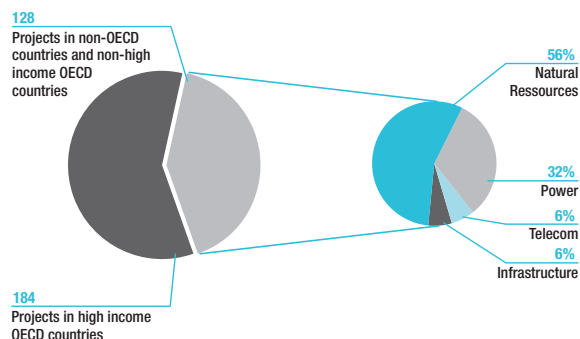
In collaboration with the IFC and other banks, Calyon has been involved in improving the Equator Principles through dialogue with NGOs representing civil society. As a result, a revised version of the Equator Principles was introduced in July 2006.

The "EP2" principles now apply to all projects with a total cost of \$10 million or more (as opposed to \$50 million previously) and have been extended to project finance advisory activities. Each signatory bank now has to make public the number of projects financed and their categorisation.

These principles are recognised as a world standard and as the expression of best environmental and social practice in the field of project finance.



SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF PROJECTS BETWEEN OECD AND NON-OECD LOW-GDP COUNTRIES



II. CAAM's voting policy

CAAM has taken an active approach to voting in the AGMs of investee companies since 1996. Since 2003, it has incorporated social and environmental criteria into its voting policy worldwide.

CAAM takes a proactive stance. It holds pre-AGM discussions with companies, informing them of motions against which it is planning to vote. In 2006, it extended this warning procedure internationally, having already applied it to the 120 largest French listed companies. In particularly complicated cases, it convenes voting committee meetings attended by asset managers and analysts and chaired by the head of asset management.

In 2006, CAAM decided to exercise its voting rights over its funds, both those managed directly or by specialist subsidiaries and including tracker funds. This resulted in an increase of almost 100% in the number of AGMs in which it voted.

AGM VOTING BY CAAM IN 2006

Number of AGMs in which CAAM voted	2,376
in France	184
internationally	2,192
Number of motions voted on	17,625
Number of motions on which CAAM:	
voted against	1,856
abstained	406
Particularly concerning the following themes:	
directors' terms of office	385
executive compensation	346
capital increases	316
Motions put forward by shareholders and supported by CAAM, particularly on the following themes:	409
corporate governance (executive compensation and terms of office, anti-takeover poison pills, contributions to political parties)	294
social and human rights issues (ILO agreements, anti-discrimination measures, supplier code of conduct)	89
Environment, health and safety (climate change, GM crops).	26

→ KEY ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

I. Group compliance

A. The Compliance function

Trust plays a central role in the banking industry, and compliance efforts enhance this trust. This trust also means finding a balance between the rights and duties of the company, shareholders, members, customers and employees.

These principles are reflected by:

- the nine articles of the compliance charter adopted by the Group in 2003 and translated into ten languages;
- the FIDES group compliance programme defined in 2004, led by the Group Compliance Department, which combines the Compliance and Financial Security units.

Since 2004, compliance training sessions have been rolled out across the Group's operations in France and abroad. 60,000 employees – near than 80% of the workforce – have attended these sessions.

The knowledge developed by Crédit Agricole S.A. employees was tested in early 2006 with a 20-question electronic quiz. The participation rate was 75%.

The Compliance Management Committee, chaired by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Corporate Secretary, monitors the organisation of group compliance and the implementation of procedures and training within the Group. It takes note of the principal conclusions of audits as well as any important letters, reports or statements of findings from a regulator relating to compliance issues. It examines any incidents reported to it relating to laws and regulations in France or abroad, as well as the remedial action undertaken. It takes all necessary decisions and provides all necessary instructions concerning measures to remedy breaches.

The committee meets every month.

The compliance function also carries out the following work:

- it maps risks, including risks relating to corruption and money laundering. This work covers around 30 compliance risks that are shared by all businesses examined. It identifies the extent to which these risks are under control, and particularly the effectiveness of permanent controls;
- it checks compliance with US securities relations which, under the Bank Holding Company Act (BHCA), allows it to carry out reporting on the group's US entities and on US non-bank companies. The Compliance Department is now able to monitor all listed equity positions in terms of crossings of disclosure thresholds and compliance with applicable regulations, regardless of where the shares are registered or listed (around 55 countries covered).

B. The Emporiki example

The compliance approach is also applied to the Group's new subsidiaries.

As part of its integration into the Group, Emporiki adopted the Group's seven core compliance principles (FIDES):

1. Organisation
A compliance function and a Compliance Management Committee have been set up.
2. Reporting
Emporiki has joined the network of DDC/SC (Direction de la conformité/Securities compliance) correspondents and identified all of its businesses that hold equity securities.
3. Procedures
Emporiki's compliance team has incorporated the 10 FIDES operational procedures.

4. Training

Emporiki has translated into Greek the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's Code of Conduct as well as all training presentations and teaching materials and the FIDES cartoon. Staff training should begin in February 2007.

5. Financial Security

Following the transposition of all relevant European directives by the Bank of Greece, in early 2005 Emporiki published a detailed circular and a 3-man team is already working on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as embargos and asset freezes.

6. IT systems

Emporiki has adopted the group solution and should soon install the FIRCOSOFT, SYLCAT TRACKER and NORKOM systems.

7. Controls

Emporiki mapped all of its potential risks at 31 December 2006. Staff in Greece have developed these principles in coordination with Crédit Agricole S.A.

C. Financial security

In 2006, the Group also continued to reinforce its financial security and measures to counter corruption in accordance with the 10th principle of the UN Global Compact.

After France, the European Union and the Americas, the syntactic system to ensure compliance with national and international embargos and asset freezes for persons subject to economic sanctions (due to terrorism or other reasons) has been rolled out in Asia and the Middle East.

A new software system to analyse and monitor customer accounts in both retail banking and corporate and investment banking will also be installed initially in the French retail banking business.

The prevention of money laundering is ensured by internal procedures that are updated in accordance with legal and regulatory changes. For example, the need for vigilance in preventing fraud against EU interests (VAT fraud) and preventing corruption is mentioned. These instructions are included in training materials.

Finally, Crédit Agricole is a member of Transparence International France, the leading civil-society organisation dedicated to combating corruption.

As a result of these efforts, in September 2006 the Crédit Agricole group obtained Financial Holding Company status from the US Federal Reserve, ensuring the continuation of some of its US activities that had been granted provisional status, as well as allowing it to develop its operations in peripheral sectors (insurance, securities activities, investment banking, asset management).

D. Private Banking

As part of its duty to supervise and co-ordinate private banking operations within the Crédit Agricole Group, the Private Banking business line's sustainable development activities include the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.

Private Banking has set up a system for ensuring that both its staff and others respect business ethics and compliance rules at all stages of the customer relationship. This system was set up when the business line was created, and was strengthened in 2005 by Crédit Agricole's FIDES enhanced compliance programme. It has two main objectives:

- to combat money laundering through close attention to the origin of customers' wealth, and also to the nature of their income and transactions;
- to enhance knowledge of customers, in order to manage their interests as well as possible in relation to their profile.

The business line has formalised the anti-money laundering training provided to staff and to persons whose functions give them the greatest exposure to risk. The annual appraisal of Private Banking staff also includes a qualitative assessment of their contribution to these matters.

II. Relations with customers

The information below complements that provided in the annual report.

A. Quality approach

For several years, many Group companies have used a quality system intended to enhance customer satisfaction, develop customer understanding among staff and achieve sustained improvements in performance.

To help management achieve these targets, the Quality Institute (an integral part of the Group's central functions) co-ordinates around 100 quality correspondents across most of the Group's units and subsidiaries.

In 2006, it encouraged the sharing of good practice both internally and externally in various areas, such as complaints handling and the management of contact centres. The Quality Institute advises and assists units and subsidiaries on setting up and maintaining ISO 9001-type management systems.

30 ISO 9001 certificates are currently held by the Group's main business lines (Retail Banking, Corporate and Investment Banking, Asset Management and Specialised Financial Services, as well as support functions), and 4 new certificates were obtained in 2006.

Creelia – a subsidiary specialising in employee savings plans, and already ISO 9001-certified – maintained its service certification, based on a same-day processing commitment that meets the expectations of both corporate customers and their employees.

B. Product range

Crédit Agricole's asset management subsidiary CAAM Group offers socially responsible products. CAAM Group includes IDEAM, an asset manager dedicated entirely to socially responsible investing (SRI).

SRI and shared-return funds are also sold by the Regional Banks, LCL and by the Private Banking business line.

SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE INVESTING

Products	Network
Atout Valeurs Durables	Crédit Agricole
Dynalio Développement Durable	LCL
Obililio Développement Durable	LCL
Hymnos	LCL

SHARED-RETURN FUNDS

Products	Network	Coupon recipient
Pacte Solidarité Logement	Crédit Agricole	Fondation Solidarité mutualiste
Pacte Vert Tiers Monde	Crédit Agricole	Fondation Solidarité mutualiste
FCP Habitat et Humanisme	LCL	Association Habitat et Humanisme
		Comité Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Développement
Eurco Solidarité	LCL	
Partagis	LCL	Action contre la faim

III. Relations with suppliers

A large proportion of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's purchases (over €3 billion in 2006) are pooled, while specific purchases are still

carried out individually by subsidiaries, provided that they comply with the Group's ethical rules.

The Procurement Department has been reorganised and in 2006 made a commitment to sustainable development, reinforcing actions initiated in prior years and providing a framework for them:

- “sustainable development” training has been included in procurement training programmes, under which all buyers will receive progressive training;
- standards, procedures and tools have been implemented with the aim of establishing a sustainable development policy with suppliers by encouraging transparency, while maintaining integrity among buyers. Contracts with suppliers drawn up by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group therefore systematically take into account the rules of the International Labour Organisation, particularly concerning the banning of forced or child labour;
- social and environmental criteria are gradually being integrated into invitations to tender, through a sustainable development questionnaire sent to suppliers and adapted to each sector. This procedure should be applied generally in 2007.

As regards social criteria and in accordance with the policy supporting the integration of disabled persons, the Procurement Department favours partnerships with sheltered workshops such as ANAÏS. Crédit Agricole's ALS (purchasing, logistics and operational security) department has drawn up a framework agreement with ANAÏS, a sheltered workshop specialising in printing simple documents. This agreement can be applied to all Group entities as required. ANAÏS (Association Nationale d'Action et d'Insertion Sociale) is a printing company that already works with subsidiaries including LCL (since 1998) and Calyon. The agreement forms part of the Integration of Disabled Persons project.

As regards environmental protection, the Group buys environmentally-friendly paper from forests accredited by the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification).

In 2007, adjustments to purchasing systems should allow the listing of supplier risks in terms of social and environmental responsibility.

→ 5 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006 APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. AT ITS MEETING OF 6 MARCH 2007

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PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006 – IN FRENCH GAAP – APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON 6 MARCH 2007

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→ CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006 APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. AT ITS MEETING OF 6 MARCH 2007

The financial statements consist of the foreword, general framework, the income statement, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in shareholders' equity, the cash flow statement and the Notes to the financial statements.

→ FOREWORD

Regulatory framework

On 19 July 2002, the European Union adopted EC Regulation 1606/2002, which requires European companies whose securities are traded on a regulated market to produce consolidated financial statements under IFRS as from 2005.

This regulation was supplemented by EC Regulation 1725/2003 of 29 September 2003 on the application of international accounting standards, by EC Regulation 2086/2004 of 19 November 2004 allowing the adoption of IAS 39 in an amended format, and by EC Regulations 2236/2004, 2237/2004 and 2238/2004 of 29 December 2004, 211/2005 of 4 February 2005, 1073/2005 of 7 July 2005, 1751/2005 of 25 October 2005, 1864/2005 of 15 November 2005, 1910/2005 of 8 November 2005, 2106/2005 of 21 December 2005, 108/2006 of 11 January 2006 and 708/2006 of 8 May 2006.

Under the French Ministry of Finance decree No. 2004/1382 of 20 December 2004, companies, even if they are not publicly traded, may prepare their consolidated financial statements using IFRS as of 2005. All Crédit Agricole Group entities have elected for this option.

Applicable standards and comparability

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS /IFRS and IFRIC interpretations as adopted by the European Union and applicable at 31 December 2006.

The accounting principles and methods applied are the same as those used to prepare the consolidated financial statements for the Group for the year ended 31 December 2005, supplemented by

the provisions of those standards and interpretations that must be applied in 2006 for the first time. These cover the following:

- the revision to IAS 19, Employee Benefits, pertaining to actuarial gains and losses and Group plans;
- the revisions to IAS 39 on financial instruments and pertaining to cash flow hedging for future intra-group transactions and the conditions for using the fair value option;
- the revisions to IAS 39 on financial instruments and of IFRS 4 on insurance contracts and applying to financial guarantee contracts;
- the IFRIC 4 interpretation on conditions for determining whether an agreement contains a lease;
- the amendment to IAS 21 on net investment in a foreign entity.

The application of these new provisions had no material impact on the company's income statement or balance sheet for the period.

The Group has not applied the provisions of those standards, interpretations and amendments that are optional for the period.

This applies to:

- IFRS 7 on information to be provided on financial instruments;
- the amendment to IAS 1 on additional information to be provided on equity;
- IFRIC 7 applying to the financial statement restatement approach under IAS 29;
- IFRIC 8 clarifying the scope of IFRS 2;
- IFRIC 9, "Reassessment of embedded derivatives".

The first three standards and interpretation will produce an impact only on the presentation of the Group's financial statements.

The last two interpretations are not expected to produce any material impact on the income statement or balance sheet.

→ GENERAL FRAMEWORK

Legal presentation

Since the extraordinary general meeting of 29 November 2001, the company's name is: **Crédit Agricole S.A.**

Registered office: 91-93 Boulevard Pasteur 75015 Paris

Registration number: 784 608 416, Paris Trade and Companies Registry

APE code: 651 D

Crédit Agricole S.A. is a *société anonyme* with a Board of Directors governed by ordinary company law and more specifically by Book II of the Code de Commerce.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is also subject to the provisions of the Code Monétaire et Financier and more specifically articles L.512-47 *et seq.* thereof.

Crédit Agricole S.A. was licensed as an authorised lending institution in the mutual and co-operative banks category on 17 November 1984. As such, it is subject to oversight by the banking supervisory authorities, and more particularly by the Commission Bancaire.

Crédit Agricole S.A. shares are admitted for trading on Eurolist by Euronext Paris. Crédit Agricole S.A. is subject to the prevailing stock market regulations, particularly with respect to public disclosure obligations.

Simplified legal structure of the Crédit Agricole Group

A bank with mutual roots

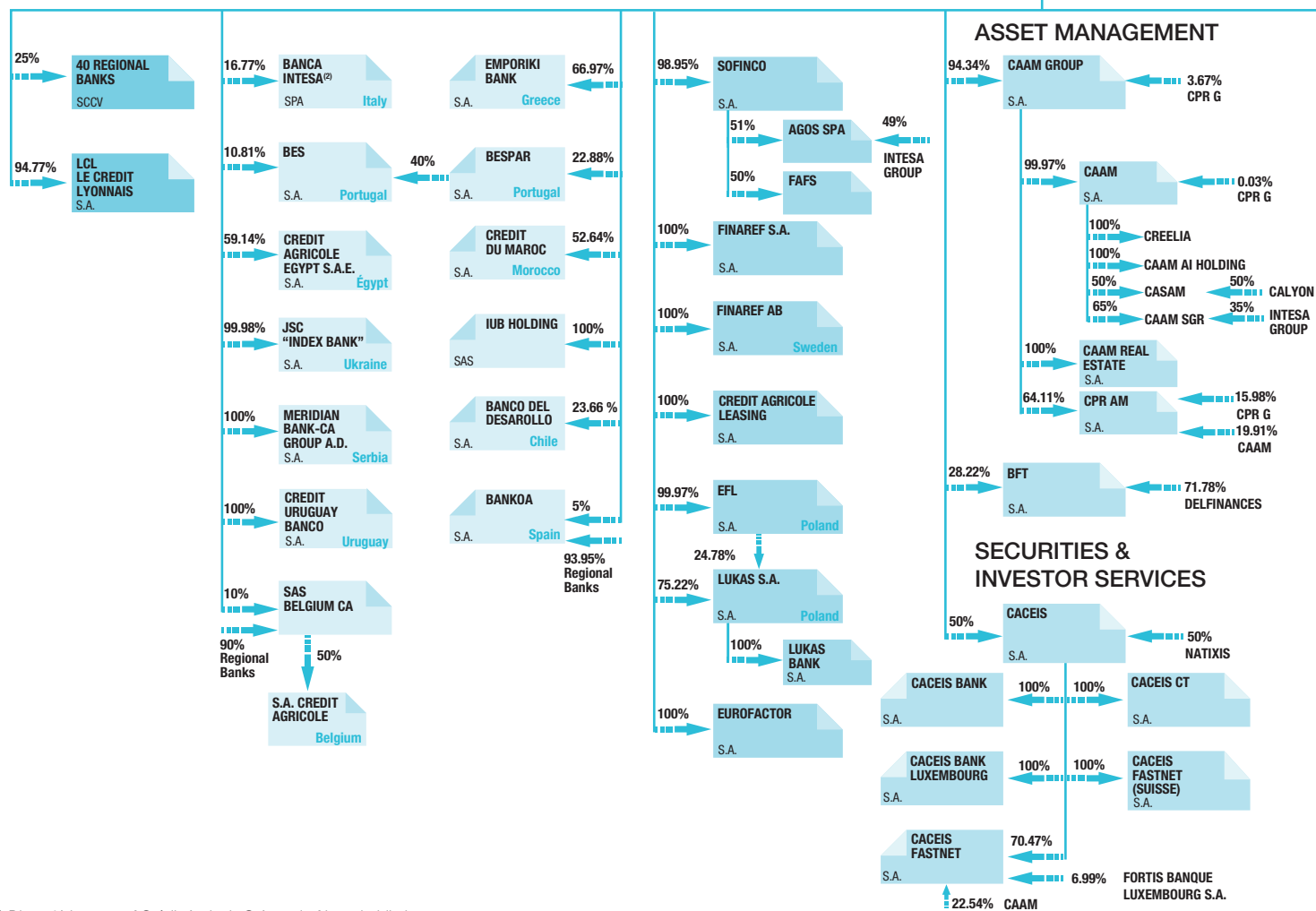
Crédit Agricole has a unified yet decentralised organisation, handling financial, commercial and legal issues in a cohesive manner, while encouraging decentralised responsibility. The Local Banks (*Caisses Locales*) form the bedrock of the Group's mutual organisation. With 5.7 million members and 34,200 directors, they play a key part in maintaining a strong local presence and close relationships between the Group and its customers. The Local Banks hold the bulk of the capital of the Regional Banks, which are co-operative entities and fully-fledged banks. The Regional Banks own SAS Rue La Boétie, which in turn holds the majority of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s share capital. The Fédération Nationale du Crédit Agricole (FNCA) acts as a consultative and representative body, and as a means of expression for the Regional Banks.

In accordance with the provisions of the Code Monétaire et Financier (Art. L. 511-31 and L. 511-32), as the central body of Crédit Agricole, Crédit Agricole S.A. is responsible for exercising administrative, technical and financial control over the institutions affiliated to it in order to maintain a cohesive network (as defined in article R 512-18 of the Code Monétaire et Financier), ensure their proper functioning and their compliance with all regulations and legislation governing them. As such, it has the powers and ability to take the measures required to guarantee the liquidity and solvency of both the network as a whole and of each of the institutions affiliated to it.

CREDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

FRENCH
RETAIL
BANKINGINTERNATIONAL
RETAIL
BANKINGSPECIALISED
FINANCIAL
SERVICESASSET MANAGEMENT
INSURANCE AND
PRIVATE BANKING

CREDIT AGRICOLE S.A.



(1) Direct % interest of Crédit Agricole S.A. and of its subsidiaries.

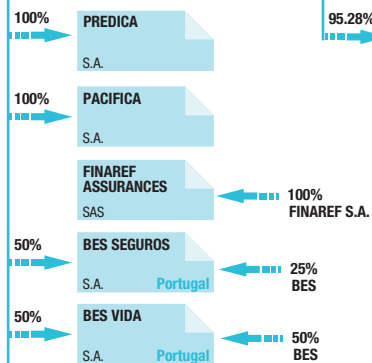
(2) At 01/01/07, INTESA SAN PAOLO S.P.A.

AT 31/12/2006 (% interest)⁽¹⁾

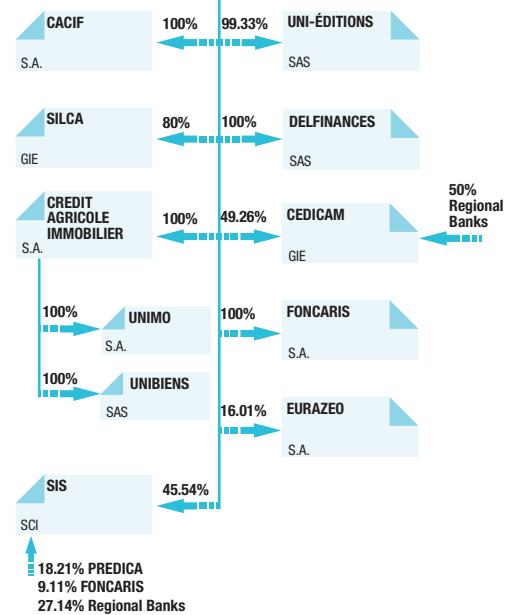
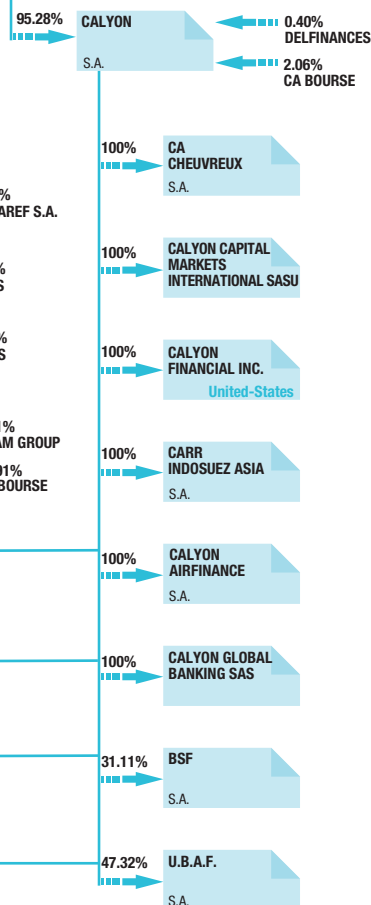
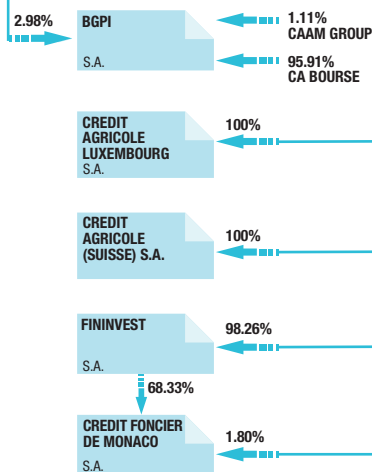
CORPORATE
AND INVESTMENT
BANKING

PROPRIETARY ASSET
MANAGEMENT AND OTHER

INSURANCE



PRIVATE BANKING



Crédit Agricole internal relations

Internal financing mechanisms

Crédit Agricole has instituted a number of internal financing mechanisms specific to it.

REGIONAL BANKS' CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Each Regional Bank holds a current account with Crédit Agricole S.A., which records the movements of funds resulting from internal financial transactions within Crédit Agricole. This account may be in credit or debit. It is presented in the balance sheet under "Due from banks" on a specific line item entitled "Crédit Agricole internal transactions – Current accounts".

TIME LOANS AND ADVANCES

The Regional Banks collect savings funds (bonds, interest-bearing notes and related time accounts, home purchase saving accounts and plans, passbook accounts, "PEP" popular savings plans, etc.) in the name of Crédit Agricole S.A. These funds are transferred to Crédit Agricole S.A. and included in its balance sheet. They then serve to finance advances made to the Regional Banks to enable the latter to finance their medium and long-term lending.

A series of four internal financial reforms has been implemented. These reforms have resulted in Crédit Agricole S.A. transferring back to the Regional Banks a specific percentage of the funds collected by them (first 15%, then 25%, 33% and, with effect since 31 December 2001, 50%), via 'mirror advances'. The Regional Banks are free to use these mirror advances at their discretion.

Since 1 January 2004, the financial margins generated from funds collected and shared by the Regional Banks and Crédit Agricole S.A. have been determined by using replacement models and applying market rates.

Furthermore, 50% of credits falling within the field of application of financial relations between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Bank may be refinanced in the form of advances negotiated at market rates with Crédit Agricole S.A.

There are also two other types of advance:

- **advances for subsidised loans** which serve to fund Government-subsidised loans. Under this mechanism, the French government pays Crédit Agricole S.A. a subsidy to bridge the gap between its cost of funds and the subsidised loan rate;
- **advances for other lending**, which refinance 50% of non-subsidised loans. Crédit Agricole S.A. makes these advances to the Regional Banks against documentary proof of their commitments, on condition that prior consent has been obtained before the loan is made. These advances are repaid as and when the loans are reimbursed.

Crédit Agricole S.A. may also make additional financing available to the Regional Banks at market rates.

TRANSFER OF REGIONAL BANKS' LIQUIDITY SURPLUSES

The Regional Banks may use their monetary deposits (sight and time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit) to finance their lending. Liquidity surpluses must be transferred to Crédit Agricole S.A., where they are booked as current or time accounts, under "Crédit Agricole internal transactions".

INVESTMENT OF THE REGIONAL BANKS' SURPLUS CAPITAL WITH CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

Surplus capital may be invested with Crédit Agricole S.A. in the form of 3- to 7- year instruments, which must match the characteristics of interbank money market transactions in all respects.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

The Regional Banks conduct their foreign currency transactions through Crédit Agricole S.A., which represents them with respect to the Banque de France.

SPECIAL SAVINGS SCHEMES

Funds held in special savings accounts (passbook accounts, "business passbook accounts", Codevi savings accounts, home purchase savings plans and accounts, "popular savings plans", and "youth passbook accounts") are collected by the Regional Banks on behalf of Crédit Agricole S.A. They are centralised by Crédit Agricole S.A. and booked in its balance sheet as "Customer accounts".

MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM BONDS ISSUED BY CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

These are placed mainly by the Regional Banks and booked by Crédit Agricole S.A. either as "Debt securities in issue" or as "Subordinated debt", depending on the type of security.

LIQUIDITY AND SOLVENCY RISKS

In 2001, ahead of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s initial public offering, CNCA (which subsequently became Crédit Agricole S.A.) entered into an agreement with the Regional Banks governing internal relations within the Crédit Agricole Group. The agreement notably provided for the creation of a fund for liquidity and solvency risks designed to enable Crédit Agricole S.A. to fulfil its role as central body by providing assistance to any Regional Banks experiencing difficulties. The main provisions of this agreement are set out in Chapter III of the registration document filed by Crédit Agricole S.A. with the Commission des Opérations de Bourse on 22 October 2001 under number R.01-453.

Furthermore, since CNCA's mutualisation in 1988, the Regional Banks have undertaken to make up any shortfall suffered by creditors should Crédit Agricole S.A. become insolvent or experience similar financial difficulties. The Regional Banks' commitment under this guarantee is equal to the sum of their share capital and reserves.

Capital ties between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks

The capital ties between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks are governed by an agreement entered into by the parties prior to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s initial public offering.

Under the terms of this agreement, the Regional Banks exercise their control over Crédit Agricole S.A. through SAS Rue La Boétie, a holding company wholly-owned by them. The purpose of SAS Rue La Boétie is to hold enough shares to ensure that it always owns at least 50% of the share capital and voting rights of Crédit Agricole S.A.

In addition, under the agreement, Crédit Agricole S.A. directly owns 25% of the share capital of each Regional Bank (except for the Caisse Régionale de la Corse).

Its holding is in the form of Certificats Coopératifs d'Associés (CCAs) and Certificats Coopératifs d'Investissement (CCIs), both types of non-voting shares which are issued for a term equal to the term of the company and which give the holder a right in the company's net assets in proportion to the amount of share capital they represent.

Crédit Agricole S.A. also holds one mutual share in each Regional Bank, which gives it the status of member.

These arrangements enable Crédit Agricole S.A., as the central body for Crédit Agricole, to account for the Regional Banks using the equity method.

Related parties

Parties related to the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group are those companies that fall within the scope of consolidation as shown in Note 12, companies responsible for in-house management of

retirement, early retirement and end-of-career benefit plans, and senior executives of the Group.

Shareholders' agreements

Shareholders' agreements involving listed companies and which are subject to public disclosure are described below.

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE BANCA INTESA GROUP

On 3 May 2005, the main shareholders of Banca Intesa signed an updated version of their shareholders' agreement, which was published by the Consob. The parties to the agreement are organised into five shareholder groups: Crédit Agricole; Fondation Cariplo; the Generali Group comprising Assicurazioni Generali, Alleanza Assicurazioni and various other companies controlled by Generali; Fondazione Cariparma; and the Lombard Group comprising Banca Lombarda, IOR, Mittel and Carlo Tassara.

The main provisions of the agreement are:

- creation of a steering committee for the agreement comprising members representing each shareholder group and a Chairman elected by the other members. The Committee's role is to appoint the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Banca Intesa and of the main companies it controls, and to review the group's key management decisions and strategic directions;
- for the bank's Board of Directors to comprise 21 members allocated as follows: 5 seats for Crédit Agricole, 4 for Fondazione Cariplo, 3 for the Generali group, 2 for the Lombard group, 2 for Fondazione Cariparma and 5 for the steering committee;
- undertaking of the parties not to hold shares outside the agreement in excess of 5% of the total number of shares inside the agreement;
- steering committee to have a pre-emptive right in favour of its members or a third person should one of the parties wish to sell its shares;
- in the event of a public offer for cash, valuation of the offer to be made by the steering committee in order to decide jointly on the action to be taken. If the members of the steering committee cannot reach unanimous agreement, the members wishing to stay in the agreement have a pre-emptive right over the shares of members in favour of the offer, at the offer price.

At 5 December 2006, the Banca Intesa Shareholders' Agreement was as follows:

	Shares in the agreement	% of ordinary share capital	Other shares held
1-Crédit Agricole S.A.	1,070,574,249	17.80	2,596,258
2-Cariplo Foundation	554,578,319	9.22	
3-Generali Group	435,834,553	7.54	
4-Cariparma Foundation	258,670,312	4.30	1,844,890
5-Lombard Group	279,926,547	4.65	8,082,479
TOTAL	2,599,583,980	43.51	12,523,627

In view of the foregoing, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s holding in Banca Intesa at 31 December 2006 was accounted for by the equity method.

The agreement was dissolved on 1 January 2007, following completion of the Banca Intesa – San Paolo IMI merger, which resulted in the creation of Intesa Sanpaolo.

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE EURAZEO GROUP

On 21 April 2005, a shareholders' agreement was signed between i) property partnership Haussmann Percier (SCHP), Mr Michel David-Weill, Michel David-Weill 2001 Trust, Mrs Eliane David-Weill, the Fondation Atmer and the Fondation Bellema (together the SCHP group), and ii) Crédit Agricole S.A. This agreement replaced all previous shareholders' agreements. It was published by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers on 29 April 2005. Its main provisions are:

- reciprocal undertaking by the parties to cap and not to sell their holdings in Eurazeo;
- concert agreement between the SCHP group and Crédit Agricole concerning mergers or spin-offs involving Eurazeo;
- SCHP group to have three seats and Crédit Agricole two seats on Eurazeo's Supervisory Board, which has a total of eighteen members;
- expiry of the shareholders' agreement on 31 December 2007 and concurrent expiry of the concert agreement between the parties.

On 31 December 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A. held 16.1% of the share capital and 22.5% of the voting rights of Eurazeo.

Given these provisions, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s holding in Eurazeo is accounted for by the equity method.

Relationships between controlled companies affecting the consolidated balance sheet

A list of Crédit Agricole S.A. Group companies can be found in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements. Transactions and outstandings at the period end between fully consolidated companies are eliminated in full on consolidation. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements are only affected by those transactions between fully consolidated companies and proportionately consolidated companies to the extent of the interests held by other shareholders.

The corresponding outstandings in the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2006 concern the CACEIS and FAFS Groups for the following amounts: due from banks: €2,580 million; loans and advances to customers: €713 million; due to banks: €1,862 million.

These transactions had no material impact on the income statement for 2006.

Management of retirement, early retirement and end-of-career benefits: internal funding contracts within the group

As presented in the section on significant accounting policies (Section 1.1), the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group provides its employees with various types of post-employment benefits:

- end-of-career allowances;
- pension plans, which may be either defined contribution or defined benefit.

Its liability in this respect is partially funded by collective insurance contracts taken out with Predica, Crédit Agricole Group life insurance company.

Under these contracts, the insurance company is responsible for:

- investing contributions made by the employer to build up sufficient funds to cover end-of-career allowances or pension benefits;
- managing the funds;
- paying the beneficiaries the benefits due under the various plans.

Relations with executive officers and senior management

Detailed information on senior management compensation is provided in note 8.7 – "Staff benefits and other compensation".

There exist no material transactions between Crédit Agricole S.A. and its executive officers and senior management, their families or the companies they control and which are not included in the Group's scope of consolidation.

→ INCOME STATEMENT

(in million of euros)	Notes	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Interest receivable and similar income	5.1	46,618	40,773
Interest payable and similar expense	5.1	(36,967)	(31,838)
Fee and commission income	5.2	8,617	7,198
Fee and commission expense	5.2	(4,812)	(3,689)
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5.3	5,799	5,033
Net gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	5.4 - 7.4	1,905	2,105
Income related to other activities	5.5	26,636	22,912
Expenses related to other activities	5.5	(31,609)	(28,801)
Net banking income		16,187	13,693
General operating expenses	5.6 - 8.1 - 8.4 - 8.6	(9,848)	(8,712)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	5.7	(507)	(454)
Gross operating income⁽¹⁾		5,832	4,527
Risk-related costs	5.8	(612)	(643)
Share of net income of affiliates	3.3	1,671	1,490
Net income on other assets	5.9	84	122
Integration-related costs			(219)
Goodwill	3.6	(63)	(86)
Pre-tax income		6,912	5,191
Income tax	5.10	(1,590)	(942)
After-tax income from discontinued or held-for-sale operations		(3)	
Net income		5,319	4,249
Minority interests		399	358
Net income – Group share		4,920	3,891
Earnings per share (in euros)		3.347	2.682
Diluted earnings per share (in euros) ⁽²⁾		3.293	2.639

(1) In 2005, before integration-related costs.

(2) Following the capital increase with pre-emptive rights retained carried out on 6 February 2007, adjusted earnings per share were calculated for 2005 and 2006, in accordance with the requirements of standard IAS 33 (see note 7.19).

→ CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS

<i>(in million of euros)</i>	Notes	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Cash, due from central banks and French postal system	7.1	6,194	6,721
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7.2	417,852	339,535
Derivative hedging instruments	4.2 - 4.4	3,834	4,947
Financial assets available for sale	7.4	173,530	144,267
Due from banks	4.1 - 4.3 - 7.5 - 7.6	292,207	258,928
Loans and advances to customers	4.1 - 4.3 - 7.5 - 7.6	248,145	187,586
Valuation adjustment on portfolios of hedged items	4.2 - 4.4	1,621	4,229
Held-to-maturity financial assets	7.6 - 7.8	18,007	19,769
Current tax assets		607	116
Deferred tax assets	7.10	1,042	6,503
Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets	7.11	55,913	52,992
Fixed assets held for sale	7.12	677	
Investments in equity affiliates	3.3	17,248	15,491
Investment property	7.14	2,971	3,278
Property, plant & equipment	7.15	3,931	2,460
Intangible assets	7.15	811	511
Goodwill	3.6	16,706	14,110
TOTAL ASSETS		1,261,296	1,061,443

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

<i>(in million of euros)</i>	Notes	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Due to central banks and current accounts with French postal system	7.1	89	484
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7.2	297,284	243,432
Derivative hedging instruments	4.4	4,244	5,607
Due to banks	4.3 - 7.7	134,239	114,494
Customer accounts	4.1 - 4.3 - 7.7	350,811	318,365
Debt securities in issue	4.3 - 7.9	162,824	98,123
Valuation adjustment on portfolios of hedged items	4.4	307	2,569
Current tax liabilities		1,195	780
Deferred tax liabilities	7.10	226	5,822
Accruals, deferred income and sundry liabilities	7.11	54,792	48,838
Liabilities associated with fixed assets held for sale	7.12	655	
Insurance companies' technical reserves	7.17	186,154	162,482
Reserves	7.18	4,154	4,291
Subordinated debt	4.3 - 7.9	24,470	21,248
Shareholders' equity	7.19		
Shareholders' equity, group share		35,078	30,682
Share capital and reserves		17,006	17,520
Consolidated reserves		10,569	7,126
Unrealised or deferred gains or losses		2,583	2,145
Net income for the year		4,920	3,891
Minority interests		4,774	4,226
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		1,261,296	1,061,443

→ CHANGE IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Share capital and reserves			Retained earnings, Group share	Unrealised or deferred gains or losses			Net income, Group share	Total equity, Group share	Minority interest	Total shareholders' equity
	Share capital	Share premiums and reserves	Elimination of treasury shares		On foreign exchange	Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	Change in fair value of hedging instruments				
<i>(in million of euros)</i>											
Shareholders' equity at 31 December 2004 (exc. IAS 32-39 and IFRS 4)	4,418	22,415	(558)	26,275	(53)	0	0	0	26,222	3,858	30,080
Impact of adopting IFRS (IAS 32-39 and IFRS 4)		(1,469)		(1,469)		1,258	31		(180)	(7)	(187)
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2005	4,418	20,946	(558)	24,806	(53)	1,258	31	0	26,042	3,851	29,893
Capital increase	71	324		395					395		395
Change in treasury shares held			(60)	(60)					(60)		(60)
Dividends paid in 2005		(954)		(954)					(954)	(236)	(1,190)
Dividends received from Regional Banks and subsidiaries		145		145					145		145
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on minority interests				0					0	(76)	(76)
Change in value of available-for-sale securities (IAS 39)				0		705			705		705
Cash flow hedges (IAS 39)				0			(62)		(62)		(62)
Share of change in equity of associates companies accounted for under the equity method		262		262					262		262
Change in foreign exchange				0	266				266	264	530
2005 net income				0				3,891	3,891	358	4,249
Other changes		52		52					52	65	117
Shareholder's equity at 31 December 2005	4,489	20,775	(618)	24,646	213	1,963	(31)	3,891	30,682	4,226	34,908
Allocation to 2005 results		3,891		3,891				(3,891)	0		0
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2006	4,489	24,666	(618)	28,537	213	1,963	(31)	0	30,682	4,226	34,908
Change in treasury shares held		100	(12)	88					88		88
Dividends paid in 2006		(1,382)		(1,382)					(1,382)	(358)	(1,740)
Dividends received from Regional Banks and subsidiaries		194		194					194		194
Impact of acquisitions/disposals on minority interests				0					0	672	672
Change in value of available-for-sale securities (IAS 39)				0		551			551	15	566
Cash flow hedges (IAS 39)				0			120		120	(4)	116
2006 net income				0				4,920	4,920	400	5,320
Share of change in equity of associates companies accounted for under the equity method		178		178					178		178
Change in foreign exchange				0	(233)				(233)	(211)	(444)
Other changes		(40)		(40)					(40)	34	(6)
Shareholder's equity at 31 December 2006	4,489	23,716	(630)	27,575	(20)	2,514	89	4,920	35,078	4,774	39,852

→ CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement is presented using the indirect method.

Operating activities show the impact of cash inflows and outflows arising from the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's core business activities, including those associated with assets classified as held to maturity.

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

Investing activities show the impact of cash inflows and outflows associated with purchases and sales of investments in consolidated

and non-consolidated companies, property, plant & equipment and intangible assets. This section includes strategic investments classified as available for sale.

Financing activities show the impact of cash inflows and outflows associated with shareholders' equity and long-term financing.

Net cash and cash equivalents includes cash, debit and credit balances with central banks and the French postal system, and debit and credit sight balances with banks.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Pre-tax income	6,912	5,191
Amortisation and depreciation of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	505	454
Impairment of goodwill and other non-current assets	63	86
Net charge to impairment ⁽¹⁾	(301)	(1,127)
Share of net income of affiliates	(1,671)	(1,490)
Net loss/(gain) on investing activities	(64)	(122)
Net loss/(gain) on financing activities	3,963	964
Other movements	(69)	(301)
Total non-cash items included in pre-tax income and other adjustments	2,426	(1,535)
Change in interbank items ⁽¹⁾	(37,735)	(17,062)
Change in customer items ⁽¹⁾	(9,569)	(1,471)
Change in financial assets and liabilities	(832)	(20,913)
Change in non-financial assets and liabilities	15,867	20,268
Dividends received from equity affiliates ⁽²⁾	593	356
Taxes paid	(841)	(528)
Net decrease/(increase) in assets and liabilities used in operating activities	(32,517)	(19,350)
TOTAL net cash provided by operating activities (A)	(23,179)	(15,694)
Change in equity investments⁽³⁾	(1,915)	(2,715)
Change in property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(509)	(334)
TOTAL net cash provided/(used) by investing activities (B)	(2,424)	(3,049)
Cash received from/(paid) to shareholders⁽⁴⁾	(1,538)	(384)
Other cash provided/(used) by financing activities⁽⁵⁾	13,276	690
TOTAL net cash provided/(used) by financing activities (C)	11,738	306
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents (D)	871	(711)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents (A + B + C + D)	(12,994)	(19,147)
Opening cash and cash equivalents	6,520	25,667
Cash, central banks, French postal system (assets & liabilities)	6,237	23,081
Interbank sight balances (assets & liabilities)	283	2,586
Closing cash and cash equivalents	(6,474)	6,520
Cash, central banks, French postal system (assets & liabilities)	6,097	6,237
Interbank sight balances (assets & liabilities)	(12,571)	283
CHANGE IN NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(12,994)	(19,147)

(1) For 2006, amounts written back from provisions for impairment of amounts due from credit institutions and loans to customers are shown under 'Change in interbank items' and 'Change in customer items', respectively. For 2005, the amounts of write-backs used were included under 'Net charge to provisions'.

(2) For 2006, this includes dividend payments from Banca Intesa S.p.A. (€243 million), Eurazeo (€55 million), and the Regional Banks (€219 million). In 2005, €123 million in dividends were received from Banca Intesa S.p.A. €7 million from Eurazeo and €193 million were received from the Regional Banks.

(3) This line item shows the net effects on cash of acquisitions and disposals of investments in non-consolidated companies. During 2006, the net impact of acquisitions on the Group's cash was a €1,908 million reduction, resulting mainly from the following transactions: the acquisitions of Emporiki Bank (Greece), FAFS (car finance in Italy), Egyptian American Bank (Egypt), Index Bank (Ukraine) and Tranquilidade Vida (renamed BES Vida) carried out to strengthen the partnership between Espirito Santo Financial Group S.A. and Crédit Agricole S.A. This balance includes €2,655 million in cash acquired following the addition of these subsidiaries to the scope of consolidation. During 2005, the net impact of acquisitions

on the Group's cash was a €2,423 million reduction, resulting mainly from the following transactions: acquisition of 65% of Nextra under the terms of the asset management agreements between Crédit Agricole S.A. and Banca Intesa; acquisition of the residual 10% stake in Finaref SA and Finaref AB (agreement executed on 31 December 2004 with an effective payment date of 27 January 2005); acquisition of Meridian Bank.

(4) Cash received from/(paid to) shareholders includes dividend payments made by Crédit Agricole S.A. to its shareholders of €1,382 million for 2006 and €521 million for 2005. This amount also includes dividends paid to minority shareholders of €228 million for 2006 and €261 million for 2005.

(5) During 2006, net subordinated debt issues amounted to €3,687 million. Bond debt and similar debt increased by €13,124 million over the same period. During 2005, net subordinated debt issues amounted to €2,447 million, including two super-subordinated note issues of €600 million each (in the first and fourth quarters). Bond debt declined by €613 million over the same period. 'Other cash provided/(used) by financing activities' is also used to record the change in interest paid on the subordinated debt and bonds

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→ Note 1

Accounting principles and methods

1.1 Significant accounting policies

NON-CURRENT ASSETS (IAS 16, 36, 38, 40)

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group applies component accounting for all of its non-current tangible and intangible assets. In accordance with the provisions of IAS 16, the depreciable amount takes account of the potential residual value of property, plant and equipment.

Land is measured at cost less any impairment charges.

Property used in operations, investment property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment charges.

Purchased software is measured at purchase price less accumulated depreciation and impairment charges.

Proprietary software is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment charges.

Other than software, intangible assets principally comprise purchased goodwill, which is measured on the basis of the corresponding future economic benefits or expected service potential.

Fixed assets are amortised over their estimated useful life.

The following components and depreciation periods have been adopted by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group following the application of component accounting for fixed assets. These depreciation periods are adjusted according to the type of asset and its location:

Component	Depreciation period
Land	Not depreciable
Structural works	30 to 80 years
Non-structural works	8 to 40 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 25 years
Fixtures and fittings	5 to 15 years
Computer equipment	4 to 7 years
Specialist equipment	4 to 5 years

Exceptional depreciation charges corresponding to tax-related depreciation and not to any real impairment in the value of the asset are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Based on available information, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has concluded that impairment testing would not lead to any change in the existing depreciable amount of its non-current assets (excluding goodwill) as of the balance sheet date.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (IAS 19)

In accordance with IAS 19, employee benefits are recorded in four categories:

- short-term employee benefits, such as wages, salaries, security contributions and bonuses payable within 12 months of the end of the period;
- long-term employee benefits (long-service awards, bonuses and compensation payable 12 months or more after the end of the period);
- termination benefits;
- post-employment benefits, which in turn are recorded in the two following categories: defined-benefit plans and defined-contribution plans.

Retirement and early retirement benefits – defined benefit plans

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group determine at each statement of accounts its commitments for retirement and similar benefits and all other employee benefits falling in the category of defined-benefit plans.

In keeping with IAS 19, these commitments are stated based on a set of actuarial, financial and demographic assumptions, and in accordance with the projected unit credit method. Under this method, for each year of service, a charge is booked in an amount corresponding to the employee's vested benefits for the period. The charge is calculated based on the discounted future benefit.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group does not use the optional "corridor" approach and recognises all actuarial differences in profit and loss. The Group has opted not to apply the option allowed under IAS 19 § 93, under which actuarial gains or losses are recognised in a special statement of changes in shareholders' equity rather than in the income statement. Consequently, the amount of the reserve is equal to:

- the present value of the obligation to provide the defined benefits as of the balance sheet date, calculated in accordance with the actuarial method recommended by IAS 19;
- less the fair value of any assets allocated to covering these commitments, which may be represented by an eligible insurance policy. In the event that 100% of the obligation is fully covered by such a policy, the fair value of the policy is deemed to be the value of the corresponding obligation, i.e. the amount of the corresponding actuarial liability.

For such obligations that are not covered, a reserve for retirement benefits is recognised under 'Provisions' on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. This reserve is in an amount equal to the Group's commitments towards employees in service at the year-end,

governed by the new Crédit Agricole Group collective agreement that came into effect on 1 January 2005.

A reserve to cover the cost of early retirement commitments is also taken under the same 'Provisions' heading. This reserve covers the additional discounted cost of the various early retirement agreements signed by Crédit Agricole Group entities under which employees of eligible age may take early retirement.

Lastly, certain Group companies are liable to pay supplementary pension benefits. A provision is calculated on the basis of the company's actuarial liability for these benefits. These provisions are also shown on the liabilities side of the balance sheet under "Provisions".

Pension schemes – defined contribution plans

French employers contribute to a variety of compulsory pension schemes. Plan assets are managed by independent organisations and the contributing companies have no legal or implicit obligation to pay additional contributions if the funds do not have sufficient assets to cover all benefits corresponding to services rendered by employees during the year and during prior years. Consequently, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has no liabilities in this respect other than their ongoing contributions for the past financial year.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (IFRS 2)

IFRS 2 on share-based payment requires share-based payment transactions to be measured and recognised in the income statement and balance sheet. The standard applies to share option plans granted after 7 November 2002, in accordance with the option taken by the Group, which have not yet vested at 1 January 2005 and covers two possible cases:

- share-based payment transactions settled in equity instruments;
- share-based payment transactions settled in cash.

The only share-based payments initiated by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group that are eligible for IFRS 2 are transactions settled in equity instruments.

Options granted are measured at their fair value on the date of grant using the Black & Scholes model. These options are recognised as a charge under "Personnel costs", with a corresponding adjustment to equity, spread over the vesting period (4 years for existing plans).

Employee share issues made as part of an employee share ownership plan are also governed by IFRS 2. The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group applies the treatment set out in the release issued by the CNC on 21 December 2004, supplemented by the release issued by the CNC on 7 February 2007. Shares may be offered to employees with a discount of no more than 20%. These plans have no vesting period but the shares are subject to a lock-up period of five years. The benefit granted to employees is measured as the difference between the fair value per share acquired taking account of the lock-up period and the purchase price paid by the

employee on the issue date multiplied by the number of shares issued. (See note 8.6)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (IAS 32 AND 39)

In the 2006 financial statements, financial assets and liabilities are treated in accordance with IAS 39 as endorsed by the European Commission on 19 November 2004, together with EC regulations 1751/2005 of 25 October 2005 and 1864/2005 of 15 November 2005 on use of the fair value option. However, the Crédit Agricole Group elected not to use the fair value option to measure its financial liabilities at 31 December 2006.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Market-quoted rates provide the best estimate of fair value for financial instruments quoted in an active market. For financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market, fair value is determined using recognised valuation techniques based on observable market data.

Securities

Classification of financial assets

Under IAS 39, financial assets are divided into four categories:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss classified as held for trading and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss;
- available-for-sale financial assets;
- held-to-maturity investments;
- loans and receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss classified as held for trading and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss

According to IAS 39, this portfolio comprises securities that are classified under financial assets at fair value through profit or loss either as a result of a genuine intention to trade them or designated as at fair value by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group.

Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss classified as held for trading are assets or liabilities acquired or generated by the enterprise primarily for purposes of making a profit from short-term price fluctuations or an arbitrage margin.

Designation of financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss means that derivatives embedded in hybrid instruments do not have to be recognised and measured separately.

Securities that are classified under financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised at fair value at inception, excluding transaction costs attributable directly to their acquisition

(which are taken directly to profit or loss) and including accrued interest. They are carried at fair value and changes in fair value are taken to profit or loss. No impairment provisions are booked for this category of securities.

Held-to-maturity investments

This category includes securities with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has the intention and ability to hold until maturity other than:

- securities that are initially classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at the time of initial recognition;
- securities that are classified as available-for-sale assets;
- securities that fall into the “Loans and receivables” category. Hence, debt securities that are not traded in an active market cannot be included in the “Held-to-maturity investments” category.

To classify investments as held to maturity, an entity must have the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity; otherwise the entire portfolio must be reclassified as available for sale and may not subsequently be reclassified as held to maturity for a period of two years.

However, there are certain exceptions to this rule:

- the investment is close to maturity (less than three months);
- the sale occurs after the entity has collected substantially all of the financial asset's original principal (about 90%);
- the sale is justified by an isolated or unforeseeable event beyond the entity's control;
- if it is anticipated that the investment will be impaired, due to a worsening of the issuer's condition (in which case the asset must be recorded in the available for sale category).

Hedging of interest rate risk on these securities is not allowed.

Held-to-maturity securities are initially recognised at acquisition cost, including transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and including accrued interest. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, a provision is booked to match the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated recoverable amount discounted at the initial effective interest rate. In case of subsequent enhancements, the surplus provision is recovered.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables comprise unlisted financial assets that generate fixed or determinable payments.

They are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest method adjusted for any impairment provisions.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, a provision is booked to match the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated recoverable amount discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Available-for-sale financial assets

IAS 39 defines available-for-sale financial assets as the default category.

According to IAS 39, the methods of accounting for available-for-sale securities are the following:

- available-for-sale securities are initially recognised at acquisition cost, including transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and including accrued interest;
- accrued interest is recognised in the balance sheet under the appropriate category of loans and advances and booked to the income statement as interest and similar income;
- changes in fair value are recorded in reversible shareholders' equity. If the securities are sold, these changes are reversed out and recognised in profit or loss. Amortisation of any premiums or discounts on fixed-income securities is taken to profit and loss using the effective interest rate method;
- when there is objective evidence of significant or prolonged impairment for equity securities or impairment evidenced by the appearance of a credit risk for debt securities, the unrealised loss recognised under shareholders' equity is reversed out and recorded in profit or loss for the year. In case of subsequent enhancements, such impairment is recovered through profit or loss for debt instruments but not for equity instruments. Conversely, for equity instruments, any positive change in fair value in case of recovery is recognised in a shareholders' equity account.

Valuation of investments

All financial instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value.

The fundamental valuation method is the price quoted in an active market. If this is not possible, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group uses recognised valuation techniques based mainly on recent transactions.

When there is no quoted price for an equity security and no recognised valuation method, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group uses methods based on objective, verifiable criteria, such as revalued net assets or any other method of valuing equity securities.

If there is no satisfactory method, or if the estimates obtained using the various methods differ excessively, the security is valued at cost and is recorded under 'Available-for-sale securities'.

Impairment

Impairment is booked when there are objective signs of impairment of assets other than assets held for trading.

Impairment is evidenced by a prolonged or significant decline in the value of the security for equity securities or by the appearance of significant deterioration in credit risk evidenced by a risk of non recovery for debt securities.

With few exceptions, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group deems that a prolonged or significant decline is presumed to exist when the equity instrument has lost 30% or more of its value over a period of six consecutive months.

This criterion of prolonged or significant decline in the value of the security is a necessary but not sufficient condition to justify the booking of a provision. A charge is made to such provision only if the impairment will result in a probable loss of all or part of the invested amount.

Recognition date

Crédit Agricole S.A. recognises securities classified as held to maturity on the settlement/delivery date. Other securities, regardless of type or classification, are recognised on the trading date.

Financial liabilities (IAS 32)

Distinction between liabilities and shareholders' equity

A debt instrument or financial liability is a contractual obligation to:

- deliver cash or another financial asset;
- exchange instruments under potentially unfavourable conditions.

An equity instrument is a contract evidencing a residual interest in an enterprise after deduction of all of its liabilities (net assets).

Pursuant to these definitions, shares in the Regional Banks and Local Banks are considered as equity under IAS 32 and IFRIC 2, and are treated as such in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has granted shareholders of certain fully consolidated subsidiaries an undertaking to acquire their holdings in these subsidiaries, at a price to be determined according to a pre-defined formula which takes account of future developments in their business. These undertakings are in substance put options granted to the minority shareholders, which in accordance with the provisions of IAS 32, means that the minority interests are treated as a liability rather than as shareholders' equity.

The following accounting treatment has been applied:

- when a put option is granted to the minority shareholders of a fully consolidated subsidiary, a liability is recognised in the balance sheet; on initial recognition, the liability is measured at the estimated present value of the exercise price of the options granted; the IFRIC confirmed this treatment at its meeting of 2 November 2006;
- the corresponding asset is recognised by reducing the share of net assets belonging to the minority interests concerned to zero and accounting for the balance as goodwill;
- subsequent changes in the estimated value of the exercise price will affect the amount of the liability and on the asset side, the amount of goodwill recognised;
- the share of income due to the minority shareholders is deducted from the amount of goodwill recognised.

The IFRIC also provided a status on IAS 32, on which it had been asked for interpretations. This relates to the classification of certain financial instruments as debt or equity.

The IFRIC noted, however, that in order for its analyses to be operational, it was important to follow a regulatory process that had not yet been completed.

At this stage, Crédit Agricole S.A. has not identified any impact on the accounting classification of instruments currently in issue.

Purchase of treasury shares

Treasury shares (or equivalent derivatives, such as options to buy shares) purchased by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, including shares held to hedge stock option plans, do not meet the definition of a financial asset and are deducted from shareholders' equity. They do not generate any impact on the income statement.

Lending operations

Loans are principally allocated to the 'Loans and receivables' category. In accordance with IAS 39, they are initially valued at fair value and subsequently valued at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments to the original net loan amount, including any discounts and any transaction income or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Subordinated loans and repurchase agreements (represented by certificates or securities) are included under the various categories of loans and advances according to counterparty type.

Accrued interest is recognised in the balance sheet under the appropriate category of loans and advances and booked to the income statement as interest and similar income.

Advances made by Crédit Agricole S.A. to the Regional Banks do not represent a direct risk for Crédit Agricole S.A. with respect to the corresponding customer loans made by the Regional Banks. They do, however, represent a potential indirect risk with respect to the financial strength of the Regional Banks. No provisions have been made for these advances.

In addition to the disclosures required by IAS, the Crédit Agricole Group continues to provide the information previously required by CRC Regulation 2002-03 applicable to individual accounts.

Hence, the Crédit Agricole Group classifies impaired loans or receivables within the meaning of international standards into three separate categories: bad debts, doubtful debts and restructured loans (loans that have been restructured due to customer default).

Impaired loans or receivables

In accordance with IAS 39, loans recorded under 'loans and receivables' are impaired when one or more loss events occurs in the collection of such loans. Once these loans and receivables have been identified, they may be individually or collectively assessed for impairment. Impairment charges are booked in the amount of

the loss incurred, which is equal to the difference of the carrying value of the loans (amortised cost) and the sum of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Impairment charges are booked to provisions or as discounts on loans restructured due to customer default.

The following distinctions are made:

- loans individually assessed for impairment: these are doubtful loans covered by provisions and loans restructured due to customer default that have been discounted;
- loans collectively assessed for impairment: these are loans that are not individually assessed for impairment, for which impairment is determined for a uniform class of loans displaying similar credit risk characteristics.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group classifies individually assessed impaired loans and receivables as bad and doubtful debts, which are in turn classified as bad debts and doubtful debts.

Bad and doubtful debts

Loans and advances of all kinds, even those which are guaranteed, are classified as bad or doubtful if they carry an identified credit risk arising from one of the following events:

- the loan or advance is at least three months in arrears (six months for mortgage loans and property leases and nine months for loans to local authorities, to take account of their specific characteristics);
- the borrower's financial position is such that an identified risk exists regardless of whether the loan or advance is in arrears;
- the bank and borrower are in legal proceedings.

When a loan is recorded as doubtful, all other loans or commitments relating to that borrower are also recorded in their entirety as doubtful debts, whether or not they are collateralised.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group makes the following distinction between doubtful and bad debts:

Doubtful debts

All doubtful loans and advances which do not fall into the bad debt category are classified as doubtful debts.

Bad debts

Bad debts are those for which the prospects of recovery are highly impaired and which are likely to be written off in time.

Restructured performing loans

These are loans on which the entity has changed the initial financial terms and conditions (interest rate, duration) due to a counterparty risk, while reclassifying the outstanding amount into performing loans. The reduction in future payments to the counterparty at the time of restructuring gives rise to recognition of a discount.

Credit risk provisions for loans individually assessed for impairment

Once a loan is classified as doubtful, an impairment is deducted from the asset in an amount equal to the probable loss. Probable

losses in respect of off-balance sheet items are covered by provisions recognised as liabilities in the balance sheet.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group books impairments for all foreseeable losses in respect of bad and doubtful debts, discounted at the initial effective interest rate.

Foreseeable losses in respect of portfolios of small loans with similar characteristics may be estimated on a statistical basis rather than individually assessed.

Treatment of discounts and impairment

Discounts in respect of restructured loans and impairment charges against doubtful debts are recognised in profit or loss under risk-related costs.

The discount represents future loss of cash flow discounted at the market rate.

It is equal to the difference between:

- the nominal value of the loan;
- the sum of theoretical future cash flows from the loan, discounted at the market rate (defined as of the date of the financing commitment).

For restructured loans classified as performing, the discount is amortised to profit or loss in net interest income over the life of the loan. For restructured loans classified as doubtful and all non-restructured doubtful loans, impairment charges and reversals are recognised in risk-related costs and any increase in the carrying amount of the loan arising from an impairment reversal or discount amortisation over time is recognised in net interest income.

Credit risk provisions for loans collectively assessed for impairment

Statistical and historical customer default experience shows that there is an identified risk of partial uncollectibility of loans classified as performing. To cover these risks, which cannot by nature be allocated to individual loans, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group takes various collective impairment provisions by way of deduction from asset values, such as provisions for sensitive exposure (loans under watch), calculated based on Basle II models and sector and country impairment provisions:

- impairment calculated based on Basle II models:

As part of the implementation of Basle II, the Risk Management Department of each Crédit Agricole S.A. Group entity calculates the amount of losses anticipated within one year, using statistical tools and databases.

Impairment is calculated by applying a correction factor to the anticipated loss, based on management's experienced judgment, which factors in a number of variables that are not included in the Basle II models, such as the extension of the anticipated loss horizon beyond one year as well as other factors related to economic, business and other conditions.

- other loans collectively assessed for impairment:

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group also sets aside collective impairment provisions to cover customer risks that are not individually allocated to individual loans, such as sector or country impairment provisions. These provisions are intended to cover estimated risks based on a sector or geographical analysis for which there is statistical or historical risk of partial non-recovery.

Subsidised loans (IAS 20)

Under French government measures to support the agricultural sector and to help home buyers, certain Crédit Agricole S.A. Group entities grant subsidised loans at rates fixed by the government. The government pays these entities the difference between the subsidised lending rate a predetermined benchmark rate. Accordingly, no discounts are recognised against subsidised loans.

The subsidy system is periodically reviewed by the government.

In accordance with IAS 20, subsidies received from the government are recorded under 'Interest and similar income' and amortised over the life of the corresponding loans.

Financial liabilities

IAS 39 as endorsed by the European Union recognises two categories of financial liabilities:

- financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss classified as held for trading. Fair value changes on this portfolio are recognised in profit or loss. However, the Crédit Agricole Group has elected not to use the fair value option to measure its financial liabilities;
- other financial liabilities: this category includes all other financial liabilities. These liabilities are initially measured at fair value (including transaction income and costs) and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Deposits

Given the characteristics of deposits within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, these are recorded under "Amounts due to customers".

They are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

Regulated savings products are by nature at market rates.

Provisions are taken where necessary against home loan savings plans and accounts as set out in paragraph 7.18.

Derivatives

Derivatives are financial assets or liabilities and are recognised on the balance sheet at fair value at inception of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, derivatives are measured at fair value, whether they are held for trading purposes or used for hedging.

Any change in the value of derivatives on the balance sheet is recorded in an account in the income statement (except in the special case of a cash flow hedging relationship).

Hedge accounting

Fair value hedges reduce the risk of a change in the fair value of a financial instrument.

Cash flow hedges reduce the risk of a change in future cash flows from financial instruments.

Micro-hedges must meet the following criteria in order to be eligible for hedge accounting:

- the hedging instrument and the instrument hedged must be eligible;
- there must be formal documentation from inception, primarily including the individual identification and characteristics of the hedged item, the hedging instrument, the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged risk;
- the effectiveness of the hedge must be demonstrated, at inception and retrospectively.

The change in value of the derivative is recorded in the accounts as follows:

- fair value hedges: the change in value of the derivative is recognised in the income statement symmetrically with the change in value of the hedged item in the amount of the hedged risk and only the net amount of any hedging ineffectiveness is recognised in the income statement;
- cash flow hedges: the change in value of the derivative is recognised in the balance sheet in a special reversible shareholders' equity account and any inefficient portion of the hedge is recognised in the income statement. Accrued interest on the derivative is recorded in the income statement symmetrically with the hedged transactions.

In the case of macro-hedging (i.e. hedging a group of assets or liabilities with the same exposure to the risks that is designated as being hedged), the Group documents such hedging relationships based on a gross position in derivative instruments and hedged items.

The effectiveness of macro-hedging relationships is measured by maturity schedules based on average outstandings. In addition, the effectiveness of macro-hedging relationships must be measured through prospective and retrospective testing.

Depending on whether a macro cash flow hedging or fair value hedging relationship has been documented, the change in the value of the derivative is recorded by applying the same principles as those previously described for micro-hedging. However, for macro-hedging relationships, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group documents the hedging relationship for fair value hedges in accordance with IAS 39 as endorsed by the European Union.

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is the component of a hybrid contract that meets the definition of a derivative product. Embedded derivatives

must be accounted for separately from the host contract if the following three conditions are met:

- the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- the embedded component taken separately from the host contract has the characteristics of a derivative;
- the characteristics of the derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract.

Recognition of margins on structured financial instruments at inception

Under IAS 39, margins on structured products and complex financial instruments may be recognised at inception only if these financial instruments can be reliably measured from inception. This condition is met when such instruments are measured using prices in an active market or based on 'standard' internal models that use "observable" market data.

Instruments traded in an active market

If there is an active market, the instrument is stated at the quoted price on that market.

A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

The market values adopted are buying prices for net selling positions and selling prices for net buying positions. These values also factor in counterparty risks.

Instruments not traded in an active market

In the absence of an active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques and models incorporating all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price.

These fair values are determined by factoring in liquidity risk and counterparty risk.

Instruments valued using internal models based on observable market data

When models used are based on standard models (e.g. discounted cash flows or Black & Scholes) using observable market data (e.g. yield curves or implied volatility ranges for options), the margin at inception on such instruments is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Instruments valued using internal models based on non-observable market data

In this case, the transaction price is deemed to reflect the instrument's market value. The margin at inception is deferred and amortised to profit or loss generally over the period during which the market data is deemed to be non-observable. If market data subsequently become 'observable', the remaining deferred margin is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial guarantees

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that calls for specific payments to be made by the issuer to reimburse the holder for a loss incurred due to a specified debtor's failure to make a payment when due under the initial or amended terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised at fair value initially then subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount calculated in accordance with IAS 37 – "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets"; or
- the amount initially recognised, less any amortization recognised in accordance with standard IAS 18 – "Revenues".

Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset (or group of financial assets) is fully or partially derecognised if:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred or are deemed to have expired or been transferred because they belong de facto to one or more end beneficiaries;
- substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership in the financial assets are transferred.

In this case, any rights or obligations created or retained at the time of transfer are recognised separately as assets and liabilities.

If the contractual rights to the cash flows are transferred but the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group retains some of the risks and rewards of ownership as well as control, the financial assets are recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

DEFERRED TAXES (IAS 12)

This standard requires that deferred taxes be recognised in the following cases:

A deferred tax liability should be recognised for any taxable temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability on the balance sheet and its tax base, unless the deferred tax liability arises from:

- initial recognition of goodwill;
- initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction:
 - a) that is not a business combination, and
 - b) that does not affect either the accounting or the taxable profit (tax loss) as of the transaction date.

A deferred tax asset should be recognised for any deductible temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability on the balance sheet and its tax basis, insofar as it is probable that a future taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences can be allocated.

A deferred tax asset should also be recognised for carrying forward unused tax losses and tax credits insofar as it is probable that a future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and tax credits can be allocated.

The tax rates applicable in each country are used.

Deferred taxes are not discounted.

Taxable unrealised gains on securities do not generate any taxable temporary differences between the carrying value of the asset and the tax basis. As a result, deferred tax is not recognised on these gains. When the relevant securities are classified as available-for-sale securities, unrealised gains and losses are recognised directly through equity. The tax charge effectively borne by the entity arising from these unrealised gains is reclassified as a deduction from these gains.

In France, all but 5% of long-term capital gains on the sale of investments in participating interests, as defined by the General Tax Code and which come under long-term tax rules, are exempt from tax as from the tax year commencing on 1 January 2007; this 5% is taxed at the standard tax rate. Hence, deferred tax is recognised only on the taxable portion of the unrealised gains at the end of the financial year.

Deferred tax is recognised in net income for the year, unless the tax arises from:

- either a transaction or event that is recognised directly through equity, during the same year or during another year, in which case it is directly debited or credited to equity;
- or a business combination.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset against each other if, and only if:

- the entity has a legal right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- the deferred tax assets and liabilities apply to taxes levied by the same taxing authority:
 - ▶ either on the same taxable entity,
 - ▶ or on different taxable entities that intend either to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to settle their tax assets and liabilities at the same time during each future financial year in which it is expected that substantial deferred tax assets or liabilities will be paid or recovered.

INSURANCE BUSINESSES (IFRS 4)

Liabilities remain partially valued under local GAAP, as required by IFRS 4 on insurance contracts, pending further amendments to the existing standards. Financial assets held by the Group's insurance companies have been reclassified into the four categories set out in IAS 39.

In accordance with the option allowed under IFRS 4, "shadow accounting" is used for insurance policies with discretionary profit sharing. Under this practice, positive or negative differences in the corresponding financial assets that will potentially revert to policyholders are recognised in a 'Deferred profit-sharing' account under liabilities.

In accordance with IFRS 4, at each reporting date, the Group ascertains that insurance liabilities (net of deferred acquisition costs and associated intangible assets) are adequate to meet estimated

future cash flows. The liability adequacy test used to verify this must meet the following minimum requirements, as defined in paragraph 16 of the standard:

- it must consider current estimates of all future contractual cash flows, including associated handling costs, as well as cash flows resulting from embedded options and guarantees;
- if the test shows that the liability is inadequate, the entire deficiency is recognised in profit or loss.

PROVISIONS (IAS 37, 19)

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has identified all obligations (legal or constructive) resulting from a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and for which the due date or amount of the settlement is uncertain but can be reliably estimated.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has set aside general provisions for such obligations to cover:

- operational risks;
- employee benefits;
- financing commitment execution risks;
- claims and liability guarantees;
- tax risks;
- risks in connection with home purchase savings schemes.

The latter reserve is designed to cover the Group's obligations in the event of unfavourable movements in home purchase savings schemes. These obligations are: i) to pay a fixed rate of interest on the savings contract from inception for an undefined period of time; and ii) to grant a loan to the saver at a rate fixed at inception of the contract. The reserve is calculated for each generation of home purchase savings scheme and for all home-purchase savings accounts, with no netting of obligations between generations.

The amount of these obligations is calculated taking account of the following factors:

- saver behaviour, as well as an estimate of the amount and term of the loans that will be granted in the future. These estimates are based on historical observations over a long period;
- the yield curve for market rates at year-end reasonably foreseeable trends.

The method of calculating this reserve has been drawn up in accordance with CNC Notice No. 2006-02 of 31 March 2006 on accounting for home purchasing savings schemes.

Detailed information is provided in paragraph 7.18.

COMMISSIONS AND FEES (IAS 18)

Commission and fee income and expense are recognised in income based on the nature of services with which they are associated.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date:

- commissions paid or received in consideration for one-time services are fully recognised in the income statement; this category namely includes investment fees;
- commissions in consideration for ongoing services, such as commissions on payment instruments, are recognised in the income statement and deferred over the duration of the service period;
- commissions payable or receivable that are contingent upon meeting a performance target are recognised only if all the following conditions are met:
 - the amount of commissions and fees can be reliably estimated,
 - it is probable that the future economic benefits from the services rendered will flow to the company,
 - the state of completion of the service can be reliably estimated, and
 - the costs incurred for the service and the costs to complete it can be reliably estimated.

LEASES (IAS 17)

As required by IAS 17, leases are analysed in accordance with their substance and financial reality. They are classified as operating leases or finance leases.

Operating leases are treated as an acquisition of a fixed asset by the lessee financed by a loan from the lessor.

In the lessor's accounts, analysis of the economic substance of the transactions results in the following:

- recognition of a financial receivable from the customer, which is amortised by the lease payments received;
- lease payments are broken down into interest and principal, known as financial amortisation;

In the lessee's accounts, finance leases and leases with purchase options are restated such that they are recognised in the same way as if the asset had been purchased on credit.

In the income statement, the theoretical depreciation charge (the charge that would have been recognised if the asset had been purchased) and the finance charges (incurred in connection with the financing) are recorded in the place of the lease payments.

CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS (IAS 21)

In accordance with IAS 21, a distinction is made between monetary and non-monetary items.

At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted into the functional currency of Crédit Agricole S.A. Group at the closing exchange rate. Foreign exchange differences arising from translation are recorded in the income statement. There are two exceptions to this rule:

- for available-for-sale financial assets, only the foreign exchange difference calculated on amortised cost is taken to the income statement; the balance is recorded in shareholders' equity;

- foreign exchange differences on monetary items classified as cash flow hedges or that are part of a net investment in a foreign entity are recorded in shareholders' equity.

Non-monetary assets are treated differently depending on the type of asset:

- assets at historical cost are valued at the exchange rate on the transaction date;
- assets at fair value are measured at the exchange rate on the closing date.

Foreign exchange differences on non-monetary items are recognised:

- in the income statement if the gain or loss on the non-monetary item is recorded in the income statement;
- in shareholders' equity if the gain or loss on the non-monetary item is recorded in shareholders' equity.

1.2 Consolidation principles and methods (IAS 27, 28, 31)

SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Crédit Agricole S.A. and of all companies over which Crédit Agricole S.A. exercises control, in accordance with IAS 27, IAS 28 and IAS 31, and which as such are included in the scope of consolidation of Crédit Agricole S.A., and which have a material impact on the overall consolidated financial statements.

In application of the general principles set out in IAS 27 and IAS 28 (investments in subsidiaries and associates) and IAS 31 (interests in joint ventures), materiality is assessed in the light of several criteria including the size of the company's earnings or shareholders' equity in relation to the earnings or shareholders' equity of the consolidated group.

Materiality is deemed to exist when the following criteria are met:

- total assets exceed €10 million or 1% of the assets of the consolidated subsidiary that owns the investment;
- Crédit Agricole S.A. directly or indirectly holds more than 20% of existing and potential voting rights.

DEFINITIONS OF CONTROL

In accordance with international standards, all entities falling under exclusive control, joint control or material influence are consolidated, providing that their contribution is deemed to be material and that they are not covered under the exclusions described below.

Exclusive control is presumed to exist if Crédit Agricole S.A. owns over half of the voting rights in an entity, whether directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, except if, in exceptional circumstances, it can be clearly demonstrated that such ownership does not give it control. Exclusive control also exists if Crédit Agricole S.A., as the

owner of half or less than half of the voting rights in an entity, holds majority power within management bodies.

Joint control is exercised in joint ventures in which each of the two or more co-owners are bound by a contractual contribution that provides for joint control.

Significant influence is defined as the power to influence but not control a company's financial and operational policies. Crédit Agricole S.A. is presumed to have significant influence if it owns 20% or more of the voting rights in an entity, whether directly or indirectly through subsidiaries.

Consolidation of special-purpose entities

The consolidation of special-purpose entities, and more specifically of funds held under exclusive control, is specified by SIC 12. Dedicated mutual funds have been consolidated in accordance with this regulation.

Exclusions from the scope of consolidation

Minority interests held by venture capital entities are also excluded from the scope of consolidation insofar as they are classified under financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

CONSOLIDATION METHODS

The consolidation methods are respectively defined by IAS 27, 28 and 31, based on the type of control exercised by Crédit Agricole S.A. over the entities that can be consolidated, regardless of their business or of whether or not they have legal entity status:

- entities under exclusive control are fully consolidated, including entities with different account structures, even if their business are not an extension of that of Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- entities under joint control are proportionally consolidated, including entities with different account structures, even if their business are not an extension of that of Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- entities over which Crédit Agricole S.A. exercises significant influence are consolidated under the equity method.

Full consolidation consists of eliminating the book value of the shares held in the consolidating company's financial statements and aggregating all assets and liabilities carried by the consolidated companies, and determining and separately identifying the value of the minority interests in their net assets and earnings.

Proportional consolidation consists of eliminating the book value of the shares held in the consolidating company's financial statements and aggregating a proportion of the assets, liabilities and results of the company concerned representing the consolidating company's interest.

The equity method consists of eliminating the book value of the shares held in the Group's financial statements and accounting for its interest in the underlying equity and results of the companies concerned.

CONSOLIDATION ADJUSTMENTS AND ELIMINATIONS

The Group makes all material adjustments required to ensure the application of consistent accounting policies in the consolidated financial statements.

Group internal transactions affecting the consolidated balance sheet and income statement are eliminated.

Capital gains or losses arising from intra-group asset transfers are eliminated. However, capital losses on the disposal of assets at reference prices determined independently of the Group are retained.

TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN SUBSIDIARIES' FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (IAS 21)

Financial statements of subsidiaries expressed in foreign currencies are translated into euros in two stages:

- the local currency (or, if applicable, the currency in which the accounts are prepared) is converted into the functional currency using the historical rate method, and all foreign exchange gains or losses are fully and immediately taken to the income statement;
- the functional currency is then converted into the consolidation currency using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date and the translation adjustment is recorded in a separate line under shareholders' equity, showing the share attributable to the entity and the share attributable to minority interests. This adjustment is taken to the income statement when all or part of the interest in the foreign subsidiary is sold or liquidated.

The functional currency of an entity is closely linked to whether or not the entity is independent or not independent:

- the functional currency of an entity that is not independent is the functional currency on which it is dependent, i.e. the currency in which its main transactions are denominated;
- the functional currency of an independent foreign entity is its local currency, other than in exceptional circumstances.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS – GOODWILL (IFRS 3)

Business combinations after the transition date (1 January 2004) are accounted for using the purchase method in accordance with IFRS 3. However, as IFRS 3 does not apply to business combinations between mutual organisations, mergers between Regional Banks are accounted for at net book value in accordance with French GAAP.

The cost of a business combination is the aggregate of the fair values, on the date of acquisition, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the acquirer, in exchange for control of the acquiree, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination.

On the date of acquisition (or on the date of each transaction in the case of an acquisition by successive purchases of shares), the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities which satisfy the conditions for recognition set out in IFRS 3 are

recognised and at their fair value. Restructuring liabilities are only recognised as a liability if the acquiree is under an obligation to complete the restructuring on the date of acquisition.

The initial valuation of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities may be revised within a period of twelve months after the date of acquisition.

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share in the net assets acquired is recognised in the balance sheet as goodwill if the acquiree is fully or proportionately consolidated. If the acquiree is accounted for using the equity method, the excess is included under the heading "investments in affiliates". Any negative goodwill is recognised immediately through profit or loss.

When the Group increases its holding in an entity which it already controls, in the absence of specific accounting rules, the additional shares purchased give rise to the recognition of an additional amount of goodwill by comparing the acquisition price of the shares with the share in the net assets acquired. This approach may be subject to change in the future, notably as a function of observable accounting practices in the banking sector or as regulations evolve.

Goodwill is carried in the balance sheet at its initial amount in the currency of the acquiree and translated at the year-end exchange rate.

It is tested for impairment whenever there is objective evidence that it may be impaired and at least once a year.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Cash Generating Units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from the business combination. The Group has defined its CGUs as the smallest identifiable group of assets and liabilities within its core businesses that can operate on the basis of a specific business model.

Impairment testing consists of comparing the carrying amount of each CGU, including any goodwill allocated to it, with its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is defined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, which is the present value of the future cash

flows expected to be derived from continuing use of the CGU, as set out in medium-term business plans prepared by the Group for management purposes.

When the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, an irreversible impairment loss is recognised through profit or loss and deducted from the goodwill allocated to the CGU. This impairment is irreversible.

NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (IFRS 5)

A non-current asset (or a disposal group) is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

For this to be the case, the asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition and its sale must be highly probable.

The relevant assets and liabilities are shown separately on the balance sheet under 'Non-current assets held for sale' and 'Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale'.

A non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. A charge for impairment of unrealised gains is recognised in the income statement. Unrealised gains are no longer amortised when they are reclassified.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has either been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale and:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Are disclosed on a separate line of the income statement:

- the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations until the date of disposal;
- the post-tax gain or loss recognised on the disposal or on measurement to fair value less costs to sell of the assets and liabilities constituting the discontinued operations.

→ Note 2

Assessments and estimates used to prepare the financial statements

A certain number of estimates have been made by management to draw up the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006. These estimates are based on certain assumptions and involve risks and uncertainties as to their actual achievement in the future.

Actual results may be influenced by many factors, including but not limited to:

- activity in domestic and international markets;
- fluctuations in interest and exchange rates;
- the economic and political climate in certain industries or countries;
- changes in regulations or legislation.

Accounting estimates based on assumptions are principally used to value the following assets and liabilities:

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Most instruments traded over the counter are measured using models that are based on observable market data. For example, the fair value of interest rate swaps is usually determined using market yield curves on the reporting date.

Other financial instruments are generally measured on a discounted cash flow basis.

The fair value of complex financial instruments that are not traded on an active market is determined using valuation techniques. As described in the section on significant accounting policies, the margin at inception is only immediately recognised in profit or loss where the valuation models used are based on market data that is regarded as observable.

Market data is regarded as observable if the market risks department can obtain data from several sources independent of the front offices on a regular basis (daily if possible), for example from brokers or pricing services that collect data from a sufficient number of market participants. A dedicated data management team, which reports to the market risks department, regularly checks the relevance of data obtained in this way and formally documents it.

Conversely, some complex products with a basket component, where valuation requires correlation or volatility data that are not directly comparable with market data, may be regarded as non-observable. Most of these instruments are complex fixed-income products, credit derivatives (certain correlation products or products whose measurement incorporates non-observable credit spreads), equity derivatives (certain products with multiple underlying instruments), or hybrid products and, to a lesser extent, foreign exchange and commodities products. Certain traditional market financial instruments with a long maturity may also be classified as 'non-observable' if the only market data available to measure them

are for terms that are shorter than the contractual maturity of such instruments and must be extrapolated in order to measure fair value.

Market data is officially classified as 'observable' and 'non-observable' by a monthly valuation committee which comprises representatives from the front office, the independent market risks department and the finance department.

The gross impact on 2006 results of applying the principle of amortising the margin at inception to Crédit Agricole S.A. Group financial statements was €(46) million. At 31 December 2006, margins not yet recognised in profit or loss amounted to €445 million gross. Periodic updating of mapping of products regarded as non-observable did not produce any material impact on the financial statements.

All market products, regardless of their method of recognition in profit or loss, are subject to the risk management system described in the note on market risks. As a result, products for which the variables are regarded as 'non-observable' within the meaning of IAS 39 are subject to the same control rules as other products (risk indicator monitoring, stress tests, limits, etc.).

RETIREMENT AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, STOCK OPTION PLANS

Liabilities for retirement and other employee benefits are based on assumptions made by management with respect to the discount rate, staff turnover rate and probable increases in salary and social security costs. If the actual figures differ from the assumptions made, the liability may increase or decrease in future years.

The return on plan assets is also estimated by management. Returns are estimated on the basis of expected returns on fixed-income securities, and notably bonds.

Share-based payment plans are measured primarily using the Black & Scholes model. A description of the plans and valuation methods is given in the paragraph on share-based payments.

Full details of all employee benefits are provided in note 8.

IMPAIRMENT

Equity instruments (other than those held for trading) are tested for impairment and an impairment charge recognised in case of a prolonged or significant decline in their value. In general, a prolonged or significant decline is presumed to have occurred when the instrument has lost at least 30% of its value over a period of six consecutive months. However, management may also take account of other factors (type of investment, issuer's position, short-term prospects, etc.) which may change or prove to be incorrect during subsequent years.

IMPAIRMENT OF UNRECOVERABLE DEBTS

Impairment provisions are deducted from the carrying value of loans and advances when there is objective evidence of a risk of non-recovery.

The provisions are discounted and estimated on the basis of several factors, notably business or sector-related. It is possible that future assessments of the credit risk may differ significantly from current estimates, which may lead to an increase or decrease in the amount of the impairment.

Collective impairment is also taken against performing loans. The amount is based on the probability of default in each rating class assigned to borrowers, but also on management's experienced judgement.

PROVISIONS

Certain estimates may be made to determine the amount of provisions:

- the reserve for operational risk, which although subject to examination for identified risk, requires management to make assessments with regard to incident frequency and the potential financial impact;
- the reserve for legal risks is based on management's best estimate in light of the information in its possession at 31 December 2006;
- the reserve for home purchase savings schemes is based on assumptions regarding customer behaviour drawn from historical experience, which may not necessarily reflect actual trends in future behaviour.

GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least once a year.

The assumptions made to measure the fair value of goodwill may influence the amount of any impairment loss taken.

The method used is described in note 1.2 "Consolidation principles and methods".

ONGOING TAX AUDIT AT LCL

LCL has been undergoing an audit since 12 June 2006, covering the period from 1 March 2003 until 31 December 2005. A tax adjustment notice, performed to extend the tax administration's audit rights for 2003, was received at the end of December 2006. In February 2007, LCL defended its position and challenged most of the adjustment. Given the status of the proceedings, the existing provision on the books was not changed during the year.

RECOGNITION OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Deferred tax assets are recognised on all deductible temporary differences to the extent that management believes there will be sufficient taxable profits in the future to offset these differences.

→ Note 3

Scope of consolidation

The scope of consolidation at 31 December 2006 is shown in detail in note 12.

3.1 Changes in the scope of consolidation over the period

I - NEWLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

Newly created companies, new acquisitions or acquisitions of additional shares, application of materiality threshold:

Alternative Investment & Research Technologies LLC

Aylesbury (formerly Interco)

Banque Internationale de Tanger

BES Seguros

Bletchley Investments Limited (formerly JV Invesco)

CACEIS Fastnet Suisse

CACI1

Calyon Financial Canada

Calyon Financial Hong Kong

CASAM Advisers LLC

CASAM Americas LLC

CASAM Cayman Ltd

CASAM US Holding Inc.

Crédit Agricole Capital Investissement (formerly IDIA Participations)

Crédit Agricole Egypt S.A.E. (created by merger of Calyon Bank (Egypt) and Egyptian American Bank (E.A.B.))

Crédit Agricole Immobilier Transaction

Créer SA

DGAD International SARL

East Asia SITS Co Ltd

Emporiki Asset Management A EPEY

Emporiki Bank

Emporiki Bank Albania S.A.

Emporiki Bank Bulgaria A.D.

Emporiki Bank Cyprus

Emporiki Bank Germany GmbH

Emporiki Bank Romania S.A.

Emporiki Development & Real Estate Management

Emporiki Group Finance P.l.c.

Emporiki leasing S.A.

Emporiki Life

Emporiki Management

Emporiki Rent

Emporiki Venture Capital Developed Markets Ltd

Emporiki Venture Capital Emerging Markets Ltd

Ermis Aedak

Euler Hermes Emporiki

European NPL S.A.

FAFS (Fiat Auto Financial Services S.p.A.)

FAL Fleet Services S.A.S.

Fastnet Belgium

Fastnet Ireland

Fastnet Netherlands

FC France S.A.

Fiat Auto Contracts Ltd.

Fiat Auto Financial Services Ltd

Fiat Auto Financial Services (Wholesale) Ltd.

Fiat Auto KreditBank

Fiat Auto Lease N.V.

Fiat Bank GmbH

Fiat Bank Polska S.A.

Fiat Credit Belgio S.A.

Fiat Credit Hellas S.A.

Fiat Distribudora Portugal

Fiat Finance S.A.

Fiat Finance Holding S.A.

Fiat Finansiering A/S

Fiat Haendlerservice GmbH

Fidis Bank GmbH

Fidis Credit Denmark

FIDIS Dealer Services

FIDIS Finance Polska Sp. Zo.o.

Fidis Finance S.A.

Fidis Insurance Consultants S.A.

Fidis leasing GmbH

FIDIS leasing Polska Sp. Zo.o.

Fidis Nederland B.V.

Fidis Retail Financial Services Plc

Fidis Retail IFIC SA

Fidis Retail Portugal Adv S.A.

Fidis Servizi Finanziari S.p.A.

Finalia

Finplus Renting S.A.

FL Auto S.N.C

FL Location S.N.C.

Force 4

Force Alpes Provence

Force CACF

Force CAM Guadeloupe Avenir

Force Charente Maritime Deux Sèvres

Force Run

Force Tolosa

GRD1

GRD12

GRD8

GRD9

Greek Industry Of Bags

Green Island

Indosuez Levante S.A.

Indosuez Norte SL

Industry Of Phosphoric Fertilizer

Investor Service House SA

JSC Index Bank HVB

Leasys S.p.A.

Litho Promotion

Lyra Capital LLC

Lyra Partners LLC

Mercagentes

Minerva S.R.L.

Nord Est Champagne Partners

Partinvest SA

Phoenix Metrolife Emporiki

Predica 2005 FCPR A

Predica 2006 FCPR A

Sagrantino

Savarent S.p.A.

SCI Euralliance Europe

Société Financière et Immobilière Marocaine

Sofice SA

Tarcredit EFC SA

Tarfin S.A.

Targasys Stock

The Fastnet House SA

II - REMOVALS IN 2006**Sale to non-group companies**

CACEIS Bank España SA

Partran

Tranquilidade

Application of materiality threshold or discontinued activities

ABF-AM SAS

AMT GIE

BFC Holding

CA Deveurope BV

Calyon Bank Czech Republic

Casam Systeia Linked Fund

CPR BK

Crédit Agricole S.A. Securities

Crédit Lyonnais Group Management Ltd

Crédit Lyonnais Property Broadwalk

Crédit Lyonnais Rouse Limited

Fonds ICF IIa

Fonds ICF III

Indosuez Holding UK Ltd

MACO

Rivoli Vineuse 1 SAS

SCI Capucines

Sofincar

Sofinclot (formerly Sofinroute)

Sofinrec

Sofipaca

Merger with or into another Group company

Vendôme Courtage merged into BGP Indosuez

Calyon Holding Italia Due SRL merged into CA Asset Management Sgr Italy

CA Asset Management Sgr Italy merged into CAAM SGR S.p.A

Ixis Investor Services merged into CACEIS Bank

EEF (Euro Issuer Finance) merged into CACEIS Corporate Trust

IAF merged into CACEIS Fastnet

The following were merged into Caisse Régionale Alpes Provence 1:

CAAPIMMO 1; CAAPIMMO 2; CAAPIMMO 3; CAAPIMMO 5 and SCICAM 13

Egyptian American Bank (E.A.B.) merged into Calyon Bank (Egypt) - (E.A.B. was added to the scope of consolidation on 22 February 2006)

CLIM merged into CLINFIM

CPR Compensation (CPRC) merged into CPR Holding (CPRH)

Parfin merged into CPR Investissement (INVT)

Crédit Agricole Capital Investissement merged into Crédit Agricole Capital Investissement & Finance (CACIF)

Slibail Location Informatique (SLOI) merged into Etica

Slibail Immobilier merged into Finamur

Slibail Murs merged into Finamur

Unicomi merged into Finamur

III - CHANGE OF COMPANY NAME

Agos Itafinco renamed Agos SpA

CAAM Immobilier renamed CAAM Real Estate

C.A Alternat. Invest. Prod. Gpe Ltd renamed CAAM AI Ltd

C.A Alternat. Invest. Prod. Serv. Inc. renamed CAAM AI S Inc

CA AIPG Holding renamed CAAM AI Holding

CA AIPG Inc. renamed CAAM AI Inc

CA AIPG Sas renamed CAAM AI SAS

C.A Investor Services Bank renamed CACEIS Bank

C.A Invest. Services Banque Lux. renamed CACEIS Bank Luxembourg

C.A Investor Services Corporate Trust renamed CACEIS Corporate Trust

CACEIS renamed CACEIS SAS

Calyon Bank (Egypt) renamed Crédit Agricole Egypt S.A.E.

CPR Private Equity renamed CAAM Capital Investors

Crédit Agricole Private Equity Holding renamed Crédit Agricole Capital Investissement & Finance

Crédit Lyonnais Capital Market Plc renamed Calyon Investments

Crédit Plus (formerly Bénéficial Bank) renamed Creditplus Bank AG

CP Leasing renamed Credium

Idia Participation renamed Crédit Agricole Capital Investissement

Ixis Urquijo renamed CACEIS Bank España SA

Fastnet France renamed CACEIS Fastnet

FCC ESF renamed FCC Masterace

Meridian Bank renamed Meridian Bank CA Group

Nextra Investment Management SGR SPA renamed CAAM SGR S.p.A

Réunifinance renamed Crédit LIFT

Sofinroute renamed Sofinclot

Systeia Equity Linked Fund renamed CASAM Systeia Linked Fund

Tranquilidade Vida renamed BES Vida

Ucabail Immobilier renamed Finamur

IV - CHANGE OF CONSOLIDATION METHOD

BES Vida is fully consolidated

Emporiki Credicom is fully consolidated

Fastnet Luxembourg is proportionately consolidated

3.2 Main acquisitions during the year

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. EXPANDS ITS ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT

On 5 January 2006, Crédit Agricole SA and its Egyptian partner El Mansour & El Maghraby Investment and Development Co (MMID) signed an agreement of sale and purchase with Bank of Alexandria S.A.E. and the American Express group for the acquisition of their 74.6% jointly-owned interest in Egyptian American Bank (EAB); Crédit Agricole S.A. was to acquire 75% of these shares and MMID 25%.

Crédit Agricole SA and MMID agreed to pay EGP45 per share, thus valuing 100% of EAB at EGP2,916 million.

As EAB is listed on the Cairo and Alexandria stock exchange, Crédit Agricole SA and MMID launched a tender offer for 100% of the issued shares, which was completed on 22 February 2006.

Since then, Crédit Agricole S.A. has owned 56.15% of EAB.

EAB has the third largest private retail banking network in Egypt. Through the merger of the businesses of Egyptian American Bank and Calyon Bank Egypt, the joint subsidiary of Crédit Agricole and MMID, which took place during the third quarter of 2006, the Crédit Agricole Group and MMID will strengthen their position in the Egyptian market by creating a leading provider of banking services to personal customers and corporate customers. The new entity is named Crédit Agricole Egypt S.A.E.

Accounting effects of the acquisition:

EAB has been fully consolidated since 22 February 2006.

The identifiable assets and liabilities of EAB as of the acquisition date have been recognised at fair value.

Acquisition cost (including incidental expenses): EGP1,670 million

Fair value of net assets acquired: EGP485 million

Goodwill: EGP1,183 million (€158 million) at 31 December 2006.

This goodwill belongs to the "International retail banking – Egypt" cash-generating unit.

ESPÍRITO SANTO FINANCIAL GROUP S.A. AND CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. STRENGTHEN THEIR PARTNERSHIP IN PORTUGUESE BANCASSURANCE

On 20 February 2006, Espírito Santo Financial Group S.A. (ESFG) and Credit Agricole S.A. (CASA) announced the following agreement:

- the two groups have agreed that CASA will acquire 50% of the capital and have management control of the life and non-life bancassurance subsidiaries of ESFG in Portugal, respectively Tranquilidade Vida and Espírito Santo Seguros;
- Banco Espírito Santo (BES), a subsidiary of ESFG, acquired 50% of the share capital of Tranquilidade Vida and continues to hold 25% of Espírito Santo Seguros; Tranquilidade Seguros remains a 25% shareholder in Espírito Santo Seguros 25%;

- ESFG acquired 100% of Tranquilidade Seguros (through the buyout of minority interests indirectly owned by CASA), and will be the vehicle for conducting the traditional insurance operations of the group (broker network);
- Tranquilidade Vida and Espírito Santo Seguros products are distributed through the BES marketing network, through a 25- year distribution agreement;
- Tranquilidade Vida's life insurance portfolio originated via the broker and agent channel was transferred to Tranquilidade Seguros.

These transactions were settled on 27 June 2006 (except for the transfer of the 'broker and agent' portfolio, which occurred on 1 August 2006). Tranquilidade Vida was renamed BES Vida and Espírito Santo Seguros was renamed BES Seguros.

For Crédit Agricole S.A., these transactions fit with its strategy to develop bancassurance as one of the drivers of its international expansion. They also testify to the quality of CASA's long-standing partnership with ESFG. The partnership between the two groups in bancassurance in Portugal offers significant value creation opportunities by combining CASA's bancassurance expertise with the momentum of BES.

The transactions value 100% of the bancassurance activities of BES Vida at €900 million and BES Seguros at €80 million. Tranquilidade Vida's broker and agent portfolio transferred to Tranquilidade Seguros is valued at €50 million.

BES Vida is Portugal's third largest life insurance company. It is also the leader in the insurance pension plan segment.

BES Seguros is one of the ten leading insurance companies in Portugal.

Accounting effects of the BES Vida acquisition

On 27 June 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A. directly acquired 50% of the shares of BES Vida, alongside BES:

- the provisions of the agreement governing the relationship between the two shareholders state that Crédit Agricole S.A. has exclusive control over BES Vida. As a result, BES Vida is fully consolidated;
- at 31 December 2006, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's direct and indirect stakes (via its equity interest in BES) in BES Vida totalled 61.9%;
- until 27 June 2006, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group held an indirect stake of 29.7% in BES Vida, which was accounted for by the equity method. The disposal of this stake as part of the process of setting up the new ownership structure of BES Vida generated intra-group cash flows, which were taken into account in calculating the goodwill recognised by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group.

At the acquisition date, identifiable assets and liabilities were recognised on the basis of provisional fair value. These mainly comprise financial assets at fair value and technical reserves representing commitments to insurance policy holders. More particularly, as of the acquisition date, contracts covered by IFRS 4 were measured using the 'embedded value' approach.

The difference between the value calculated in this manner and the carrying value of these contracts has been recognised under intangible assets. These assets are amortised in accordance with the schedules of the underlying contracts.

Acquisition cost (including incidental expenses): €483 million

Neutralisation of intra-group flows generated by the sale of the historical equity investments: -€103 million

Consolidated cost: €380 million

Fair value of net assets acquired: €178 million

Goodwill: €202 million

This goodwill has been calculated on a provisional basis and may be adjusted over the 12 months following the acquisition date. It is added to historical goodwill of €9 million, bringing total goodwill recognised under assets for BES Vida to €211 million. It belongs to the 'Portuguese Insurance' cash-generating unit.

BES Vida has been fully consolidated since 27 June 2006. Until that date, 29.7% of its net income had been accounted for by the equity method.

ACQUISITION OF A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN EMPORIKI BANK

On 9 August 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A. announced that it had successfully completed its public cash offer for Emporiki Bank of Greece S.A. ("Emporiki") made to Emporiki shareholders for €25 per share. Crédit Agricole S.A. now owns 71.97% of Emporiki's share capital.

- 1,300 shareholders of Emporiki that held a total of 69,574,826 shares had accepted the offer at the close on 7 August 2006, representing approximately 52.55% of the Emporiki's share capital;
- together with Crédit Agricole S.A.'s direct shareholding of 25,702,456 shares (which includes 14,002,359 shares purchased in the market from the announcement of the offer, 13 June 2006), representing 19.41% of Emporiki's share capital, since settlement of the transfers, Crédit Agricole S.A. has owned 71.97% of Emporiki's share capital;
- the Bank of Greece approved the acquisition by Crédit Agricole S.A. of a controlling interest in Emporiki, in accordance with Law 2076/1992;
- the offer was notified, under the simplified procedure, to the European Commission, which issued its decision on 11 August 2006;
- the completion of the off-the-exchange transfer and the settlement of Emporiki shares duly tendered by 7 August 2006 occurred on 16 August 2006.

The transaction was the largest foreign investment ever made in Greece.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has been a strategic partner to Emporiki since 2000 and was its largest private shareholder before the offer.

After completion of this transaction, Crédit Agricole S.A. indirectly owned 89.84% of Phoenix Metrolife Emporiki S.A., a listed life insurance company controlled by Emporiki. In accordance with

Greek law, Crédit Agricole S.A. launched a public offer to buy this company, followed by a compulsory buyout. After completion of these transactions, Crédit Agricole S.A. directly and indirectly owned 99.99% of Phoenix Metrolife Emporiki S.A.

On 16 February 2007, after the Group initiated the process of disposing of Phoenix Metrolife Emporiki S.A. soon after it acquired control of Emporiki, Crédit Agricole S.A. and Emporiki Bank announced that they were in exclusive negotiations with Groupama, after signing an agreement on the definitive list of key terms and conditions for the acquisition of Phoenix Metrolife by Groupama.

Accounting effects of the acquisition:

Emporiki has been fully consolidated since 16 August 2006.

The identifiable assets and liabilities of Emporiki as of the acquisition date have been recognised at provisional fair value. This fair value includes adjustments made on a provisional basis to net equity at the beginning of the year, in the amount of €333 million (for 100%), in order to bring provisions for doubtful loans into line with Crédit Agricole S.A. Group rules.

Acquisition cost (including historical stake and incidental expenses): €2,225 million

Fair value of net assets acquired: €594 million

Goodwill: €1,631 million

At the end of December 2006, as part of the strategic decision to involve the Regional Banks in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s international expansion, 5% of Emporiki's shares were sold to SACAM International, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Regional Banks. At 31 December 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A. held 67% of Emporiki and goodwill recognised on the consolidated balance sheet amounted to €1,519 million.

This goodwill has been calculated on a provisional basis and may be adjusted over the 12 months following the acquisition date. It belongs to the "International retail banking – Greece" cash-generating unit.

At 31 December 2006, the assets and liabilities mainly included €1,453 million in trading securities, €17,301 million in loans to customers, of which €16,847 million were financed by customer deposits, €1,386 million by debt represented by a security and €711 million by subordinated debt.

The process of disposing of Phoenix Metrolife Emporiki, which is being handled by Crédit Agricole S.A., is scheduled to be completed in March 2007; the disposal meets the criteria for classification as an 'asset acquired exclusively with a view to its subsequent disposal' within the meaning of paragraph 11 of IFRS 5. Accordingly, the company has been fully consolidated since 16 August 2006, and its assets, liabilities and net income for the year have been shown on separate lines of the financial statements. At 31 December 2006, these items were recognised at their carrying amount; under the terms of the agreement signed on 16 February 2007 with Groupama,

the probable disposal price will be higher than the carrying amount. When the final goodwill of Emporiki is allocated, these items will be valued at the disposal price, pursuant to paragraph 16 of IFRS 5.

EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP IN AUTO FINANCING BETWEEN CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. AND FIAT AUTO

On 24 July 2006, Fiat Auto and Crédit Agricole S.A. announced that they had reached an agreement for the creation of a 50/50 joint venture, Fiat Auto Financial Services ("FAFS"), to carry out the main financing activities related to Fiat Auto in Europe.

FAFS activities include Fiat Auto dealer financing, auto fleet lease and management services, as well as the retail auto financing activities now carried out by Fidis Retail Italia (currently 51%-owned by Banca Intesa, Capitalia, UniCredit and San Paolo-IMI). In addition, the joint venture will offer new financial products to Fiat Auto customers and dealers, leveraging Crédit Agricole's financial expertise.

FAFS will benefit from strong integration with Fiat Auto and from Crédit Agricole's leadership in European consumer finance. Crédit Agricole will provide funding to FAFS at a highly competitive cost. The governance of FAFS will be shared between the two partners.

On 28 December 2006, Sofinco acquired 50% of FAFS. The terms and conditions governing the relationships between FAFS's two shareholders stipulate that they exercise joint control over the Company. Consequently, FAFS is 50% consolidated on the proportionate method.

Accounting impact of the transaction:

The identifiable assets and liabilities of FAFS as of the acquisition date have been recognised at provisional fair value.

Acquisition cost (including incidental expenses): €1,014 million

Fair value of net assets acquired: €492 million

Goodwill: €522 million

This goodwill has been calculated on a provisional basis and may be adjusted over the 12 months following the acquisition date. It belongs to the "Sofinco Group" cash-generating unit.

FAFS has been consolidated on the proportionate method since 28 December 2006.

At 31 December 2006, the assets and liabilities mainly comprised €6,293 million of loans to customers, of which €4,205 million were covered by amounts owed to credit institutions and €2,551 million, by debt securities in issue.

DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATIONS IN UKRAINE

On 31 August 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A. acquired 100% of Index Bank.

Index Bank was created in 1993 and now ranks among Ukraine's leading banks.

Accounting impact of the transaction:

The identifiable assets and liabilities of Index Bank as of the acquisition date have been recognised at provisional fair value.

Acquisition cost (including incidental expenses): UAH1,324 million

Fair value of net assets acquired: UAH190 million

Goodwill: UAH1,134 million (€171 million) at 31 December 2006.

This goodwill has been calculated on a provisional basis and may be adjusted over the 12 months following the acquisition date. It belongs to the 'International retail banking - Ukraine' cash-generating unit.

Index Bank has been fully consolidated since 31 August 2006.

ACQUISITION DE CASAM AMERICAS

On 14 September 2006, Crédit Agricole Structured Asset Management (CASAM), a jointly owned subsidiary of Calyon and Crédit Agricole Asset Management, acquired 100% of URSA Capital LLC, a US company specialising in alternative managed accounts and which was renamed CASAM Americas.

This gives CASAM a substantial portfolio of alternative managed accounts, the right to use the Dow Jones Hedge Fund indices and a database containing more than 4,000 hedge funds and funds of hedge funds.

Accounting impact of the transaction:

The identifiable assets and liabilities of CASAM Americas as of the acquisition date have been recognised at provisional fair value. More specifically, an amortisable intangible asset corresponding to the fraction of future business guaranteed by contracts was recognised on the opening balance sheet.

Acquisition cost (including incidental expenses): USD57 million

Fair value of net assets acquired: USD31 million

Goodwill: USD26 million (€20 million) at 31 December 2006.

This goodwill has been calculated on a provisional basis and may be adjusted over the 12 months following the acquisition date. It belongs to the "Asset management - CAAM Group" cash-generating unit.

CASAM Americas has been fully consolidated since 14 September 2006.

3.3 Investments in equity affiliates

(in million of euros)	31/12/2006					
	Equity-accounted value	Market value	Total assets	Net banking income	Net income	Share of net income
Financial institutions	17,248					1,671
Al Bank Al Saudi Al Fransi	561	2,869	16,112	832	638	153
BES	860	1,624	59,138	2,817	420	79
Regional Banks and affiliates	10,891					861
Banca Intesa SpA ⁽¹⁾	3,945	6,788	282,729	7,795	2,173	419
Other	200					17
Non-finance companies	791					142
Eurazeo ⁽²⁾	649	899	10,428	636	112	85
Other	142					57
NET BOOK VALUE OF INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY AFFILIATES	17,248					1,671

(1) Asset, net banking income and net income published by the Society at 30/09/2006

(2) Asset, net banking income and net income published by the Society at 30/06/2006

(in million of euros)	31/12/2005					
	Equity-accounted value	Market value	Total assets	Net banking income	Net income	Share of net income
Financial institutions	15,029					1,463
Al Bank Al Saudi Al Fransi	477	4,270	15,256	666	477	116
BES	510	917	50,222	1,530	280	63
Regional Banks and affiliates	9,974					863
Banca Intesa SpA	3,713	5,156	273,535	10,167	3,025	377
Other	355					44
Non-finance companies	462					27
Partran	(104)					(1)
Eurazeo	559	698				27
Other	7					1
NET BOOK VALUE OF INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY AFFILIATES	15,491					1,490

3.4 Securitisation transactions and special-purpose vehicles

SECURITISATION TRANSACTIONS CARRIED OUT ON BEHALF OF CUSTOMERS

These transactions usually involve the creation of special purpose vehicles (SPVs) which are not consolidated if Calyon does not exercise control. The criterion of control is usually appreciated on an 'in substance' basis (i.e. ownership in the risks and rewards).

Calyon has carried out a number of securitisation transactions on behalf of its customers:

- Calyon manages five non-consolidated SPVs in Europe and North America (Hexagon Finance a.r.l., LMA, H2O, Atlantic Asset Securitization Corp and La Fayette Asset Securitization) for operations carried out on behalf of its customers. These SPVs finance themselves by issuing commercial paper in the euro money markets. Calyon issues letters of credit to guarantee a portion of the risk of default attaching to the assets securitised by its customers, which amounted to €0.93 billion at 31 December 2006. No provision was considered necessary at 31 December 2006. Calyon had also granted a total of €21.51 billion in cash lines to these SPVs at 31 December 2006;
- Calyon also manages a consolidated SPV (ESF), to which it had granted cash lines totalling €759 million at 31 December 2006.

At 31 December 2006, Calyon had granted €339.5 million in letters of credit and €2.07 billion in cash lines to SPVs which are neither consolidated nor managed by the bank.

SECURITISATION TRANSACTIONS ON OWN ACCOUNT

As part of its portfolio management strategy, the Corporate and investment banking business line carries out synthetic securitisation transactions to transfer the credit risk on some of its portfolios to the market.

In 2006, the business line carried out seven new securitisations in Europe and the United States for a total of €32.9 billion to manage growth in its corporate financing activities.

At 31 December 2006, there were fifteen synthetic securitisation transactions outstanding maturing between 2007 and 2013, with a total nominal value of €56.6 billion.

The Group's Corporate and investment banking business line had retained a total of €2,012 million in non-investment-grade risk, plus a residual share in the investment-grade tranches amounting to €744 million.

The loans concerned are kept on the bank's balance sheet or in off-balance sheet items, while most of the credit enhancement is recognised in financial instruments.

OTHER SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES – UNITS IN FUNDS

Special purpose vehicles and funds are consolidated when the Group exercises control in substance.

The entities concerned appear in the list of consolidated companies in note 12.

At 31 December 2006, Calyon had fully consolidated seven funds, Predica, sixteen funds and Pacifica, four funds.

3.5 Investments in non-consolidated companies

These investments, which are included in the portfolio of “Available-for-sale assets”, consist of floating-rate securities representing a significant percentage of the share capital of the companies that issued them and are intended to be held for the long term.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006		31/12/2005	
	Net book value	% interest	Net book value	% interest
BFO SA	138	99.7	135	99.7
CPR BK ⁽²⁾	337	100.0		
Crédit Logement (Shares A and B)	451	33.0	447	33.0
Emporiki Bank (Commercial Bank of Greece) ⁽³⁾			336	8.8
Resona Holding			180	1.8
Sicovam Holding ⁽⁴⁾	146	24.0	106	17.6
SCI LOGISTIS (SCPI) ⁽⁵⁾	111	6.5		
SCI PAUL CEZANNE ⁽⁵⁾	130	50.0		
SCI WASHINGTON ⁽⁵⁾	87	34.0		
SCI 1 TER BELLINI ⁽⁵⁾	96	33.3		
FONCIERE DES MURS ⁽⁵⁾	176	18.1		
FONCIERE DEVELOPPEMENT LOGEMENT ⁽⁵⁾	221	15.1		
HOLDING INFRASTRUCTURES DE TRANSPORT (SANEF) ⁽⁵⁾	188	12.4		
KORIAN ⁽⁵⁾	281	27.1		
GECINA NOM ⁽⁵⁾	848	10.3		
Other	2,281		1,912	
BOOK VALUE OF INVESTMENTS IN NON-CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES⁽¹⁾	5,491		3,116	

(1) Including €1,133 million in long-term impairment recognised at 31 December 2006.

(2) Deconsolidated in 2006

(3) Consolidated in 2006

(4) Reclassified under other available-for-sale securities.

(5) Including €364 million for acquisitions in 2006 and €1,774 million for other available-for-sale securities reclassified as investments in non-consolidated companies.

3.6 Goodwill

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2005	Additions (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals)	Impairment losses during the period	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2006
Gross value							
French retail banking							
LCL Group	5,280	14				3	5,297
Specialised financial services							
Sofinco Group	574	522			1		1,097
Finaref Group - France	1,392						1,392
Finaref Group - Nordic	242						242
Danaktiv	41						41
Lukas	264						264
CA Leasing Group	160						160
EFL	196						196
Eurofactor Group	62						62
Asset management, insurance and private banking							
CAAM Group	2,533	49			(1)	(133)	2,448
Calyon - BPI	497						497
Predica Group	483						483
Pacifica Group	33						33
CACEIS Group	88	6	(2)				92
Finaref Group	487						487
Insurance in Portugal		230					230
Corporate and investment banking	1,872	94	(14)		(14)	(16)	1,922
International retail banking							
Serbia	37	47					84
Greece		1,519					1,519
Ukraine		175			(5)		170
Egypt		175			(17)	22	180
Proprietary asset management and other activities	0	4					4
Accumulated impairment losses							
French retail banking							
Specialised financial services							
Finaref Group - Nordic	(34)						(34)
CA Leasing Group				(63)			(63)
EFL	(73)						(73)
Asset management, insurance and private banking	(10)						(10)
Corporate and investment banking	(14)						(14)
International retail banking							
Proprietary asset management and other activities							
NET BOOK VALUE	14,110	2,835	(16)	(63)	(36)	(124)	16,706

Goodwill at 1 January 2006 was subject to impairment testing based on the assessment of the value in use of the cash generating units (CGU) to which it is associated. The determination of value in use was calculated by discounting the CGU's estimated future cash flows calculated from the medium term plans developed for Group management purposes. The following assumptions were used:

- estimated future cash flows: projected data over three years, based on the Group's development plan;

- perpetual growth rates: rates varying from 0% and 2% for CGUs in the euro zone and from 0% to 4% for CGUs outside the euro zone;
- discount rate: rates varying from 9.04% to 12.40% depending on the CGU.

After testing, a total impairment charge of €63 million was recognised for 2006.

Impairment testing was not performed on acquisitions made during the year because there was no objective evidence of impairment.

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	01/01/2005	Additions (acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals)	Impairment losses during the period	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2005
Gross value							
French retail banking							
LCL Group	5,263	17					5,280
Specialised financial services							
Sofinco Group	505	69					574
Finaref Group - France	1,392						1,392
Finaref Group - Nordic	242						242
Danaktiv	41						41
Lukas	264						264
CA Leasing Group	160						160
EFL	196						196
Eurofactor Group	62						62
Other	13					(13)	0
Asset management, insurance and private banking							
CAAM Group	1,942	582				9	2,533
Calyon - BPI	497						497
Predica Group	483						483
Pacifica Group	33						33
CACEIS Group		88					88
Finaref Group	487						487
Corporate and investment banking	1,828					44	1,872
International retail banking		37					37
Proprietary asset management and other activities	10		(10)				0
Accumulated impairment losses							
French retail banking							
Specialised financial services							
Finaref - Nordic Group				(34)			(34)
Group CA Leasing	(24)			(49)			(73)
EFL							
Asset management, insurance and private banking	(7)			(3)			(10)
Corporate and investment banking	(14)						(14)
Proprietary asset management and other activities							
NET BOOK VALUE	13,373	793	(10)	(86)	0	40	14,110

→ **Note 4****Financial management, exposure to risk and hedging policy****Asset and liability management - structural financial risks**

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s Financial Management division is responsible for organising financial flows within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, defining and implementing refinancing rules, asset and liability management, and managing prudential ratios. It sets out the principles and ensures a cohesive financial management system throughout the Group.

Optimising financial flows within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group is a key ongoing objective, as is non-arbitrage within the Group and on the part of third parties, in keeping with the existing financial rules between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks.

Under these principles, any surpluses or shortfalls of customer deposits from the Regional Banks and LCL's retail banking business are centralised in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s books.

This resource pooling helps refinance other Group subsidiaries as needed (notably Calyon, Sofinco, Finaref, etc.).

Financial risks are consolidated and managed by the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group. These risks exist both at the level of Crédit Agricole S.A. parent company, by virtue of its role in organising financial relations with the Regional Banks, and at the level of its subsidiaries.

In order to control and optimise the management of its financial ratios, most financial risks are concentrated at the level of Crédit Agricole S.A. via a system of interest rate and liquidity matching.

Consequently, Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has a high level of financial cohesion, with limited dissemination of financial risks.

Decisions are taken and limits set by the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A. as part of the Group Finance division's ALM Committee. This principle covers the entire scope of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group:

- subsidiaries either do not carry asset and liability risk or they comply with limits set by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s ALM committee in agreement with them;
- asset and liability measurement, analysis and management methods are defined by the Group financial Management division. With regard to the retail banking business, a coherent system of conventions and run-off planning has been adopted for the Regional Banks and LCL;
- subsidiaries report their ALM risk to Crédit Agricole S.A. for monitoring and consolidation purposes, based on the principles and procedures set out by Group Financial Management. Results are monitored by the Group ALM committee;

- the ALM departments of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries (where they are authorised to manage ALM positions) are treated as profit centres. They must be identified as such and measured according to Group standards. Results are monitored by the Group ALM committee;
- Crédit Agricole S.A.'s (parent company) ALM officers sit on the ALM committees of the major subsidiaries.

Asset and liability management – global interest rate risk

Interest rate movements entail an interest rate risk for entities carrying a fixed or variable-rate asset or debt. For balance sheet items, differences in duration and type of interest rate are identified in the form of maturity mismatch schedules.

The methods used to calculate these mismatches are analysed to ensure data are comparable and that they are aggregated at Group level.

The limits put in place at Group level and for each subsidiary set caps on these mismatches and hence on the resulting global interest rate risk.

During 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks stepped up implementation of the reform of their financial relations:

- midway through the transition period (which ends on 31 December 2007), over half of all customer deposits and bonds, excluding home purchase savings plans, were governed by the new rules;
- the Regional Banks are now paid a market rate on this growing share of deposits, based on a replacement model. This model, which has been validated by the Regional Banks and is executed on their behalf by Crédit Agricole S.A., reflects the structure and risks of these deposits.

Crédit Agricole S.A. uses financial instruments such as bonds and interest-rate swaps to hedge the resulting interest rate risks.

Due to their type of business, some subsidiaries such as LCL, Calyon, Sofinco, Finaref, CA-Leasing, Lukas and EFL may also incur a global interest rate risk, which requires the setting of limits. Their positions are periodically aggregated at the Crédit Agricole S.A. level and are presented to the ALM Committee.

Credit, market and operational risk management

The Group's risk management is handled by the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department (DRG). This division reports to the CEO, and its task is to control credit, market

and operational risks and to oversee projects affecting management of these risks.

Crédit Agricole S.A. does not directly manage risks generated by the operations of the Regional Banks. As credit institutions in their own right, the Regional Banks are fully responsible for transactions initiated by them. However, in its capacity as central body of the Crédit Agricole network, Crédit Agricole S.A. ensures that the Regional Banks maintain satisfactory liquidity and solvency. Crédit Agricole S.A. thus carries the risks of the Regional Banks indirectly.

The Group's risk management organisation

To take account of changes in the provisions of regulation 97-02 amended by the ministerial decree of 31 March 2005, which became effective on 1 January 2006, the Group's internal control functions were reorganised and a Risk Management and Permanent Controls business line was created.

The new Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department (DRG) is responsible for controlling risks, which were previously under the oversight of the Group Risk Management Division, including credit, financial and operational risks. The DRG is now also responsible for permanent accounting controls of accounting and financial information and for the security and business recovery unit.

Within the DRG, Group Risk Management (PRG) is responsible for consolidating risks across the entire scope of the Crédit Agricole Group, including the Regional Banks, for risk management oversight systems (standards, methodologies, IT system, reporting) and for operational implementation of permanent controls.

This is being deployed within the Group via the appointment of a Risk Management and Permanent Controls Officer for each business line or entity, who reports up the line to the Head of the DRG and functionally to the chief executive of the subsidiary or business line. The Risk Management and Permanent Controls Officer for the Regional Banks business line is in charge of liaison and management for the business line and for consolidating risk reporting for all the Regional Banks.

In addition, a 'permanent controls' unit is responsible for coordinating implementation of an appropriate permanent controls system on a Group scale.

Lastly, a special unit is dedicated to ensuring the uniformity of the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department IT systems architecture, in terms of both permanent controls and risk oversight.

Risk monitoring procedures

Within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group, on a consolidated basis

The operating procedures between the DRG and the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Officers of the Crédit Agricole S.A. subsidiaries are organised along the following lines:

- the Risk Management Officer is jointly appointed and evaluated by the Head of the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department and the subsidiary's CEO;
- a risk prevention, management and oversight system is being implemented in compliance with Regulation 97-02 as amended on permanent risk controls;
- management of strategies and reporting on major counterparty risks, market risks, operating risks and changes in portfolio by sector is coordinated; the DRG centralises and consolidates Group transactions and submits them to the decision-making and executive bodies;
- each subsidiary or business line's Risk Management and Permanent Controls department is independent from the operational functions. Under this system, the subsidiaries or business lines monitor and control credit, market and operational risks in accordance with the principles of subsidiarity and delegation defined by the DRG. Each subsidiary or business line has the resources it needs to manage its own risks and sets up an organisation, processes and tools that meet its requirements; at the same time, the DRG monitors' changes in the subsidiaries' exposure through regular ad hoc committees (business line monitoring committees);
- each subsidiary or business line has disclosure and early warning obligations vis-à-vis the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department. For this purpose, each Crédit Agricole S.A. subsidiary or business line has entered into a formal operating agreement with the DRG specifying the level of authority delegated and the duties of each party in risk prevention, monitoring and management, and in early warning and reporting. These contracts are formalised on the basis of the organisation and duties of the Risk business line, and the scope of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group;
- each subsidiary and business line works with the DRG to define its risk strategy, which then issues an opinion on the proposed framework. This is then validated by the Group Risk Management Committee, which is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole SA. These risk strategies define the boundaries within which the subsidiaries and business lines are authorised to develop their business (overall and individual limits, selectivity criteria, risk management system).

The DRG's procedures are based on the following:

- the three units dedicated to cross-functional management of credit, market and operational risks described above, which have a consolidated view of all business lines, including the Regional Banks;
- a "business line monitoring" function in charge of the overall relationship between the DRG and the subsidiary Risk Management

Departments, whose general purpose is to give the DRG an overview of the subsidiaries' risks, with a good knowledge of the risk management systems internal to each subsidiary, while ensuring compliance with Group rules and monitoring changes in each subsidiary's risk profile. This function also identifies the best practices and arranges for them to be shared.

Regional Banks

Banking regulations on risks apply to each Regional Bank on an individual basis. The Regional Banks are therefore individually responsible for complying with solvency ratios along with rules concerning the division of risks and internal control.

In order to obtain a consolidated view of the risks to which the entire Crédit Agricole Group is exposed and as required by CRC (Comité de la Réglementation Bancaire) Regulation 2001-03, Crédit Agricole S.A. consolidates exposure to risk on a Group basis and fulfils regulatory reporting requirements (large exposures and risk division).

Large credit exposures borne by the Regional Banks must be presented to Foncaris, a credit institution that is a 100%-owned subsidiary of Crédit Agricole S.A. After examining these risks, Foncaris may decide to guarantee them, generally at 50%. Each Regional Bank determines, for a period of six years, the threshold beyond which its exposures are eligible for coverage by Foncaris. The upper limit of this threshold is equal to 20% of the Regional Bank's capital. Optionally, it may be set at 10% or 5% of this capital, or at an absolute nominal amount. In the latter eventuality, the minimum threshold allowed is €12 million. Since 2001, the Regional Banks have also had the possibility of opting for a mechanism designed to attenuate the impact of these thresholds on the guarantee provided by Foncaris. The Regional Banks pay a contribution to Foncaris in return for its guarantee. This contribution is calculated by applying a contribution coefficient – based on the quality of the counterparty (measured by its rating), guarantees provided, the duration of the loan, and the extent to which the risks are shared with other banks – to a base equal to the Regional Bank's outstandings plus a quarter of unused but confirmed limits.

When Foncaris receives a guarantee application from a Regional Bank whose total exposure to a given counterparty or group of related counterparties meets the eligibility criterion, the case is transmitted for review to its application examiners, who then submit a report to a committee with the power to decide on the case. In the event of default, the Regional Bank is indemnified for 50% of its residual loss, after application of guarantees and after having exhausted all other avenues.

Since 2006, LCL has also been eligible for coverage by Foncaris.

The Regional Banks also report their market risk positions to Crédit Agricole S.A.

The Regional Banks' risks are monitored by the central body through a variety of risk scorecards, which are submitted to a committee chaired by the CEO of Crédit Agricole S.A. on a quarterly basis.

4.1 Credit risk

Credit risk: a credit risk occurs when a counterparty is unable to honour its obligations and when the book value of these obligations in the bank's records is positive. The counterparty may be a bank, an industrial or commercial enterprise, a government and its various entities, an investment fund, or a natural person.

The exposure may be a loan, debt security, deed of property, performance exchange contract, performance bond or unused confirmed commitment. The risk also includes the settlement risk inherent in any transaction entailing an exchange of cash or physical goods outside a secure settlement system.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

- the principle of a risk limit applies to all types of counterparty, whether business enterprises, banks, financial institutions, governmental or quasi-governmental entities;
- rules for dividing and limiting risk exposures and specific decision-making and monitoring processes for commitments are used, particularly to ensure that commitments to the principal counterparties of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries do not reach an excessive concentration of the portfolio and consumption of economic capital allocated to the relevant business lines and that they do not exceed the regulatory threshold;
- a structured loan application review procedure is used. All lending decisions are made either by a decision-making committee or by an officer appointed for that purpose with the formal approval of the Risk Management and Permanent Controls business line. Moreover, the risk measurement and monitoring system operates through a first-and second-level control system, together with risk reporting and consolidation procedure and regular communication of information to internal and external authorities;
- sensitive items are monitored individually, via early identification of problems, e.g. when internal or external ratings are downgraded, or when there are payment incidents or changes in the debtor's financial position, and tracked on a quarterly basis by special-purpose committees, which develop suitable action plans to cover potential risks. These items are monitored quarterly on a consolidated basis and reported to the Group Risk Management Committee;
- periodic portfolio reviews of each entity or business line are carried out, to identify situations where the risk has deteriorated, update the counterparty's rating, follow up on risk management strategy and monitor changes in concentrations;
- reports on consolidated risk are drawn up on the Group's major exposures. Within the framework of the Group Risk Management Committee, the Group Risk Management Department draws up a half-yearly review of commitments to non-bank customers

exceeding €300 million and of limits on the largest banks, and presents this review to the CEO;

- risk scorecards (indicators, commitments, portfolio structure based on different criteria) by business line and on a consolidated basis are drawn up and presented quarterly to the decision-making and executive bodies;
- a portfolio model is used within the Corporate and Investment Banking businesses to measure the effects of diversification, to calculate future losses (volatility, expected and unexpected losses), and to simulate stress scenarios.

MEASUREMENT METHODOLOGIES

The Standards and Methodology Committee's task is to validate, harmonise and distribute risk measurement and management standards and methods. This mainly concerned the methods used as part of the Basle II project.

The widespread roll-out of internal rating systems has enabled the Group to set up a counterparty risk management system based on Basle II-type indicators. In particular, in the Corporate and Investment Banking businesses, measurements of expected losses, economic capital and risk-adjusted return are used during the decision-making process for granting loans, defining risk strategies and setting limits. While there is a separate system for each type of customer in corporate banking, in retail banking, there is a system for all the Regional Banks and local systems for the other entities, within the framework of group standards defined by Crédit Agricole S.A.

As regards measuring counterparty risk on capital market transactions, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries use an internal method of estimating the underlying risk of derivative financial instruments (such as swaps and structured products). The risk basis is calculated by taking the sum of the positive market value of the instrument and applying an add-on coefficient to the nominal amount. This add-on represents the potential credit risk arising from the change in market value of derivative instruments during their residual lifespan. The add-on coefficient is calculated on the basis of the type and residual lifespan of the instrument, based on a statistical observation of movements in its underlying instruments. Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries use this method for the internal management of counterparty risk, and it differs from the regulatory approach used to meet the measurement requirements of European and international solvency ratios or for reporting major risks.

Moreover, to reduce exposure to counterparty risks on derivatives, through Calyon, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Corporate and Investment Banking businesses enter into collateralisation contracts with their counterparties, in addition to netting agreements, which are negotiated during the documentation process prior to setting up the transactions.

DIVERSIFICATION OF RISKS

Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries seek to diversify their risks in order to limit their counterparty's risks exposure, especially in the event of a crisis in a particular industry or country. They regularly monitor their total commitments (applying the methodologies described above, depending on type of exposure) by counterparty, transaction portfolio, economic sector and country. Portfolios are managed actively within the Corporate and Investment Banking businesses, primarily through a dedicated Credit Portfolio Management (CPM) function. Market instruments – such as credit derivatives, CLOs etc. – are used to reduce and diversify counterparty risks, enabling the Group to optimise its use of capital. Likewise, potential risk concentration is mitigated through syndication of loans among the Group's different entities (Regional Banks, subsidiaries) and external banks and the use of risk mitigation instruments (credit insurance, derivatives, sharing risk with Sofaris).

USE OF CREDIT DERIVATIVES

As part of its portfolio management strategy, the Corporate and investment banking business line can use credit derivatives and a range of risk transfer instruments, including securitisation, in the management of its banking book.

The purpose is to reduce concentration of exposure to corporate risk, diversify the portfolio and reduce loss levels.

Outstanding amounts of protection purchased in the form of credit derivatives in the business line came to €12.5 billion in nominal value at year-end. The notional amount of sell positions totalled €2.6 billion.

COUNTRY RISK

Country risk is the risk that economic, financial, political or social conditions in a foreign country will affect the bank's financial interests. It does not differ in nature from "elementary" risks (credit, market and operational risks). It constitutes a set of risks resulting from the bank's vulnerability to a specific political, macroeconomic and financial environment.

The system for assessing and monitoring country risk within the Crédit Agricole Group is based on an internal rating model. The internal rating for each country combines a sovereign risk assessment –principally the risk that the government will default on its debt- with a quantification of the risk of financial instability in the private sector (banks and/or companies) and in the political system.

Each country whose rating is below the threshold set by the Group's procedures is subject to limits that are reviewed every six months by the Group Risk Management Committee, which defines risk strategies.

The tables below show loans and advances to banks and customers and customer accounts based on various risk concentration criteria.

CONCENTRATION BY CUSTOMER TYPE

DUE FROM BANKS AND LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS BY CUSTOMER TYPE

	31/12/2006					
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Gross	Doubtful debts	Impairment of doubtful debts	Bad debts	Impairment of bad debts	Total
Central government, government agencies and local authorities	5,701	4		109	94	5,607
Financial institutions	107,426	152	115	186	185	107,126
Personal and small business customers	98,133	2,183	1,212	2,129	1,682	95,239
Companies (including insurance companies) and other customers	125,007	2,397	1,283	2,288	1,125	122,599
TOTAL	336,267	4,736	2,610	4,712	3,086	330,571
Net accrued interest						2,426
Collective impairment						(1,776)
NET BOOK VALUE						331,221

	31/12/2005					
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Gross	Doubtful debts	Impairment of doubtful debts	Bad debts	Impairment of bad debts	Total
Central government, government agencies and local authorities	7,921	28	19	100	86	7,816
Financial institutions	80,409	386	339	100	88	79,982
Personal and small business customers	66,566	1,369	727	1,984	1,529	64,310
Companies (including insurance companies) and other customers	106,526	2,247	1,187	2,019	1,598	103,741
TOTAL	261,422	4,030	2,272	4,203	3,301	255,849
Net accrued interest						1,929
Collective impairment						(1,582)
NET BOOK VALUE						256,196

COMMITMENTS GIVEN TO CUSTOMERS BY CUSTOMER TYPE

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Financing commitments given to customers		
Central government, government agencies and local authorities	5,183	5,077
Financial institutions	25,915	26,141
Personal and small business customers	27,924	29,612
Companies (including insurance companies) and other customers	65,393	61,445
TOTAL	124,415	122,275
Guarantee commitments given to customers		
Central government, government agencies and local authorities	208	166
Financial institutions	36,899	17,479
Personal and small business customers	26,524	1,757
Companies (including insurance companies) and other customers	42,213	45,166
TOTAL	105,844	64,568

CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS: BY CUSTOMER TYPE

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Governments, government agencies and local authorities	8,965	9,899
Financial institutions	37,039	29,149
Personal and small business customers	255,643	236,677
Companies (including insurance companies) and other customers	48,048	41,186
TOTAL	349,695	316,911
Accrued interest	1,116	1,454
NET BOOK VALUE	350,811	318,365

CONCENTRATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

DUE FROM BANKS AND LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

	31/12/2006					
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Gross	Doubtful debts	Impairment of doubtful debts	Bad debts	Impairment of bad debts	Total
France (inc. overseas departments and territories)	152,674	2,499	917	2,583	1,977	149,780
Other EU countries	107,536	1,745	1,428	1,204	401	105,707
Rest of Europe	10,114	62	29	113	69	10,016
North America	25,500	157	26	140	76	25,398
Central and South America	8,418	146	123	169	128	8,167
Africa and Middle-East	13,546	108	81	332	297	13,168
Asia-Pacific (exc. Japan)	13,022	12	6	169	136	12,880
Japan	5,457	7		2	2	5,455
TOTAL	336,267	4,736	2,610	4,712	3,086	330,571
Net accrued interest						2,426
Collective impairment						(1,776)
NET BOOK VALUE						331,221

	31/12/2005					
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Gross	Doubtful debts	Impairment of doubtful debts	Bad debts	Impairment of bad debts	Total
France (inc. overseas departments and territories)	132,270	2,587	1,397	2,772	2,274	128,599
Other EU countries	59,931	503	310	493	318	59,303
Rest of Europe	8,206	129	129	154	108	7,969
North America	15,448	283	86	275	156	15,206
Central and South America	9,082	240	205	53	29	8,848
Africa and Middle-East	12,756	249	130	334	323	12,303
Asia-Pacific (exc. Japan)	12,874	39	15	110	93	12,766
Japan	10,855			12		10,855
TOTAL	261,422	4,030	2,272	4,203	3,301	255,849
Net accrued interest						1,929
Collective impairment						(1,582)
NET BOOK VALUE						256,196

COMMITMENTS GIVEN TO CUSTOMERS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Financing commitments given to customers		
France (inc. overseas departments and territories)	58,095	61,043
Other EU countries	25,301	21,967
Rest of Europe	4,733	4,479
North America	25,794	25,712
Central and South America	2,648	3,315
Africa and Middle-East	2,691	2,302
Asia-Pacific (exc. Japan)	4,078	2,434
Japan	1,075	1,023
TOTAL	124,415	122,275
Guarantee commitments given to customers		
France (inc. overseas departments and territories)	49,787	44,368
Other EU countries	40,082	6,428
Rest of Europe	1,626	2,277
North America	4,044	4,843
Central and South America	3,567	2,461
Africa and Middle-East	1,763	1,289
Asia-Pacific (exc. Japan)	4,697	2,476
Japan	278	426
TOTAL	105,844	64,568

CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
France (inc. overseas departments and territories)	253,659	255,184
Other EU countries	41,569	18,247
Rest of Europe	8,018	6,942
North America	9,261	8,959
Central and South America	5,803	3,911
Africa and Middle-East	13,173	9,632
Asia-Pacific (exc. Japan)	10,975	7,956
Japan	6,832	5,986
Supranational organisations	405	94
TOTAL	349,695	316,911
Net accrued interest	1,116	1,454
NET BOOK VALUE	350,811	318,365

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – COUNTERPARTY RISK

	31/12/2006		31/12/05	
	Market value	Potential credit risk	Market value	Potential credit risk
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Governments, OECD central banks and similar	792	508	797	489
OECD financial institutions and similar	83,975	74,004	88,720	52,802
Other counterparties	9,935	11,445	11,946	9,409
TOTAL	94,702	85,957	101,463	62,700
Risk on:				
interest rate, exchange rate and commodities	80,457	73,519	90,613	52,013
equity & index derivatives	14,146	12,525	10,850	10,687
Impact of netting agreements	82,237	53,282	85,454	38,886
TOTAL AFTER IMPACT OF NETTING AGREEMENTS	12,465	32,675	16,009	23,814

Contracts among members of the network are excluded as they carry no risk.

4.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of a negative impact on the income statement or balance sheet of adverse fluctuations in the value of financial instruments following changes in market parameters:

- interest rates: interest rate risk is the risk of a change in the fair value of a financial instrument or the future cash flows from a financial instrument due to a change in interest rates;
- exchange rates: currency risk is the risk of a change in the fair value of a financial instrument due to a change in exchange rates;
- prices: price risk is the risk of a change in the price or volatility of equities and commodities, baskets of equities and stock indices. The instruments most exposed to this risk are variable-income securities, equity derivatives and commodity derivatives.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has a specific market risk management system, with its own independent organisation, monitoring and consolidation procedures, and risk identification and measurement methods.

SCOPE

The system covers all market risks arising from capital market activities. These mainly consist of arbitrage and directional positions taken by the trading departments of the Calyon corporate and investment banking subsidiary. The investment portfolios of the finance divisions are monitored separately. Market risk is defined as a risk of variation in a subsidiary's profit caused by movement

in one or more financial factors, including interest rates, security prices, exchange rates, the specific yield premium on a bond issue, commodity and precious metals prices and inter-market correlations.

ORGANISATION

Local and central organisation

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has two distinct but complementary levels of market risk management, i.e. a central co-ordination and aggregation level and a local business level:

- at the central level, the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department is responsible for general control of all the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's market risks. Its key task is reporting to and alerting General Management. Control is centralised via reports sent by the subsidiaries' risk management departments. The data is restated (historical charts, aggregation, analyses, etc.) to produce a summary statement. Similar reporting data is provided for the internal control report, which is sent to the Group's internal control officer, who then presents it to the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. every six months;
- at the local level, subsidiaries' Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department act on behalf of the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department. They are in charge of carrying out first-level control of market risks incurred in subsidiaries' activities. Within Calyon, the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department has decentralised teams, mostly based abroad.

Decision-making and risk monitoring committees

Two committees are involved in the management of market risk at the Group level:

- the **Group Risk Management Committee**, chaired by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s CEO, examines the market situation and risks incurred on a quarterly basis. The Committee reviews the utilisation of limits, significant breaches of limits and incidents, and the analysis of net banking income with respect to risks. This committee

approves the overall limits placed on all entities' market risks when they present their risk strategy, and makes the main decisions as regard risk control;

- **the Standards and Methodology Committee** meets periodically, and is chaired by the Head of Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls. Its brief includes approval of and disseminating standards and methods concerning the identification and measurement of market risks within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group.

In addition, each entity has its own local Risk Management Committee. The most important of these is Calyon's Market Risk Management Committee, which meets twice a month and is chaired by the General Executive Committee member who is in charge of risks. It is made up of the Calyon Market Risk Manager and the risk managers responsible for specific activities. It reviews Calyon's positions and results of its capital market activities and verifies compliance with the limits assigned to each activity. It is empowered to make decisions on the entities' requests for temporary increases in limits.

Market risk measurement and management methodology

The quantitative management of market risks is based on several indicators that are used to devise overall or specific risk limits. These indicators fall into three main categories, i.e. Value at Risk (VaR), stress scenarios and other indicators:

- the main category of market risk indicator is Value at Risk (VaR), which can be defined as the maximum theoretical loss in a portfolio in the event of adverse movements in market parameters over a given timeframe and for a given level of confidence. The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group uses a confidence level of 99% and a timeframe of one day, and uses one year of historical data. The usefulness of this method is validated through a back-testing procedure, which involves comparing a daily result with the previous day's theoretical VaR.

Two different VaR methods are used: historical VaR and Monte Carlo VaR (for commodities);

- the second category of quantitative market risk indicators consists of stress scenarios to supplement VaR, which does not give an accurate model of extreme conditions in capital markets. Stress scenarios simulate extreme market conditions and are the result of three complementary approaches:
 - ▶ historical scenarios which replicate the impact on the current portfolio of crises observed in the past,

- ▶ hypothetical scenarios anticipating plausible shocks, which are developed with the economists,
- ▶ adverse scenarios, which adapt assumptions to simulate worst-case positions based on the portfolio structure at the time the scenario is calculated;
- the third category consists of a set of additional market risk indicators. These indicators (such as sensitivity, nominal amounts, outstandings, and maturity) are used to ensure consistency between the overall limits and operational limits applied by front office staff. These limits are also used to manage risks that are not correctly captured by VaR measurements.

In addition to the periodic, standardised reporting systems, the subsidiaries' market risk control units must also inform the Group Risk Management and Permanent Controls Division whenever a major event concerning the status of the subsidiaries' market risk exposure is identified.

USE OF CREDIT DERIVATIVES

Within the capital markets business, Calyon has developed a credit derivatives business encompassing trading, structuring and selling the products to its customers. The products handled range from simple products (credit default swaps), where the principal risk factor is credit spreads, to more structured products that introduce other more complex risk factors (e.g. correlation).

Positions are measured at fair value with deductions for model and data uncertainties.

These activities are managed through a system of market risk indicators accompanied by limits designed to cover all risk factors. These indicators are:

- VaR (historical, 99%, daily, including credit spread and correlation risk);
- credit sensitivity;
- sensitivity to correlation;
- sensitivity to recovery rates;
- sensitivity to interest rates.

The system also includes stop loss limits and stress testing.

Independent teams belonging to the Risk Management and Permanent Controls Department are responsible for valuation, calculating risk indicators, setting limits and validating models.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS: ANALYSIS BY REMAINING MATURITY

HEDGING INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS:

	31/12/2006							31/12/2005
	Exchange-traded			Over-the-counter			Total notional amount outstanding	Total notional amount outstanding
	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years		
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>								
Interest rate instruments:	2	0	0	376	1,464	1,258	3,100	4,432
Futures	2						2	
Interest rate swaps				368	1,402	930	2,700	
Swaptions				1		20	21	
Caps, floors, collars				6	62	308	376	
Other options				1			1	
Currency and gold:	0	0	0	16	145	121	282	387
Currency futures				14	145	121	280	
Currency options				2			2	
Other:	20	120	63	0	2	0	205	128
Equity & index derivatives	20	120	63		2		205	
Sub-total	22	120	63	392	1,611	1,379	3,587	4,947
Forward currency transactions				236	11		247	
NET BOOK VALUE	22	120	63	628	1,622	1,379	3,834	4,947

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR TRADING – FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS

	31/12/2006							31/12/2005
	Exchange-traded			Over-the-counter			Total notional amount outstanding	Total notional amount outstanding
	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years		
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>								
Interest rate instruments:	12	0	0	11,592	22,982	57,037	91,623	90,681
FRAs				1	20	14	35	
Interest rate swaps				11,096	19,754	43,035	73,885	
Swaptions				495	3,149	13,972	17,616	
Caps, floors, collars					44	15	59	
Other options	12				15	1	28	
Currency and gold:	126	186	399	2,669	4,875	7	8,262	9,062
Currency futures	85			349	4,836	7	5,277	
Currency options	41	186	399	2,320	39		2,985	
Other:	18,061	5,525	551	1,050	19	35	25,241	14,903
Equity & index derivatives	7,019	1,348	172	36	2	33	8,610	
Commodities derivatives				1,009			1,009	
Credit derivatives					1		1	
Other	11,042	4,177	379	5	16	2	15,621	
Sub-total	18,199	5,711	950	15,311	27,876	57,079	125,126	114,646
Forward currency transactions				178	122	7	307	
NET BOOK VALUE	18,199	5,711	950	15,489	27,998	57,086	125,433	114,646

HEDGING INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUE OF LIABILITIES

	31/12/2006							31/12/2005
	Exchange-traded			Over-the-counter			Total notional amount outstanding	Total notional amount outstanding
	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years		
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>								
Interest rate instruments:	0	0	0	154	1,948	1,763	3,865	5,317
Interest rate swaps				152	1,830	1,744	3,726	
Swaptions				1	85	17	103	
Caps, floors, collars					1		1	
Other options				1	32	2	35	
Currency and gold:	0	0	0	20	61	196	277	251
Currency futures				17	61	196	274	
Currency options				3			3	
Other:	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	39
Equity & index derivatives		11					11	
Sub-total	0	11	0	174	2,009	1,959	4,153	5,607
Forward currency transactions				94	(3)		91	
NET BOOK VALUE	0	11	0	268	2,006	1,959	4,244	5,607

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR TRADING – FAIR VALUE OF LIABILITIES

	31/12/2006							31/12/2005
	Exchange-traded			Over-the-counter			Total notional amount outstanding	Total notional amount outstanding
	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years		
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>								
Interest rate instruments:	0	0	0	9,724	26,153	54,456	90,333	92,460
Interest rate swaps				8,918	21,703	40,518	71,139	
Swaptions				644	4,377	13,718	18,739	
Caps, floors, collars				1	65	17	83	
Other options				161	8	203	372	
Currency and gold:	85	0	0	2,910	5,061	84	8,140	8,430
Currency futures	85			361	5,022	7	5,475	
Currency options				2,549	39	77	2,665	
Other:	4,246	1,348	66	8,389	6,362	757	21,168	13,572
Equity & index derivatives	4,246	1,348	66	32	3		5,695	
Commodities derivatives				533			533	
Credit derivatives				252			252	
Other				7,572	6,359	757	14,688	
Sub-total	4,331	1,348	66	21,023	37,576	55,297	119,641	114,462
Forward currency transactions				351	8	4	363	
NET BOOK VALUE	4,331	1,348	66	21,374	37,584	55,301	120,004	114,462

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS: TOTAL COMMITMENTS

	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
	Total notional amount outstanding	Total notional amount outstanding
<i>(en millions d'euros)</i>		
Interest rate instruments	10,062,566	6,926,734
Futures	33,692	29,347
FRAs	707,810	607,802
Interest rate swaps	5,943,121	4,666,550
Swaptions	1,856,377	878,111
Caps, floors, collars	14,123	734,770
Other options	1,507,443	10,154
Currency and gold	1,194,970	1,170,131
Currency futures	761,860	733,448
Currency options	433,110	436,683
Other	872,667	428,881
Equity & index derivatives	249,738	179,569
Precious metal derivatives	150	500
Commodities derivatives	39,202	55,313
Credit derivatives	581,859	193,499
Other	1,718	
Sub-total	12,130,203	8,525,746
Forward currency transactions	568,953	973,467
NET BOOK VALUE	12,699,156	9,499,213

CURRENCY RISK

Structural currency risk

The Group's structural currency risk is due to the Group's long-term investments in assets denominated in foreign currencies (equity of the foreign operating entities, whether resulting from acquisitions, transfers of funds from the head office, or capitalisation of local earnings).

In most cases, the Group's policy is to borrow the currency in which the investment is made in order to immunise that investment from currency risk. Borrowings are then documented as hedging instruments for the investment.

Investments in relatively illiquid currencies may be financed by buying local currency.

The Group's policy for managing structural foreign exchange positions aims to achieve two main goals:

- first, to protect prudential ratios by immunising the Group's solvency ratio from currency fluctuations. Unhedged structural foreign exchange positions are sized to match the portion of foreign-currency risk-weighted assets that is not covered by other types of equity in the same currency;
- second, to protect assets by reducing the risk of loss in asset value.

Five times per year, the Group's foreign exchange positions are submitted to the ALM Committee, which is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer. Decisions on how to manage positions are taken during these meetings.

Operational currency risk

Operational currency risk is due to revenues and expenses of all types in currencies other than the euro, including specific and collective foreign-currency provisions, net income generated by foreign subsidiaries and branches and dividends.

The ALM Department is in charge of monitoring head-office positions that are affected by those revenues and expenses that are centralised in its books. The foreign subsidiaries' treasury departments manage operational currency risk in their local currency.

The Group's general policy is to minimise its operational currency positions and not to hedge revenues that have not yet materialised unless there is a strong probability that they will materialise and if the risk of impairment is high.

In accordance with currency risk monitoring and management procedures, our operational currency exposure positions are updated monthly, and daily for our foreign exchange trading operations.

The following table shows an analysis of the consolidated balance sheet broken down by currency:

ANALYSIS OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET BY CURRENCY

	31/12/2006		31/12/2005	
	Assets	Liabilities and shareholders' equity	Assets	Liabilities and shareholders' equity
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
EUR	997,911	951,586	848,883	813,431
Other EU currencies	52,227	66,899	30,115	36,641
USD	131,310	168,934	111,419	157,166
JPY	26,334	25,119	31,041	18,822
Other currencies	53,514	48,758	39,985	35,383
TOTAL	1,261,296	1,261,296	1,061,443	1,061,443

EQUITY RISK

Some Crédit Agricole S.A. Group entities hold portfolios that are partly invested in shares (financial risk on bonds in these portfolios is monitored by using asset-liability management indicators). Total outstandings exposed to equity risks through the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's investment portfolios amounted to €3 billion at 31 December 2006.

4.3 Liquidity and financing risk

Liquidity and financing risk is the risk of loss if the company is unable to meet its financial commitments in timely fashion and at reasonable prices when they reach maturity.

These commitments include obligations to depositors and suppliers, as well as commitments in respect of loans and investments.

As a credit institution, Crédit Agricole S.A. complies with the liquidity requirements set out in the following regulations:

- CRBF regulation 88-01 of 22 February 1988 on liquidity;
- Commission Bancaire instruction 88-03 of 22 April 1988 on liquidity;
- Commission Bancaire instruction 89-03 of 20 April 1989 on how to take account of refinancing agreements in calculating liquidity.

Like all credit institutions, Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries are at risk of lacking sufficient funds to honour their commitments at the due date. This risk may materialise, for example, in the event of massive withdrawals from customer passbook accounts, or a crisis of confidence or general shortage of liquidity in the market. Liquidity risk management is based on:

- measuring the risk by analysing amortisation of the bank's funding and lending in light of contractual or modelled repayment schedules, in order to identify amounts payable across a range of maturity dates, which vary over time;
- matching liquid resources to liquid assets.

Crédit Agricole S.A. manages global liquidity for the Crédit Agricole Group as a whole via the latter's internal financial organisation:

- 50% of credits falling within the scope of financial relations between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks may be refinanced in the form of advances negotiated at market rates with Crédit Agricole S.A., while Crédit Agricole S.A. centralises 100% of medium and long-term savings, with 50% then made available to the Regional Banks;
- The Regional Banks may use their monetary deposits (sight and time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit) to finance their lending. Any surpluses are transferred to Crédit Agricole S.A., which therefore manages the resulting liquidity risk.

Similarly, Crédit Agricole S.A. matches the Group subsidiaries' liquidity requirements. Crédit Agricole S.A.'s commitments to its subsidiaries in this respect are formalised in refinancing agreements.

This system allows Crédit Agricole S.A. to manage its liquidity risk and comply with the prudential rules on liquidity. The liquidity ratio corresponds to the ratio between cash and short-term assets on the one hand, and short-term liabilities on the other. It is calculated monthly and the minimum requirement is 100%.

Lastly, a treasury and liquidity committee has been created, its main role being to guide the ALM Committee in managing the group's liquidity risks.

In addition, Crédit Agricole S.A. has completed its long-term financing requirements with a Euro Medium Term Note (EMTN) programme with current outstanding of €18.4 billion, the whole of which has been drawn down in the form of bond issues.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has issued various types of subordinated debt securities, which are described below.

SUBORDINATED DEBT ISSUES

All banks adapt their liabilities continuously according to developments in their uses of funds. Subordinated debt therefore forms part of an ongoing liability management strategy for Crédit Agricole S.A. The various types of subordinated debt issues

should be seen as part of an overall refinancing strategy for Crédit Agricole S.A.'s business activities and cannot be formally isolated.

REDEEMABLE SUBORDINATED NOTES

Redeemable subordinated notes issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. are usually fixed-rate and pay interest on a quarterly or annual basis.

They are issued mostly on the French market and are therefore governed by French law.

These notes differ from traditional bonds in terms of their ranking as defined by the subordination clause. In the case of notes issued by Crédit Agricole S.A., in the event of liquidation, the notes will be repaid after all other secured and unsecured creditors, but before any participating notes issued by the bank. Interest payments are not usually subject to a subordination clause. Where one exists, it generally refers to events outside the company's control.

PERPETUAL SUBORDINATED NOTES

Perpetual subordinated notes issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. are usually fixed-rate and pay interest quarterly. They are only repayable in the event of the issuer's liquidation or on expiry of the issuer's term as indicated in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s by-laws, unless they contain a contractually defined early redemption clause. The subordination clause may apply to principal and interest. Namely, the coupon may be suspended if the General Meeting duly notes that there were no distributable earnings for the relevant financial year.

HYBRID CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS (T3CJ)

The T3CJ issue made by Crédit Agricole S.A. is a private placement entirely taken up by the Regional Banks.

The T3CJs are hybrid capital instruments issued on the basis of articles L. 228-40 and L. 228-41 of the Code de commerce and are not transferable.

The €1,839 million issue was made in 2003 and carries a coupon that is payable only if Crédit Agricole S.A. generates positive net income Group share for the financial year.

The issue may be redeemed early in its entirety at Crédit Agricole S.A.'s initiative.

DEEPLY SUBORDINATED NOTES

The deeply subordinated notes issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. are either fixed or floating-rate and undated. They are senior to ordinary shares and T3CJ but subordinated to all other subordinated debt. The coupons are non-cumulative and subordinated to payment of a dividend by Crédit Agricole S.A. or payment of interest on other categories of subordinated notes, specifically including the T3CJs. There are also 5- year redemption options without step-up and 10- year options with step-up.

Given the special conditions applicable to the issues described above, all subordinated notes issued by Crédit Agricole S.A. have been classified under liabilities.

BREAKDOWN OF DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE AND SUBORDINATED DEBT BY CURRENCY

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006			31/12/2005		
	Bonds	Fixed-term subordinated debt	Perpetual subordinated debt	Bonds	Fixed-term subordinated debt	Perpetual subordinated debt
EUR	39,084	11,043	9,819	20,545	11,180	6,965
Fixed-rate	17,332	9,275	5,571	15,571	9,879	1,445
Floating rate	21,752	1,768	4,248	4,974	1,301	5,520
Other EU currencies	3,254	0	2,246	41	23	1,511
Fixed-rate	1,504		1,501		23	
Floating rate	1,750		745	41		1,511
USD	1,809	535	2	52	772	0
Fixed-rate	291	531	2		6	
Floating rate	1,518	4		52	766	
JPY	7	64	0	0	72	0
Fixed-rate	7	64			72	
Floating rate						
Other currencies	715	12	259	95	0	0
Fixed-rate	685	12	259			
Floating rate	30			95		
TOTAL	44,869	11,654	12,326	20,733	12,047	8,476
FIXED-RATE	19,819	9,882	7,333	15,571	9,980	1,445
FLOATING RATE	25,050	1,772	4,993	5,162	2,067	7,031

(Total principal outstanding, excluding unallocated accrued interest)

DUE FROM BANKS AND LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS: ANALYSIS BY REMAINING MATURITY

(en millions d'euros)	31/12/2006				
	Under 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Loans and advances to banks (incl. Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	100,927	52,805	73,175	63,704	290,611
Loans and advances to customers (including lease finance)	77,607	38,986	77,744	59,779	254,116
TOTAL	178,534	91,791	150,919	123,483	544,727
Accrued interest					3,556
Impairment					(7,931)
NET BOOK VALUE					540,352

(en millions d'euros)	31/12/2005				
	Under 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Loans and advances to banks (incl. Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	80,674	51,102	71,107	55,132	258,015
Loans and advances to customers (including lease finance)	65,540	23,245	62,062	42,565	193,412
TOTAL	146,214	74,347	133,169	97,697	451,427
Accrued interest					2,820
Impairment					(7,733)
NET BOOK VALUE					446,514

DUE TO BANKS AND CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS: ANALYSIS BY REMAINING MATURITY

	31/12/2006				
(in millions of euros)	Under 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Due to banks (including Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	96,426	15,021	12,839	7,346	131,632
Customer accounts	263,505	36,791	27,907	21,492	349,695
TOTAL	359,931	51,812	40,746	28,838	481,327
Accrued interest					3,723
NET BOOK VALUE					485,050

	31/12/2005				
(in millions of euros)	Under 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Due to banks (including Crédit Agricole internal transactions)	61,074	20,145	23,091	8,266	112,576
Customer accounts	239,432	37,187	27,684	12,913	317,216
TOTAL	300,506	57,332	50,775	21,179	429,792
Accrued interest					3,067
NET BOOK VALUE					432,859

DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE AND SUBORDINATED DEBT

	31/12/2006				
(in millions of euros)	Under 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Debt securities in issue					
Interest bearing notes	108	69	22	24	223
Money market instruments			705	3,950	4,655
Negotiable debt securities	64,794	30,341	10,480	4,581	110,196
Issued in France	45,220	11,096	6,968	4,458	67,742
Issued in other countries	19,574	19,245	3,512	123	42,454
Bonds	2,065	7,747	26,018	9,039	44,869
Other debt securities in issue	98		8	1,005	1,111
TOTAL	67,065	38,157	37,233	18,599	161,054
Accrued interest					1,770
NET BOOK VALUE					162,824
Subordinated debt					
Fixed-term subordinated debt	103	252	2,021	9,278	11,654
Perpetual subordinated debt	2,190	30	76	10,030	12,326
Mutual security deposits	74				74
TOTAL	2,367	282	2,097	19,308	24,054
Accrued interest					416
NET BOOK VALUE					24,470

	31/12/2005				
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Under 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Debt securities in issue					
Interest bearing notes	27	36	192	24	279
Money market instruments			405	1,000	1,405
Negotiable debt securities	36,472	23,865	11,643	2,593	74,573
Issued in France	16,164	11,226	7,758	2,388	37,536
Issued in other countries	20,308	12,639	3,885	205	37,037
Bonds	1,141	1,623	12,568	5,401	20,733
Other debt securities in issue	145				145
TOTAL	37,785	25,524	24,808	9,018	97,135
Accrued interest					988
NET BOOK VALUE					98,123
Subordinated debt					
Fixed-term subordinated debt	631	489	952	9,975	12,047
Perpetual subordinated debt				8,476	8,476
Mutual security deposits				52	52
Participating securities and loans				234	234
TOTAL	631	489	952	18,737	20,809
Accrued interest					439
NET BOOK VALUE					21,248

4.4 Derivative hedging instruments

Derivative financial instruments used in a hedging relationship are designated according to the intended purpose:

- fair value hedge;
- cash flow hedge;
- net foreign investment hedge.

Each hedging relationship is formally documented describing the strategy, item hedged and hedging instrument, and method of measuring effectiveness.

FAIR VALUE HEDGES

A fair value hedge is a hedge of the exposure to changes in the fair value of a fixed-rate financial instrument caused by changes in interest rates. Fair value hedges transform fixed-rate assets or liabilities into variable rate assets or liabilities. Items hedged are principally fixed-rate loans, securities, deposits and subordinated debt.

Fair value hedges are used principally as part of a strategy of hedging financial risks. This strategy enables the bank to hedge items included in the economic measurement of its global interest rate risk (including inflation risk exposure), thereby ensuring greater consistency between the accounting and financial approach.

CASH FLOW HEDGES

A cash flow hedge is a hedge of exposure to variability in cash flows arising from variable rate financial instruments.

Items hedged are principally variable-rate loans and deposits.

Cash flow hedges are less common than fair value hedges. Designated cash flow hedges must still be included in the measurements of the bank's financial risks that are subject to limits and in which the hedged items are not included.

CURRENCY HEDGING INSTRUMENTS

Most foreign exchange positions are covered by:

- borrowings (only for structural foreign exchange positions);
- deliverable and non-deliverable forwards;
- spot currency transactions; or
- investments of local capital in assets in another currency.

HEDGING INSTRUMENTS

	31/12/2006		31/12/2005	
	Positive market value	Negative market value	Positive market value	Negative market value
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Derivative hedging instruments				
Micro hedges	1,514	1,035	1,450	1,673
- fair value hedges	1,438	992	1,278	1,468
- cash flow hedges	75	32	172	205
- hedges of net foreign investments	1	11		
Macro hedges (fair value)	2,319	3,207	3,485	3,934
Macro hedges (cash flow)	1	2	12	0
TOTAL	3,834	4,244	4,947	5,607

4.5 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from shortcomings in internal procedures or information systems, human error or external events that are not linked to a credit, market or liquidity risk. It includes legal risk but not strategic and reputational risk.

During 2006, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group continued to develop its qualitative and quantitative system for identifying, assessing, preventing and monitoring operational risk in preparation for Basel II.

The system comprises the following components, which are common to the entire Group:

- governance of the operational risk management function: general management supervision of the system, definition of the role of the risk management divisions of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries in system oversight and coordination, responsibilities of subsidiaries and business lines in controlling their risks through the network of Operational Risk Managers;
- identification and qualitative assessment of risks through risk mapping and the use of indicators to monitor the most sensitive processes;
- collation of operational losses and early-warning system to report significant incidents, which are consolidated in a database used to measure and monitor risk-related costs;
- calculation and allocation of regulatory and economic capital for operational risks at consolidated and subsidiary/business line level;
- submission of periodic *operational risk scorecards* at subsidiary/business line level with a Group summary.

This system is applied by each Group entity in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity.

A provision is set aside whenever operational risk as measured based on the above criteria indicates that there is an identifiable risk of loss.

These provisions and changes therein are shown in note 7.18.

4.6 Insurance and risk coverage

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group has secured insurance coverage for its operational risks to protect its assets and profits. For high-intensity risks, Crédit Agricole S.A. has taken out Group policies from major insurance companies, including AXA, AIG, GAN, ACE, ZURICH, and AGF, so as to harmonise the transfer of personal and property risks and to set up different professional civil liability and fraud insurance programmes by business line. Business line subsidiaries are responsible for managing lower intensity risks themselves.

In France, insurance for operating assets (property and IT equipment) includes third-party liability cover for buildings with the highest exposure to this risk. It is supplemented by special guarantee lines for civil operating liability (loss coverage limit of €450 million per claim in France; supplemental coverage of €150 million for the main sites in other countries; civil operating liability guarantee of €40 million).

Crédit Agricole S.A. has secured Operating Loss, Fraud and "Securities All-Risk" policies for its Group, with limits of €456 million for world operating loss, €145 million for fraud and €49 million for securities all-risk coverage.

The Group also renewed its professional civil liability and officers' and directors' liability policies.

Low-frequency and low-intensity risks that cannot be insured on satisfactory financial terms are retained in the form of deductibles or are mutualised within the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group by the Group's captive reinsurance subsidiary, whose aggregate exposure does not exceed 6% of the above guarantees.

→ Note 5

Notes to the income statement

5.1 Interest income and expense

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Loans and advances to banks	5,513	3,626
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	6,714	6,046
Loans and advances to customers	11,586	8,066
Accrued interest receivable on available-for-sale financial assets	5,190	4,676
Accrued interest receivable on held-to-maturity financial assets	1,068	1,321
Accrued interest receivable on hedging instruments	15,313	14,986
Lease finance	997	1,636
Other interest and similar income	237	416
INTEREST INCOME	46,618	40,773
Deposits by banks	(4,908)	(5,034)
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	(812)	(886)
Customer accounts	(8,824)	(7,478)
Available-for-sale financial assets	(198)	(651)
Held-to-maturity financial assets		(9)
Debt securities in issue	(5,388)	(3,810)
Subordinated debt	(1,326)	(964)
Accrued interest payable on hedging instruments	(14,976)	(12,064)
Lease finance	(289)	(942)
Other interest and similar expense	(246)	
INTEREST EXPENSE	(36,967)	(31,838)

5.2 Net fee and commission income

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006			31/12/2005		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Interbank transactions	145	(139)	6	213	(176)	37
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	135	(705)	(570)	118	(639)	(521)
Customer transactions	1,707	(481)	1,226	1,287	(298)	989
Securities transactions	138	(194)	(56)	678	(235)	443
Foreign exchange transactions	29	(21)	8	21	(13)	8
Financial future and forward instruments and other off-balance sheet items	759	(207)	552	686	(168)	518
Banking and financial services	5,704	(3,065)	2,639	4,195	(2,160)	2,035
Net revenue from mutual fund management	2,189	(867)	1,322	2,127	(215)	1,912
Net revenue from payment systems	653	(350)	303	581	(350)	231
Other	2,862	(1,848)	1,014	1,487	(1,595)	(108)
NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	8,617	(4,812)	3,805	7,198	(3,689)	3,509

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

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Dividends received	173	385
Unrealised or realised gains or losses on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,763	4,757
Profit or loss on currency transactions and similar financial instruments	824	(34)
Ineffective portion of fair value hedges	39	(89)
Ineffective portion of cash flow hedges		14
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	5,799	5,033

5.4 Net gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Dividends received	503	392
Realised gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets	1,647	1,782
Impairment losses on variable income securities	(249)	(68)
Gains or losses on disposal of held-to-maturity financial assets	4	(1)
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS	1,905	2,105

5.5 Net income and expenses related to other activities

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Gains or losses on properties not used in operations	(3)	53
Policyholders' with-profits entitlement	(5,104)	(5,804)
Other net income from insurance activities	13,282	9,622
Change in insurance technical reserves	(13,914)	(10,678)
Net income from investment properties	297	
Other net income (expense)	469	918
INCOME (EXPENSES) RELATED TO OTHER ACTIVITIES	(4,973)	(5,889)

5.6 General operating expenses

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Personnel costs	(5,890)	(5,061)
Taxes other than on income or payroll-related	(339)	(261)
External services and other expenses	(3,619)	(3,390)
OPERATING EXPENSES	(9,848)	(8,712)

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

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Depreciation and amortisation	(507)	(453)
Impairment	0	(1)
TOTAL	(507)	(454)

5.8 Risk-related costs

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Charge to provisions and impairment	(1,965)	(2,291)
Counterparty risks	(1,686)	(1,693)
Risks and expenses	(279)	(598)
Write-backs of provisions and impairment	1,365	1,587
Counterparty risks	1,181	987
Risks and expenses	184	600
Net change in provisions and impairment	(600)	(704)
Bad debts written off - not provided for	(134)	(102)
Recoveries on bad debts written off	187	192
Other losses	(65)	(29)
RISK-RELATED COSTS	(612)	(643)

5.9 Net income on other assets

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	20	9
Gains	29	24
Losses	(9)	(15)
Consolidated equity investments	64	113
Gains	93	113
Losses	(29)	
NET GAINS (LOSSES) ON OTHER ASSETS	84	122

5.10 Income Tax

TAX CHARGE

<i>(en millions d'euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Current tax charge	(1,266)	(945)
Deferred tax charge	(324)	3
TAX CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD	(1,590)	(942)

RECONCILIATION OF THEORETICAL TAX RATE AND EFFECTIVE TAX RATE

	Base	Tax rate	Tax charge
Income before tax, goodwill impairment and share of net income of associates	5,301	34.43%	(1,825)
Impact of permanent timing differences		3.33%	(176)
Impact of different rates on foreign subsidiaries		-2.94%	156
Impact of losses for the year, utilisation of tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences		-2.13%	113
Impact of tax rate on long-term capital gains		-0.80%	42
Impact of other items		-1.89%	100
EFFECTIVE TAX RATE AND TAX CHARGE		29.99%	(1,590)

The theoretical tax rate is the tax rate applicable under ordinary law (including the additional social contribution) to taxable profits in France for the year ended 31 December 2006.

→ Note 6

Segment reporting

Definition of business segments

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s activities are organised into seven business segments:

Six business lines:

1. French retail banking – Regional Banks;
 2. French retail banking – LCL branch network;
 3. International retail banking;
 4. Specialised financial services;
 5. Asset management, insurance and private banking;
 6. Corporate and investment banking;
- and the “Proprietary asset management and other activities” segment.

Presentation of business lines

1. FRENCH RETAIL BANKING – REGIONAL BANKS

This business line comprises the 40 Regional Banks and their subsidiaries. Each of the Regional Banks is 25%-owned by Crédit Agricole S.A. and accounted for by the equity method (except for Caisse Régionale de la Corse which is not consolidated).

The Regional Banks provide banking services for personal customers, farmers, corporate customers and local authorities, with a very strong regional presence.

They provide a full range of banking and financial products and services, including mutual funds (money market, bonds, equities), life insurance, lending (particularly mortgage loans and consumer finance), and payment systems. In addition to life insurance, they also provide a broad range of property & casualty and death & disability insurance.

2. FRENCH RETAIL BANKING – LCL BRANCH NETWORK

This business line comprises LCL branch network in France, which has a strong focus on urban areas and a segmented customer approach (personal customers, small businesses and SMEs).

LCL offers a full range of banking products and services, together with asset management, insurance and wealth management.

3. INTERNATIONAL RETAIL BANKING

International retail banking encompasses foreign subsidiaries and investments (fully consolidated or accounted for by the equity method) that are mainly involved in retail banking.

These subsidiaries and investments are mostly in Europe (Emporiki Bank in Greece, Lukas Bank in Poland, Banca Intesa SpA in Italy, Banco Espírito Santo in Portugal, Bankoia in Spain, Crédit Agricole

Belge in Belgium) and, to a lesser extent, in the Middle-East and Africa (Crédit du Maroc, Crédit Agricole Egypt, Union Gabonaise de Banque, SCB Cameroun, Société Ivoirienne de Banque, etc.). This business line does not include the foreign subsidiaries of the Group's consumer finance and lease finance subsidiaries (subsidiaries of Sofinco and CA-Leasing, EFL in Poland), which are part of the specialised financial services business line.

4. SPECIALISED FINANCIAL SERVICES

Specialised financial services comprises the Group subsidiaries that provide banking products and services to personal, small business, corporate and local authority customers in France and abroad. They include:

- consumer finance: Sofinco and Finaref in France and subsidiaries or partnerships abroad (Agos Itafinco, Credit-Plus, Lukas, Ribank, Credibom, Dan Aktiv, Emporiki, Credicom, FAFS);
- specialised financing for companies such as factoring (Eurofactor France and its international subsidiaries) and lease finance (CA-Leasing group, EFL).

5. ASSET MANAGEMENT, INSURANCE AND PRIVATE BANKING

This business line encompasses:

- the asset management activities conducted by the Crédit Agricole Asset Management group (CAAM) and BFT, principally in traditional fund management and discretionary management accounts, by CPR Asset Management, CA-AIPG in specialised investment, and by Creelia in employee share savings;
- institutional investor services: Caceis Bank for custody and Caceis Fastnet for fund administration;
- personal insurance (Predica and Médicale de France and BES Vida in Portugal);
- property & casualty insurance (Pacifica and Finaref Assurances and BES Seguros in Portugal);
- private banking activities conducted mainly by Banque de Gestion Privée Indosuez (BGPI), Calyon subsidiaries (CA Suisse, CA Luxembourg and Crédit Foncier de Monaco) and LCL's foreign entities.

6. CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANKING

This business line is divided into two activities, operated mainly by Calyon:

- capital markets and investment banking, encompassing all capital markets activities, equity and futures brokerage, primary equity markets and mergers & acquisitions;
- financing activities, encompassing traditional commercial banking and structured finance, including project, asset, property and hotel

finance, as well as management of Calyon's portfolio of impaired assets.

7. PROPRIETARY ASSET MANAGEMENT AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

This business line encompasses mainly Crédit Agricole S.A.'s function as central body for the Crédit Agricole network, asset and liability management and management of debt connected with acquisitions of subsidiaries or equity investments.

It also includes the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's private equity business and the results of various other Group companies (Uni-Édition, resource pooling companies, property companies holding properties used in operations by several different business lines, etc.) and dividends and other Crédit Agricole S.A. income and expense from equity investments and other non-consolidated interests (excluding international retail banking).

It further encompasses results of work-out activities or activities that were not transferred to a business line as part of the Group's restructuring.

Lastly, this business line also comprises the net impact of group tax relief for the Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Lyonnais groups, as well as differences between the 'standard' tax rates for each business line and the actual tax rates applied to each subsidiary.

6.1 Analysis by business line

Transactions between the business lines are effected at market conditions.

Business line assets are calculated on the basis of accounting items comprising the balance sheet for each business line.

Business line liabilities equating to allocated capital are based on a standardised capital allocation calculation by business line.

	31/12/2006							
	French retail banking							Total
	Regional Banks	LCL	International retail banking	Specialised financial services	Asset management, insurance and private banking	Corporate and investment banking	Proprietary asset management and other activities	
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>								
Net banking income		3,652	824	2,637	3,873	5,456	(255)	16,187
Operating expenses		(2,495)	(625)	(1,389)	(1,680)	(3,321)	(845)	(10,355)
Gross operating income before integration-related costs		1,157	199	1,248	2,193	2,135	(1,100)	5,832
Risk-related costs		(151)	(73)	(421)	(7)	10	30	(612)
Share of net income of affiliates	848		522	7	46	160	88	1,671
Net income on other assets				4	23	(5)	62	84
Change in value of goodwill				(63)	(3)		3	(63)
Pre-tax income	848	1,006	648	775	2,252	2,300	(917)	6,912
Corporate income tax	(89)	(302)	(76)	(280)	(657)	(577)	391	(1,590)
Gains (losses) on discontinued operations			(3)					(3)
NET INCOME	759	704	569	495	1,595	1,723	(526)	5,319
Business line assets								
Of which investments in affiliates	10,769		5,052	48	47	592	740	17,248
Of which goodwill		5,297	1,953	3,284	4,260	1,908	4	16,706
TOTAL ASSETS	10,769	95,205	37,475	75,487	271,956	751,001	19,403	1,261,296
ALLOCATED CAPITAL	3,921	2,713	3,777	2,531	7,204	8,246		28,392

Allocated capital by business line:

- French retail banking – Regional Banks and LCL branch networks: 6% of risk-weighted assets (6% of risk-weighted assets based of 25% of the loans outstanding for the Regional Banks);
- international retail banking: 6% of risk-weighted assets plus 50% of the value of companies accounted for by the equity method and investments in foreign financial institutions;
- specialised financial services: 6% of risk-weighted assets plus 50% of the value of companies accounted for by the equity method and investments in foreign financial institutions;
- corporate and investment banking: 6% of risk-weighted assets (financing and markets) plus 50% of the value of companies accounted for by the equity method and investments in foreign financial institutions;
- asset management and private banking: the higher of i) the capital requirement based on 6% of risk-weighted assets and ii) an amount equal to three months of operating costs, plus 50% of the value of companies accounted for by the equity method and investments in foreign financial institutions;
- insurance: allocated capital reflects the statutory requirements specific to this activity (i.e. 100% of the minimum solvency margin).

31/12/2005								
(in millions of euros)	French retail banking		Specialised financial services	Asset management, insurance and private banking	Corporate and investment banking	Proprietary asset management and other activities	Total	
	Regional Banks	LCL International retail banking						
Net banking income		3,501	317	2,466	3,333	4,456	(380)	13,693
Operating expenses		(2,487)	(267)	(1,291)	(1,465)	(2,813)	(843)	(9,166)
Gross operating income before integration-related costs		1,014	50	1,175	1,868	1,643	(1,223)	4,527
Risk-related costs		(151)	(33)	(398)	19	(3)	(77)	(643)
Share of net income of affiliates	854		452	5	28	120	31	1,490
Net income on other assets					(2)	14	110	122
Integration-related costs				(25)	(32)	(77)	(85)	(219)
Change in value of goodwill				(83)	(3)			(86)
Pre-tax income	854	863	469	674	1,878	1,697	(1,244)	5,191
Corporate income tax	(75)	(259)	(8)	(246)	(636)	(379)	661	(942)
NET INCOME	779	604	461	428	1,242	1,318	(583)	4,249
Business line assets								
Of which investments in affiliates	9,843		4,424	53	144	492	535	15,491
Of which goodwill		5,280	37	2,824	4,111	1,858		14,110
TOTAL ASSETS	9,843	88,975	8,763	58,163	234,324	579,256	82,119	1,061,443
ALLOCATED CAPITAL	3,557	2,447	2,582	2,316	6,345	8,160		25,407

6.2 Geographical analysis of business line information

The geographical analysis of business line assets and results is based on the place where operations are booked for accounting purposes.

	31/12/2006		31/12/2005	
	Net banking income	Business line assets	Net banking income	Business line assets
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
France (including overseas departments and territories)	10,439	1,216,701	9,534	1,011,732
Other EU countries	3,054	175,751	2,193	104,920
Rest of Europe	471	24,708	382	22,816
North America	1,352	70,621	1,121	59,581
Central and South America	95	3,227	71	2,888
Africa and Middle-East	420	14,533	311	10,315
Asia-Pacific (exc. Japan)	802	51,292	630	30,595
Japan	192	24,696	126	27,810
Intragroup transactions	(638)	(320,233)	(675)	(209,214)
TOTAL	16,187	1,261,296	13,693	1,061,443

6.3 Insurance activities

GROSS INCOME FROM INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The information given below has been provided by the insurance companies Predica and Pacifica.

INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

	31/12/2006			31/12/2005		
(in millions of euros)	Life	Non-life	Total	Life	Non-life	Total
Premiums written	22,588	1,700	24,288	18,504	1,482	19,986
Change in unearned premiums		51	51		42	42
Earned premiums	22,588	1,649	24,237	18,504	1,440	19,944
Investment income net of management expenses	5,652	69	5,721	4,635	69	4,704
Gains (losses) on disposal of investments net of impairment and amortisation write-backs	1,048	23	1,071	4,257	32	4,289
Change in fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,700	15	1,715	(124)	3	(121)
Change in impairment of financial instruments	(72)	2	(70)	(6)		(6)
Investment income net of expenses, excluding financing costs	8,328	109	8,437	8,762	104	8,866
Total income from ordinary operations	30,916	1,758	32,674	27,266	1,544	28,810
Claims paid	(28,849)	(1,102)	(29,951)	(25,499)	(865)	(26,364)
Net expense or income on business ceded to reinsurers	4	(71)	(67)	11	(44)	(33)
Contract acquisition costs (inc. fees)	(726)	(324)	(1,050)	(540)	(422)	(962)
Administration expenses	(251)	(71)	(322)	(192)	(58)	(250)
Other operating income and expenses	0	(63)	(63)	(20)		(20)
Total other operating income and expenses	(29,822)	(1,631)	(31,453)	(26,240)	(1,389)	(27,629)
OPERATING INCOME	1,094	127	1,221	1,026	155	1,181
Financing costs	(258)	0	(258)	(150)		(150)
Consolidation adjustment	0	0	0	23	1	24
Corporate income tax	(215)	(28)	(243)	(346)	(36)	(382)
NET INCOME	621	99	720	553	120	673
Minority interests			0			0
NET INCOME - GROUP SHARE	621	99	720	553	120	673

INSURANCE COMPANY INVESTMENTS

The information given below has been provided by the insurance companies Predica and Pacifica.

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006			31/12/2005		
	Gross value	Net value	Realisable value	Gross value	Net value	Realisable value
1 Property investments (inc. assets in progress)	3,587	3,577	3,979	3,775	3,755	4,351
2 Equities and other variable-income securities other than mutual funds	11,164	10,863	14,916	8,332	8,017	8,017
3 Mutual funds other than those in category 4. below	19,532	19,532	24,026	17,329	17,329	17,329
4 Mutual funds invested exclusively in fixed-income securities	6,398	6,398	7,353	10,219	10,219	10,219
5 Bonds and other fixed-income securities	104,505	105,064	107,277	104,540	105,326	107,153
6 Mortgage loans	2	2	2	3	3	3
7 Other loans and similar items	319	319	319	323	323	323
8 Deposits with cedants	1,175	1,240	1,301	1,173	1,229	1,270
9 Other deposits, cash collateral deposits and other investments	2	2	2			
10 Assets backing unit-linked business	23,659	23,659	23,659	18,851	18,851	18,851
TOTAL	170,343	170,656	182,834	164,545	165,052	167,516
Consolidation adjustments					(944)	
NET BOOK VALUE		170,656			164,108	

6.4 French retail banking - Regional Banks

OPERATIONS AND CONTRIBUTION OF THE REGIONAL BANKS AND THEIR SUBSIDIARIES

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Adjusted net banking income⁽¹⁾	12,076	11,655
Operating expenses	(6,839)	(6,676)
Gross operating income	5,237	4,979
Risk-related costs	(836)	(648)
Operating income	4,401	4,331
Other items	(150)	(117)
Tax	(1,689)	(1,683)
Adjusted aggregate net income of consolidated Regional Banks	2,562	2,531
Aggregate net income of subsidiaries of consolidated Regional Banks	104	81
Consolidation restatements and eliminations	326	243
Consolidated net income of affiliates (100%)	2,992	2,855
Consolidated net income of affiliates (25%)	748	714
Consolidation restatements and eliminations	(12)	(6)
Gain on increase in share of Regional Banks' retained earnings	(7)	44
Gain on increase in share of Regional Banks' net income ⁽²⁾	119	102
SHARE OF NET INCOME OF AFFILIATES	848	854

(1) Aggregate net banking income of Regional Banks adjusted for SAS Rue La Boétie dividends received by the Regional Banks and interest on T3CJs issued by Crédit Agricole S.A.

(2) Difference between dividends actually paid by the Regional Banks to Crédit Agricole S.A. and dividends calculated on the basis of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s percentage ownership of the Regional Banks.

→ Note 7

Notes to the balance sheet at 31 December 2006

7.1 Cash due from central banks and French postal system

	31/12/2006		31/12/2005	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Cash	1,184		595	
Due to central banks and French postal system	5,010	89	6,126	484
TOTAL	6,194	89	6,721	484

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

FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>		
Financial assets held for trading	391,903	318,613
Financial assets designated as at fair value	25,949	20,922
FAIR VALUE ON BALANCE SHEET	417,852	339,535
Of which lent securities	4,727	2,747

FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING

	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>		
Due from banks		34
Loans and advances to customers		238
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	98,672	87,466
Securities held for trading	167,798	116,229
Treasury bills and similar items	33,865	29,213
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	98,529	43,228
Listed securities	82,713	42,517
Unlisted securities	15,816	711
Equities and other variable-income securities	35,404	43,788
Listed securities	34,788	43,617
Unlisted securities	616	171
Derivative financial instruments	125,433	114,646
FAIR VALUE ON BALANCE SHEET	391,903	318,613

FINANCIAL ASSETS DESIGNATED AS AT FAIR VALUE

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Loans and advances to customers		
Assets backing unit-linked business	23,659	18,851
Securities held for trading	2,290	2,071
Treasury bills and similar items	16	4
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	1,549	593
Listed securities	866	222
Unlisted securities	683	371
Equities and other variable-income securities	725	1,474
Listed securities	20	357
Unlisted securities	705	1,117
FAIR VALUE ON BALANCE SHEET	25,949	20,922

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Securities sold short	39,829	28,548
Debt securities in issue	28,073	19,095
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	109,378	81,321
Amounts due to customers		6
Derivative financial instruments	120,004	114,462
FAIR VALUE ON BALANCE SHEET	297,284	243,432

7.3 Derivative hedging instruments

Detailed information is provided in note 4.4 on cash flow and fair value hedging, particularly for interest rates and exchange rates.

7.4 Financial assets available for sale

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Securities measured at fair value		
Treasury bills and similar items	51,829	50,583
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	98,570	57,683
Listed securities	79,882	53,172
Unlisted securities	18,688	4,511
Equities and other variable-income securities	21,117	34,377
Listed securities	17,294	28,823
Unlisted securities	3,823	5,554
Total available-for-sale securities	171,516	142,643
Total available-for-sale receivables	24	1,624
Accrued interest	1,990	
FAIR VALUE ON BALANCE SHEET⁽¹⁾	173,530	144,267

(1) Of which € (2,856) million in impairment of available-for-sale securities and receivables at 31 December 2006.

UNREALISED GAINS AND LOSSES ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	31/12/2006			31/12/2005
	Fair value	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses	Fair value
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Treasury bills and similar items	51,829	1,318	(152)	50,583
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	98,570	3,720	(857)	57,683
Equities and other variable-income securities	15,625	4,193	(124)	31,261
Non-consolidated investments	5,492	2,158	(35)	3,116
Available-for-sale receivables	24			1,624
Accrued interest	1,990			
Fair value on balance sheet	173,530	11,389	(1,168)	144,267
Deferred taxes		(827)	417	
TOTAL UNREALISED GAINS AND LOSSES NET OF TAX		10,562	(751)	

7.5 Due from banks and loans and advances to customers

DUE FROM BANKS

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Banks		
Loans and advances	47,349	46,333
Pledged securities	451	642
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	33,761	19,906
Subordinated loans	432	511
Securities not traded in an active market	147	609
Other loans and advances	11	9
Total	82,151	68,010
Accrued interest	1,234	994
Impairment	309	394
Net book value	83,076	68,610
Crédit Agricole internal transactions		
Current accounts	3,686	4,279
Time deposits and advances	204,729	185,617
Subordinated loans	45	109
Total	208,460	190,005
Accrued interest	671	388
Impairment		75
Net book value	209,131	190,318
NET BOOK VALUE	292,207	258,928

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Customer items		
Bills discounted	9,482	9,066
Other loans	190,779	153,544
Securities bought under repurchase agreements	20,119	3,780
Subordinated loans	527	332
Securities not traded in an active market	4,254	2,550
Insurance receivables	2,505	540
Reinsurance receivables	136	36
Short-term advances	255	357
Current accounts in debit	11,587	9,674
Total	239,644	179,879
Accrued interest	1,305	1,261
Impairment	7,434	6,789
Net book value	233,515	174,351
Lease finance		
Property leasing	5,576	5,465
Equipment leasing, rental contracts with purchase option and similar transactions	8,896	8,068
Total	14,472	13,533
Accrued interest	346	177
Impairment	188	475
Net book value	14,630	13,235
TOTAL	248,145	187,586

7.6 Impairment deducted from assets

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2005	Changes in scope	Charges	Write-backs	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2006
Interbank loans	469	2	17	(91)		(88)	309
Customer loans	6,789	1,273	1,594	(1,929)	(45)	(248)	7,434
of which collective provisions	1,582	7	221	(153)	(2)	121	1,776
Lease finance ⁽¹⁾	475	10	117	(119)	1	(296)	188
Held-to-maturity securities							0
Other assets	104		63	(12)	(1)	67	221
TOTAL	7,837	1,285	1,791	(2,151)	(45)	(565)	8,152

(1) Other movements include €289 million due to a change in presentation of compensation for termination of lease finance.

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	01/01/2005	Changes in scope	Charges	Write-backs	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2005
Interbank loans	492		69	(90)	28	(30)	469
Customer loans	7,059	17	1,445	(2,103)	250	121	6,789
of which collective provisions	1,395	3	58	(106)	92	140	1,582
Lease finance	461	10	135	(135)	1	3	475
Held-to-maturity securities							0
Other assets	113		14	(37)	3	11	104
TOTAL	8,125	27	1,663	(2,365)	282	105	7,837

7.7 Due to banks and customer accounts

DUE TO BANKS

<i>(in million of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Banks		
Deposits	82,782	74,598
Pledged assets	7,091	6,561
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	23,953	16,674
Total	113,826	97,833
Accrued interest	2,391	1,417
Book value	116,217	99,250
Crédit Agricole internal transactions		
Current accounts in credit	7,543	4,562
Time accounts and deposits	10,263	10,486
Total	17,806	15,048
Accrued interest	216	196
Book value	18,022	15,244
BOOK VALUE DUE TO BANKS	134,239	114,494

CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS

<i>(in million of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Current accounts in credit	54,580	54,305
Special savings accounts	199,145	197,718
Other accounts	83,822	56,084
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	9,639	7,806
Direct insurance liabilities	2,156	449
Reinsurance liabilities	350	547
Cash deposits received from cedants and retrocessionaires against technical insurance commitments	3	2
Total	349,695	316,911
Accrued interest	1,116	1,454
BOOK VALUE	350,811	318,365

7.8 Held-to-maturity financial assets

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Treasury bills and similar items	16,661	19,451
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	999	318
Total	17,660	19,769
Accrued interest	347	
NET BOOK VALUE	18,007	19,769

7.9 Debt securities in issue and subordinated debt

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Debt securities in issue		
Interest bearing notes	223	279
Money market instruments	4,655	1,405
Negotiable debt securities	110,196	74,573
Issued in France	67,742	37,536
Issued in other countries	42,454	37,037
Bonds	44,869	20,733
Other debt securities in issue	1,111	145
Total	161,054	97,135
Accrued interest	1,770	988
BOOK VALUE	162,824	98,123
Subordinated debt		
Fixed-term subordinated debt	11,654	12,047
Perpetual subordinated debt	12,326	8,476
Mutual security deposits	74	52
Participating securities and loans		234
Total	24,054	20,809
Accrued interest	416	439
BOOK VALUE	24,470	21,248

Subordinated debt is described in note 4.3.

At 31 December 2006, deeply subordinated notes outstanding amounted to €2,206 million (€1,200 million at 31 December 2005); T3CJ securities outstanding amounted to €1,839 million, the same as at 31 December 2005.

7.10 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Assets available for sale	410	592
Cash flow hedges	12	56
Other timing differences	640	
Other deferred tax liabilities	5,007	5,174
Effect of set-off by tax entity	(5,843)	
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	226	5,822

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Non-deductible reserves for risks and expenses	1,035	574
Non-deductible accrued expenses	215	55
Cash flow hedges	93	66
Other deferred tax assets	5,542	5,808
Effect of set-off by tax entity	(5,843)	
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	1,042	6,503

As from 2006, deferred taxes are netted on the balance sheet by taxable entity.

7.11 Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets and liabilities

PREPAYMENTS, ACCRUED INCOME AND SUNDRY ASSETS

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Sundry assets	34,566	28,497
Inventory accounts and miscellaneous	13	21
Codevi bonds	2,052	2,576
Miscellaneous debtors	25,992	15,762
Settlement accounts	5,013	5,932
Due from shareholders - unpaid capital	2	
Other insurance assets	216	3,130
Reinsurers' share of technical reserves	1,278	1,076
Prepayments and accrued income	21,347	24,495
Items in course of transmission to other banks	9,594	5,660
Adjustment and suspense accounts	7,993	7,184
Accrued income	2,287	9,560
Prepayments	468	962
Other	1,005	1,129
NET BOOK VALUE	55,913	52,992

ACCRUALS, DEFERRED INCOME AND SUNDRY LIABILITIES

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Sundry liabilities⁽¹⁾	27,937	22,760
Settlement accounts	5,355	5,975
Miscellaneous creditors	13,982	16,200
Liabilities related to trading securities	81	24
Other	8,519	561
Accrued expenses and deferred income	26,855	26,078
Items in course of transmission to other banks ⁽²⁾	8,948	6,671
Adjustment and suspense accounts	8,661	5,763
Deferred income	2,878	5,002
Accrued expenses	5,842	8,633
Other	526	9
BOOK VALUE	54,792	48,838

(1) Amounts include accrued interest.

(2) Amounts shown net.

7.12 Fixed assets held for sale and associated liabilities

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Fixed assets held for sale	677	-
Liabilities associated with fixed assets held for sale	655	-

These items relate to Phoenix Metrolife Emporiki (see comments in note 3.2).

7.13 Investments in equity affiliates

Details are given in note 3.3 under Scope of consolidation.

7.14 Investment property

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2005	Changes in scope	Increases (Acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals and redemptions)	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2006
Gross value	3,466	114	36	(239)	(8)	(307)	3,062
Depreciation and impairment	(188)	23	(10)	20	6	58	(91)
NET BOOK VALUE	3,278	137	26	(219)	(2)	(249)	2,971

Including investment property let to third parties

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	01/01/2005	Changes in scope	Increases (Acquisitions)	Decreases (disposals and redemptions)	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2005
Gross value	3,576	173	63	(70)	17	(293)	3,466
Depreciation and impairment	(241)	20	(22)	33	(13)	35	(188)
NET BOOK VALUE	3,335	193	41	(37)	4	(258)	3,278

Including investment property let to third parties.

7.15 Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets (excluding goodwill)

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2005	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions, business combinations)	Decreases (disposals and redemptions)	Translation adjustments	Other movements ⁽²⁾	31/12/2006
Property, plant & equipment							
Gross value	4,543	1,594	487	(708)	(47)	817	6,686
Accrued interest ⁽¹⁾	1					(1)	0
Depreciation and impairment	(2,084)	(494)	(331)	419	26	(291)	(2,755)
NET BOOK VALUE	2,460	1,100	156	(289)	(21)	525	3,931
Intangible assets							
Gross value	1,357	215	388	(97)	(5)	43	1,901
Amortisation and impairment	(846)	(59)	(194)	37	3	(31)	(1,090)
NET BOOK VALUE	511	156	194	(60)	(2)	12	811

(1) Accrued rents on assets let to third parties.

(2) Including assets transferred to temporarily unlet assets under lease finance.

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	01/01/2005	Changes in scope	Increases (acquisitions, business combinations)	Decreases (disposals and redemptions)	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2005
Property, plant & equipment							
Gross value	4,352	7	572	(794)	34	372	4,543
Accrued income ⁽¹⁾	9					(8)	1
Depreciation and impairment	(2,034)	(6)	(331)	459	(24)	(148)	(2,084)
NET BOOK VALUE	2,327	1	241	(335)	10	216	2,460
Intangible assets							
Gross value	1,247	5	260	(228)	5	68	1,357
Amortisation and impairment	(784)	(1)	(171)	112	(5)	3	(846)
NET BOOK VALUE	463	4	89	(116)	0	71	511

(1) Accrued rents on assets let to third parties.

7.16 Goodwill

An analysis of this item is provided in note 3.6 under Scope of consolidation

7.17 Insurance company technical reserves

ANALYSIS OF INSURANCE COMPANY TECHNICAL RESERVES

The information below was provided by the insurance companies Predica and Pacifica.

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006			31/12/2005		
	Life	Non-life	Total	Life	Non-life	Total
Insurance contracts	38,855	351	39,206	28,519	324	28,843
Investment contracts with discretionary participation features	120,714	0	120,714	113,954		113,954
Investment contracts without discretionary participation features	3,582	0	3,582	2,824		2,824
Provision for future participation benefits	12,790	0	12,790	13,538	47	13,585
Other technical reserves (<i>claims, other, etc.</i>)	1,800	1,364	3,164	1,627	1,516	3,143
TOTAL TECHNICAL RESERVES	177,741	1,715	179,456	160,462	1,887	162,349
Reinsurers' share of technical reserves	(1,071)	(140)	(1,211)	(836)	(217)	(1,053)
NET TECHNICAL RESERVES	176,670	1,575	178,245	159,626	1,670	161,296

7.18 Reserves

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2005	Change in scope	Charges	Write-backs, amounts used	Write-backs, amounts released	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2006
Home purchase savings schemes	955				(408)			547
Financing commitment execution risks	315		62	(11)	(94)	(2)	16	286
Operational risk ⁽¹⁾	56	20	34	(13)	(18)		14	93
Employee retirement and similar benefits ⁽²⁾	788	886	144	(196)	(24)	(8)	(59)	1,531
Litigation	840	58	177	(76)	(87)	(5)	(70)	837
Equity investments	28		18		(8)		(13)	25
Restructuring	60		2	(11)	(24)		41	68
Synergy-related costs	221						(221)	0
Other risks	1,028	41	196	(147)	(213)	(5)	(133)	767
RESERVES	4,291	1,005	633	(454)	(876)	(20)	(425)	4,154

(1) Mainly specialised financial services, asset management and LCL.

(2) Employee retirement and similar benefits* includes post-employments benefits under defined benefit plans, as detailed in note 8.4, as well as provisions for long-service awards, time savings accounts and early retirement benefits at LCL.

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	01/01/2005	Change in scope	Charges	Write-backs, amounts used	Write-backs, amounts released	Translation adjustments	Other movements	31/12/2005
Home purchase savings schemes	912		38				5	955
Financing commitment execution risks	375		86	(15)	(105)	6	(32)	315
Operational risk	36		36	(1)	(27)		12	56
Employee retirement and similar benefits ⁽¹⁾	633	4	170	(68)	(78)	7	120	788
Litigation	543	1	389	(24)	(75)	7	(1)	840
Equity investments	117		7	(73)	(38)	8	7	28
Restructuring	52		33	(6)	(23)	1	3	60
Synergy-related costs	600		78	(300)	(52)	3	(108)	221
Other risks	940	8	224	(148)	(235)	12	227	1,028
RESERVES	4,208	13	1,061	(635)	(633)	44	233	4,291

(1) Including €547 million in defined benefit pension plans as detailed in note 8.4, €137 million in early retirement benefits at LCL, €58 million in long-service awards, and €11 million in reserves for flexible working time plans.

RESERVES FOR HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS SCHEMES

DEPOSITS IN HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS PLANS AND ACCOUNTS DURING THE SAVING PHASE

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Home purchase savings plans		
Under 4 years old	6,415	29,833
Between 4 and 10 years old	35,019	10,492
Over 10 years old	31,670	41,122
Total home purchasing savings plans	73,104	81,447
Home purchase savings accounts	15,520	16,114
TOTAL DEPOSITS COLLECTED IN HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS SCHEMES	88,624	97,561

Age is determined by reference to the midpoint of the generation of plans to which they belong.

Deposits as outstanding at end november 2006, not including the government bonus.

OUTSTANDING LOANS GRANTED UNDER HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS PLANS AND ACCOUNTS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Home purchase savings plans	222	318
Home purchase savings accounts	348	429
TOTAL LOANS GRANTED UNDER HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS SCHEMES	570	747

RESERVES FOR HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS PLANS AND ACCOUNTS

<i>(In millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Home purchase savings plans		
Under 4 years old	5	100
Between 4 and 10 years old	66	13
Over 10 years old	285	675
Total home purchasing savings plans	356	788
Home purchase savings accounts	191	167
TOTAL RESERVES AGAINST HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS SCHEMES	547	955

Age is determined by reference to the midpoint of the generation of plans to which they belong.

In the Crédit Agricole Group's internal financial organisation, 100% of deposits in home purchase savings plans and accounts collected by the Regional Banks are included in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s liabilities and the savings deposits shown in the tables above therefore take all of these amounts into account. Conversely, Crédit Agricole S.A. has exposure only to a portion of those deposits (close to 50% at-end 2006); the balance is carried

by the Regional Banks. Only the amount of the actual exposure is provisioned in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s accounts. Consequently, the ratio between the provision booked and the outstanding amounts shown on the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group's balance sheet is not representative of the level of provisioning for home purchase savings plans.

7.19 Shareholders' equity

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

To the best of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s knowledge, ownership of share capital and voting rights as of 31 December 2006 was as follows:

Shareholder	Number of shares	% of share capital	% of voting rights
SAS Rue La Boétie	819,541,855	54.73%	55.29%
Treasury shares	15,144,404	1.01%	0.00%
Employees (ESOP)	84,297,953	5.63%	5.69%
Institutional investors	445,679,533	29.77%	30.07%
Retail investors	132,658,556	8.86%	8.95%
TOTAL	1,497,322,301	100.00%	100.00%

SAS Rue La Boétie is wholly-owned by the Crédit Agricole Regional Banks.

The treasury shares are held as part of the share buyback programme designed to cover stock options granted.

The par value of the shares is €3. All the shares are fully paid up.

To the company's knowledge, no other shareholder owns 5% or more of the share capital or voting rights, either directly or indirectly.

On 4 January 2007, Crédit Agricole S.A. floated a €4 billion share issue with preferential subscription rights retained.

Following this capital increase through the issuance of 149,732,230 new shares, the total number of shares comprising the share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. amounted to 1,647,054,531. The interest of SAS Rue La Boétie in the share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. remained at 54.7%. Settlement, delivery and listing of the new shares on the Eurolist by Euronext Paris took place on 6 February 2007. The new shares carry rights to dividends effective from 1 January 2006, and are of the same class as the existing shares.

PREFERRED SHARES

Issuer	Date of issue	Amount of issue in USD millions	Amount of issue in EUR millions	31/12/2006 in EUR millions	31/12/2005 in EUR millions
CA Preferred Funding LLC	jan-03	1,500		1,139	1,272
CA Preferred Funding LLC	jul-03	550		418	466
CA Preferred Funding LLC	dec-03		550	550	550
Credit Lyonnais Preferred capital 1 LLC	apr-02		750	750	750
		2,050	1,300	2,857	3,038

EARNINGS PER SHARE

	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Net income used to calculate earnings per share (in millions of euros)	4,920	3,891
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year	1,470,184,317	1,450,806,810
Adjustment coefficient	0.984	0.984
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate adjusted earnings per share	1,494,089,753	1,474,397,165
Basic earnings per share (in euros)	3.347	2.682
Diluted earnings per share (in euros)	3.293	6.239

Following the capital increase with preferential subscription rights retained carried out on 6 February 2007, diluted earnings per share were calculated for 2005 and 2006, in accordance with the requirements of standard IAS 33.

Calculation of adjustment coefficient (source: FININFO):

- closing price for the shares cum rights on 3 January 2007: €32.52;
- terms and conditions of the share issue: one new share at the price of €26.75 for 10 existing shares, i.e. 11 shares ex-rights;
- adjustment (price ex-rights/cum rights): $31.995/32.52 = 0.984$.

DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. is proposing a dividend of €1.15 per share for 2006, subject to approval at the annual general meeting.

DIVIDENDS

<i>(in euros)</i>	2006 proposed	2005	2004	2003	2002
Net dividend per share	1.15	0.94	0.66	0.55	0.55
Gross dividend	1.15	0.94	0.81	0.825	0.825

DIVIDENDS PAID DURING THE YEAR

The amount of dividends paid can be found in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity. It totalled €1,382 million in 2006.

APPROPRIATION OF NET INCOME AND PROPOSED DIVIDEND FOR 2006

The net income appropriation and dividend proposals for 2006 are set out in the resolutions to be presented by the Board of Directors at Crédit Agricole S.A.'s annual general meeting on 23 May 2007.

The proposed resolution reads as follows:

Voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact ordinary business, the shareholders hereby note that the net income for the 2006 financial year amounted to €2,956,817,535.03 and resolve to appropriate the total distributable sum of €4,132,484,938.25, made up of the net income for the year plus prior year retained earnings of €1,175,667,403.22, as follows:

- a total gross dividend distribution of €1,894,112,710.65 to payment of a net dividend of €1.15 per share; carrying rights to dividends paid for financial year 2006;
- €2,238,372,227.30 to retained earnings.

The dividend will be payable in cash as from Tuesday, 29 May 2007.

Should Crédit Agricole S.A. hold any treasury shares as of the dividend payment date, the dividends on such shares shall be transferred to retained earnings, it being specified that all powers are granted to the Board of Directors to effect this transfer.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 243 bis of the Code Général des Impôts, it is specified that the dividend is eligible for the 40% allowance cited in paragraph 3, subparagraph 2 of Article 158 of the Code Général des Impôts, applicable exclusively to shareholders who are natural persons.

The dividends paid for the three previous financial years are set forth in the table below.

Period	Dividend	Tax credit ⁽¹⁾	Total
2003	€0.55	€0.275	€0.825
2004			
Interim dividend ⁽²⁾	€0.30	€0.15	€0.45
Balance ⁽³⁾	€0.36		€0.36
2005	€0.94		€0.94

(1) The tax credit indicated is 50%, but in certain cases the rate is different.

(2) Paid in 2004.

(3) Paid in 2005, eligible for the 50% allowance.

→ Note 8

Employee benefits and other compensation

8.1 Personnel costs

ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Salaries ⁽¹⁾	3,991	3,415
Contributions to defined-contribution pension plans	342	
Contributions to defined-benefit pension plans	75	
Other social security expenses	977	1,223
Incentive schemes and profit-sharing	263	209
Payroll-related tax	242	214
TOTAL PERSONNEL COSTS	5,890	5,061

(1) Including €23 million in charges for stock option plans in 2006.

8.2 Employees (at end of period)

	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
France	41,050	41,953
Outside France	36,013	20,159
TOTAL	77,063	62,112

8.3 Post-employment benefits, defined contribution plans

French employers contribute to a variety of compulsory pension schemes. The funds are managed by independent organisations and the employers have no legal or implied obligation to pay additional contributions should the funds not have sufficient assets to pay the benefits corresponding to current and past service

rendered by employees. Consequently, the Crédit Agricole S.A. Group companies have no liability in this respect other than the contributions payable.

Within the Group, there are several compulsory defined contribution plans, the main ones being Agirc/Arrco, which are French supplementary retirement plans, and some supplementary plans in place notably within UES Crédit Agricole S.A.

Analysis of supplementary retirement plans in France:

Business line	Entity	Compulsory supplementary retirement plan	Number of employees covered – estimate at 31/12/06
Central support functions	UES Crédit Agricole S.A.	Agriculture industry plan 1.24%	2,920
Corporate and investment banking	Calyon	“Article 83” type plan	3,872
	BGPI	“Article 83” type plan	404
Investor services	CACEIS	“Article 83” type plan	
Insurance	Predica	Agriculture industry plan	672
	Pacifica	Agriculture industry plan	790

(Number of employees on the payroll at 31 December 2006 in full-time equivalent).

8.4 Post-employment obligations, defined benefit plans

CHANGE IN ACTUARIAL LIABILITY

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Actuarial liability at 31/12/n-1	1,513	1,280
Foreign exchange difference		9
Current service cost	75	50
Interest cost	58	55
Employee contributions	7	4
Plan revision / curtailment / settlement	13	(6)
Acquisitions, divestments (change in scope of consolidation)	19	(47)
Early retirement allowances	1	0
Benefits paid (obligatory)	(151)	(78)
Actuarial gains (losses)	86	60
ACTUARIAL LIABILITY AT 31/12/N	1,621	1,327

The difference between the opening and closing date in 2006 is due mainly to the share of actuarial liability for early retirements in 2006.

BREAKDOWN OF NET CHARGE RECOGNISED IN THE INCOME STATEMENT

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Current service cost	75	50
Interest cost	58	56
Expected return on assets during the period	(45)	(27)
Amortisation of past service cost	2	0
Amortisation of actuarial gains (losses)	58	27
Gains (losses) on plan curtailment/settlement	9	(7)
Gains (losses) on asset ceiling	0	11
NET CHARGE RECOGNISED IN THE INCOME STATEMENT	157	110

FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS AND REIMBURSEMENT RIGHTS

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Fair value of assets/reimbursement rights at 31/12/n-1	859	717
Foreign exchange difference		6
Expected return on assets	41	25
Actuarial gain (losses) on plan assets	31	42
Employer's contributions	23	41
Employee contributions	7	4
Plan revision / curtailment / settlement	0	0
Acquisitions, divestments (change in scope of consolidation)	0	0
Early retirement allowances	1	0
Benefits paid	(102)	(44)
FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS/REIMBURSEMENT RIGHTS AT 31/12/N	860	791

NET POSITION

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Closing actuarial liability	1,621	1,327
Unrecognised past service cost		0
Gains (losses) on asset ceiling		11
Closing actuarial liability	1,621	1,338
Closing fair value of assets/reimbursement rights	860	791
CLOSING NET POSITION (LIABILITY) ASSET	761	547

INFORMATION ON ANNUALISED RETURN ON PLAN ASSETS

	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Breakdown of assets		
- % bonds	71.3%	59.1%
- % equities	19.2%	17.9%
- % other	9.5%	23.0%

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS: KEY ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Discount rate	2.25% to 4.38%	2.5% to 4.09%
Expected return on plan assets and reimbursement rights	4%	4%
Actual return on plan assets and reimbursement rights	4.05%	6.45%
Expected salary increases	2% to 4%	2% to 4%
Increase in healthcare costs	4.50%	4.50%

The effect of the 2007 act on social security financing in France was taken into account as of 31 December 2006. It produced no material impact.

8.5 Other employee benefits

Among the various collective bonus plans within the Group, Crédit Agricole S.A. Rémunération Variable Collective (RVC) is a global plan encompassing the discretionary incentive scheme and the compulsory profit-sharing scheme. The amount is calculated in accordance based on the company's performance as measured by Crédit Agricole S.A.'s earnings per share (EPS).

A given level of EPS will give rise to an entitlement equal to a given percentage of the total payroll.

The amount of the profit-sharing component is calculated in accordance with the standard legal formula and is deducted from the total RVC to obtain the amount of the discretionary incentive entitlement.

Other compensation: in France, the Group's main entities pay long-service awards. The amounts vary according to practices and collective bargaining agreements in place. They can reach up to 1.5 times gross monthly salary in some subsidiaries.

8.6 Share-based payments

The Board of Directors has implemented various stock option plans using the authorities granted by extraordinary resolution of the shareholders on 22 May 2002 and 21 May 2003.

At 31 December 2004, three plans were already in place.

During 2005, three new specific plans were created.

In 2006, another new plan was created.

2003 STOCK OPTION PLANS

On 15 April 2003, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. created a stock option plan for executive officers and certain senior managers of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, using the authority granted at the AGM held on 22 May 2002. The number of shares that may potentially be issued under this plan is 4,231,847 at a price of €14.59 each, which is equal to the average of the prices quoted during the twenty trading sessions preceding the date of the Board meeting, with no discount.

Furthermore, using the authority granted at the AGM held on 21 May 2003, Crédit Agricole S.A. also harmonised the various stock option plans existing within the Group by converting the stock

option plans granted by certain of its subsidiaries (Crédit Agricole Indosuez, Crédit Agricole Asset Management and Crédit Lyonnais Asset Management) into Crédit Agricole S.A. options. Accordingly, option holders in the three subsidiaries referred to above received Crédit Agricole S.A. stock options plus a cash payment equal to the capital gains generated at 31 December 2003. The number of shares that may potentially be issued under these plans is 6,257,460 at a price of €18.09, which is equal to the average of the prices quoted during the twenty trading sessions preceding the date of the Board meeting, with no discount.

2004 STOCK OPTION PLAN

On 23 June 2004, the Board of Directors created a stock option plan for executive officers and certain senior managers of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, using the authority granted by extraordinary resolution of the shareholders at the AGM held on 21 May 2003. In addition, some of these options resulted from the conversion of stock option plans granted by the subsidiary BFT as part of the continued harmonisation of stock option plans within the Group. The total number of shares that may potentially be issued under this plan is 10,861,220 at a price of €20.48, which is equal to the average price quoted during the twenty trading sessions preceding the date of the Board meeting, with no discount.

2005 STOCK OPTION PLANS

On 25 January 2005, the Board of Directors converted the existing plan at subsidiary CL Suisse by granting 25,296 Crédit Agricole S.A. options to the beneficiaries using the authority granted by extraordinary resolution of the shareholders on 21 May 2003. The exercise price is €22.57, which is equal to the average price quoted during the twenty trading sessions preceding the date of the Board meeting, with no discount. On 19 July 2005 and 16 November 2005, the Board of Directors granted options to two new employees. The first received 5,000 options at an exercise price of €20.99 and the second 15,000 options at an exercise price of €24.47, which is equal to the average price quoted during the twenty trading sessions preceding the date of each Board meeting, with no discount.

2006 STOCK OPTION PLAN

Pursuant to the authorisation granted by the extraordinary general meeting of 17 May 2006, the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. set the terms and conditions for granting a stock option plan and granted the necessary powers to its Chairman to carry out this plan.

On 6 October 2006, the Board of Directors created a stock option plan for executive officers and certain senior managers of Crédit Agricole S.A. and its subsidiaries, for 12,029,500 options at a price of €33.61 per share, for 1,745 beneficiaries.

The following tables show the attributes and general terms of the plans in place at 31 December 2006.

DESCRIPTION OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. STOCK OPTION PLANS:

Crédit Agricole S.A. stock option plans	2003		2004		2005		2006	Total
Date of AGM authorising the plan	22/05/2002	21/05/2003	21/05/2003	21/05/2003	21/05/2003	21/05/2003	17/05/2006	
Date of Board meeting	15/04/2003	17/12/2003	23/06/2004	25/01/2005	19/07/2005	16/11/2005	18/07/2006	
Option grant date	15/04/2003	17/12/2003	05/07/2004	25/01/2005	19/07/2005	16/11/2005	06/10/2006	
Term of plan	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	
Lock-up period	4 years	4 years	4 years	4 years	4 years	4 years	4 years	
First exercise date	15/04/2007	17/12/2007	05/07/2008	25/01/2009	19/07/2009	16/11/2009	06/10/2010	
Expiry date	15/04/2010	17/12/2010	05/07/2011	25/01/2012	19/07/2012	16/11/2012	07/10/2013	
Number of beneficiaries	428	288	1,488	17	1	1	1,745	
Number of options granted	4,231,847	6,257,460	10,861,220	25,296	5,000	15,000	12,029,500	33,425,323
Exercise price	€14.59	€18.09	€20.48	€22.57	€20.99	€24.57	€33.61	
Performance conditions	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Conditions in case of departure from Group								
Resignation	Forfeit	Forfeit	Forfeit	Forfeit	Forfeit	Forfeit	Forfeit	
Dismissal	Forfeit	Forfeit	Forfeit	Forfeit	Forfeit	Forfeit	Forfeit	
Retirement	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	Retain	
Death	Retain(*)	Retain(*)	Retain(*)	Retain(*)	Retain(*)	Retain(*)	Retain(*)	
Number of options								
granted to executive officers	40,164		140,000				170,000	
granted to the ten largest grantees	436,786	2,354,599	515,000		41,725		790,000	
Exercised in 2006			20,000					20,000
Forfeited and exercised since inception	391,100	583,036	350,140	2,321			20,000	1,346,917
NUMBER OF OPTIONS OUTSTANDING AT 31 DECEMBER 2006	3,840,747	5,674,104	10,491,080	22,975	5,000	15,000	12,009,500	32,058,406
Fair value (as a % of grant price)	31.9%	21.8%	18.0%	18.3%	18.3%	18.3%	28.6%	
Valuation method used	Black & Scholes	Black & Scholes	Black & Scholes	Black & Scholes	Black & Scholes	Black & Scholes	Black & Scholes	

(*) If heirs and successors exercise within 6 months of death.

HISTORICAL DATA ON CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. STOCK OPTIONS PLANS:

Crédit Agricole S.A. stock option plans	2003		2004		2005		2006	Total
	15/04/03	17/12/03	05/07/04	25/01/05	19/07/05	16/11/05	06/10/06	
Number of options								
Outstanding at 31 December 2005	3,956,720	5,979,884	10,776,080	25,296	5,000	15,000		
Granted in 2006							12,029,500	
Forfeited in 2006	115,973	305,780	265,000	2,321			20,000	
Exercised in 2006			20,000					
Outstanding at 31 December 2006	3,840,747	5,674,104	10,491,080	22,975	5,000	15,000	12,009,500	32,058,406

COVERAGE OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. STOCK OPTION PLANS

Until 7 September 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A. stock options plans were covered by Crédit Agricole S.A. shares held in treasury.

On 7 September 2006, as part of its equity and treasury share management policy, Crédit Agricole S.A. undertook to optimise coverage of two stock option plans through the use of options to buy Crédit Agricole S.A. shares instead of by holding Crédit Agricole S.A. shares in treasury.

This optimisation applied to the stock option plans established in 2004 and 2006.

For purposes of this optimisation, in an off-market block sale, Crédit Agricole S.A. sold 9.07 million Crédit Agricole S.A. shares previously held in treasury to cover the options.

At the same time, Crédit Agricole S.A. acquired 21.80 million options to buy its own shares to cover the 2004 stock option plan (maturity: 2011) and the 2006 stock option plan (maturity: 2013).

KEY ASSUMPTIONS USED TO VALUE THE STOCK OPTION PLANS

Crédit Agricole S.A. values the options granted and recognises an expense determined on the date of grant based on the market value of the options on that date. The only assumptions that may be revised during the vesting period giving rise to an adjustment to the expense are those relating to the beneficiaries (options forfeited on resignation or dismissal).

	Plan					
Date of grant	15/04/2003	17/12/2003	05/07/2004	25/01/2005	19/07/2005	06/10/2006
Average length of plan	5 years	5 years	5 years		5 years	7 years
Rate of forfeiture	5%	5%	5%		5%	1.25 %
Estimated dividend rate	3.46%	3.01%	3.34%		3.22%	3.03 %
Volatility on the date of grant	40%	27%	25%		25.00%	28 %

In the absence of significant historical data on the behaviour of plan beneficiaries in the Group, the Black & Scholes model has been used for all Crédit Agricole S.A. stock option plans.

SHARE SUBSCRIPTION PLANS PROPOSED TO EMPLOYEES AS PART OF THE EMPLOYEE SHARE OWNERSHIP PLAN

The 2005 employee share issue amounted to €500 million (before discount) for 60,021 applicants and an average subscription amount of €6,662 after the discount. The total amount of the discount was €100 million, or 20% of €500 million.

The value of the discount granted was measured using a strategy that entailed selling non-transferable shares forward and buying the same number of shares on the spot market, financed by borrowing. The average rate used was between 7.4% and 8.2% (sample of government interest rates for unallocated 60-month loans), or a margin of between 4.4% and 5.3% over the five- year OAT rate.

Based on calculations using the method recommended by the CNC notice of 21 December 2004, the lock-up value is 20% for a margin of 4% above the OAT. Hence, the cost of the benefit granted is not material.

8.7 Executive officers' compensation

'Executive officers' refers to all members of the Executive Committee, namely the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers of Crédit Agricole S.A., the Chief Executive Officers of the main subsidiaries and the heads of the Group's core business activities.

Compensation and benefits paid to the members of the Executive Committee in 2006 were as follows:

- short-term benefits: €27 million including fixed and variable compensation, social charges and benefits in kind;
- post employment benefits: €17 million in end-of-career and pension rights under the supplementary plan in place for the Group's senior executives;
- other long-term benefits: the amount of long-service awards granted was not material;
- employment contract termination indemnities: not material;
- share-based payments: under the terms of the 2006 stock option plans, the executive officers received a total of 940,000 options, giving them the right to Crédit Agricole S.A. shares.

Total directors' fees paid to members of the Crédit Agricole S.A. Board of Directors in 2006 in consideration for serving as Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. amounted to €634,500.

→ **Note 9****Financing and guarantee commitments****CONTINGENT ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS***(in millions of euros)***Commitments given**

	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Financing commitments	245,387	142,892
Banks	120,972	20,617
Customers	124,415	122,275
Confirmed credit lines	119,993	118,986
Confirmed documentary credits	7,738	8,996
Other confirmed credit lines	112,255	109,990
Other	4,422	3,289
Guarantee commitments	116,429	72,585
Banks	10,585	8,018
Confirmed credit lines	2,080	985
Other	8,505	7,033
Customers	105,844	64,567
Property guarantees	26,493	2,090
Loan repayment guarantees	10,745	26,480
Other guarantees	68,606	35,997
Commitments received		
Financing commitments	10,406	14,006
Banks	7,280	13,324
Customers	3,126	682
Guarantee commitments	79,422	55,909
Banks	37,006	22,050
Customers	42,416	33,859
Guarantees received from government bodies or similar	9,017	9,876
Other	33,399	23,983

→ **Note 10****Fair value of assets and liabilities measured at cost**

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

The fair values shown below are estimates made on the reporting date. They are likely to change in subsequent periods due to developments in market conditions or other factors.

These values represent the best estimate that can be made and are based on a certain number of valuation models and assumptions. To the extent that these models contain uncertainties, the fair values shown may not be achieved upon actual sale or immediate settlement of the financial instruments concerned.

In practice, and in line with the going-concern principle, not all these financial instruments would necessarily be settled immediately at the values estimated below.

FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT COST

	31/12/2006		31/12/2005	
	Carrying value	Estimated market value	Carrying value	Estimated market value
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Assets				
Due from banks	292,207	291,705	258,928	257,867
Loans and advances to customers	248,145	247,985	187,586	188,509
Held-to-maturity financial assets	18,007	18,960	19,769	21,164
Investment property	2,971	4,638	3,278	3,906
Liabilities				
Due to banks	134,239	133,610	114,494	114,647
Customer accounts	350,811	350,629	318,365	318,810
Debt securities in issue	162,824	162,849	98,123	98,806
Subordinated debt	24,470	24,473	21,248	22,055

For financial instruments that are traded in an active market (i.e. prices are quoted and disseminated), the best estimate of fair value is their market price.

In the absence of an active market or reliable data, fair value is determined using an appropriate method that complies with usual practice in the financial markets. These methods comprise the market value of comparable instruments, discounted cash flows, or valuation models.

Where it is necessary to assess fair value, the discounted cash flow method is the most commonly used.

Investment properties are valued by expert appraisers.

In some cases, market values are close to book values. This is particularly the case for:

- assets or liabilities at floating rates where changes in interest rates have no significant influence on fair value as the rates on these instruments are frequently adjusted to market rates;
- short-term assets or liabilities where the redemption value is considered to be close to the market value;
- regulated instruments (e.g. regulated savings accounts) where prices are fixed by the government;
- sight liabilities;
- transactions for which there are no reliable observable data.

→ Note 11

Subsequent events

Italian transactions

The merger of Banca Intesa and San Paolo IMI, which Crédit Agricole S.A. had approved under the agreements signed on 11 October 2006 with Banca Intesa, was completed on 1 January 2007. As a result of this transaction, Crédit Agricole S.A.'s interest in the new entity was diluted to about 9%, the shareholder agreement to which Crédit Agricole S.A. was a party was dissolved, and Crédit Agricole S.A.'s interest in Intesa Sanpaolo was deconsolidated as from 1 January 2007.

On 22 January 2007, Crédit Agricole S.A. announced that it had sold 3.6% of ordinary Intesa Sanpaolo shares for €2,506 million.

On 24 January 2007, the future of the partnership in asset management, which was deferred until January 2007 under the 11 October 2006 agreements, was determined: Crédit Agricole S.A. and Intesa Sanpaolo announced that they had decided not to pursue their European project in asset management and to dissolve their partnership.

The acquisitions of Cariparma, Friuladria and of the 202 Intesa Sanpaolo branches as stipulated under the 11 October 2006 agreements will take place during 2007, subject to approval by the relevant supervisory authorities.

The accounting effects of these transactions (dilution, deconsolidation treatment, treatment of disposal, split-up of CAAM Sgr, and acquisition of Cariparma, Friuladria and the 202 Intesa Sanpaolo branches) will be recognised in 2007.

Calyon and Société Générale plan to merge their brokerage activities

On 8 January 2007, Calyon and Société Générale announced that they had entered into exclusive negotiations regarding a possible merger of their derivative brokerage activities, currently carried out by Calyon Financial and Fimat respectively.

The newly formed entity would be a world leader in execution and clearing of listed derivatives. It would be jointly controlled by Société Générale and Calyon, with headquarters located in Paris.

Success of the €4 billion capital increase launched by Crédit Agricole S.A.

On 1 February 2007, Crédit Agricole S.A. announced that the €4 billion capital increase with pre-emptive rights retained launched on 4 January 2007, primarily to finance its share of the purchase price of Cassa di Risparmio di Parma e Piacenza, Banca Popolare

FriulAdria and 202 branches of Banca Intesa, had met with considerable success.

Following this capital increase through the issuance of 149,732,230 new shares, the total number of shares comprising the share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. amounted to 1,647,054,531. SAS Rue La Boétie's ownership in the share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. remained at 54.7%. Settlement, delivery and listing of the new shares on the Eurolist by Euronext Paris took place on 6 February 2007. The new shares carry rights to dividends effective from 1 January 2006, and are of the same class as the existing shares.

→ Note 12

Scope of consolidation at 31 December 2006

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group - Scope of consolidation	(a)	Country	Method 31/12/06	% control		% interest	
				31/12/06	31/12/05	31/12/06	31/12/05
FRENCH RETAIL BANKING							
Banks and financial institutions							
Banque Chalus		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Banque Thémis		France	Full	100.0	100.0	94.8	94.8
Caisse Régionale Alpes Provence		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Alsace Vosges		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Aquitaine		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Atlantique Vendée		France	Equity	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1
Caisse Régionale Brie Picardie		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Centre Est		France	Equity	25.0	24.6	25.0	24.6
Caisse Régionale Centre France		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Centre Loire		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Centre Ouest		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Champagne Bourgogne		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Charente Maritime - Deux Sèvres		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Charente-Périgord		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Côtes d'Armor		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale de l'Anjou et du Maine		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale des Savoie		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Finistère		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Franche Comte		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Gard		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Guadeloupe		France	Equity	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2
Caisse Régionale Ile et Vilaine		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Loire - Haute Loire		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Lorraine		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Martinique		France	Equity	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1
Caisse Régionale Midi		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Morbihan		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Nord de France		France	Equity	25.5	25.6	25.5	25.6
Caisse Régionale Nord Midi Pyrénées		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Nord-Est		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Normandie		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Normandie Seine		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Oise		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Paris et Île de France		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Provence - Côte d'Azur		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Pyrénées Gascogne		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Réunion		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Sud Méditerranée		France	Equity	25.0	25.8	25.0	25.8
Caisse Régionale Sud Rhone Alpes		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Toulouse Midi Toulousain		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Touraine Poitou		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Caisse Régionale Val de France		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group - Scope of consolidation	(a)	Country	Method 31/12/06	% control		% interest	
				31/12/06	31/12/05	31/12/06	31/12/05
Cofam		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Interfimo		France	Full	99.0	99.0	93.8	93.8
LCL		France	Full	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8
Sircam		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Lease finance companies							
Locam		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Slibail Autos		France	Full	100.0	100.0	94.8	94.8
Investment companies							
Bercy Participations		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
CA Centre France Développement		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	20.8	20.8
CACF Immobilier		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
CADS Développement		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Calixte Investissement		France	Equity	25.0	24.6	25.0	24.6
Cofinep		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Crédit Agricole Centre Est Immobilier		France	Equity	25.0	24.6	25.0	24.6
L'Esprit Cantal		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Nord Est Agro Partenaires		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Nord Est Champagne Partners	In	France	Equity	25.0		25.0	
Participex		France	Equity	33.9	37.5	28.4	27.0
Prestimmo		France	Equity	25.0	24.6	25.0	24.6
Sepi		France	Equity	25.0	24.6	25.0	24.6
Socadif		France	Equity	25.0	36.2	22.8	31.2
Vauban Finance		France	Equity	25.0	33.3	25.2	31.0
Insurance							
Assurances du CA Nord-Pas de Calais		France	Equity	45.5	45.6	39.7	39.9
Corelyon		Luxembourg	Equity	100.0	100.0	94.8	94.8
Other							
Adret Gestion		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Alli Domes		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Alsace Elite		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	23.7	23.7
AMT GIE	Out ^(c)	France	Equity		25.0		24.9
C.L. Verwaltungs und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH		Germany	Full	100.0	100.0	94.8	94.8
CA Participations		France	Equity	25.0	24.6	25.0	24.6
Caapimmo 1	Out ^(d)	France	Equity		25.0		25.0
Caapimmo 2	Out ^(d)	France	Equity		25.0		25.0
Caapimmo 3	Out ^(d)	France	Equity		25.0		25.0
Caapimmo 4		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	24.8	25.0
Caapimmo 5	Out ^(d)	France	Equity		25.0		25.0
Caapimmo 6		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Centre France Location Immobilière		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Consortium Rhodanien de Réalisation		France	Full	100.0	100.0	94.8	94.8
Creagrisere		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	23.9	22.8
Crédit Lyonnais Assurance, Réassurance, Courtage (CLARC)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	94.8	94.8
Crédit Lyonnais Benelux		Netherlands	Full	100.0	100.0	94.8	94.8
Crédit Lyonnais Développement Economique (CLDE)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	94.8	94.8
Crédit Lyonnais Europe		France	Full	100.0	100.0	94.8	94.8

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group - Scope of consolidation	(a)	Country	Method 31/12/06	% control		% interest	
				31/12/06	31/12/05	31/12/06	31/12/05
Crédit Lyonnais Notolion		Netherlands	Full	100.0	100.0	94.8	94.8
Crédit Lyonnais Preferred Capital		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Créer S.A.	In	France	Equity	25.5		7.6	
Defitech		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Defitech Dauphicom		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Defitech Routage et Communication		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Europimmo		France	Equity	25.0	24.6	25.0	24.6
Force 4	In	France	Equity	25.0		25.0	
Force Alpes Provence	In	France	Equity	25.0		25.0	
Force Alsace		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Force CACF	In	France	Equity	25.0		25.0	
Force CAM Guadeloupe Avenir	In	France	Equity	27.2		27.2	
Force Charente Maritime Deux Sèvres	In	France	Equity	25.0		25.0	
Force Lorraine Duo		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.0
Force Midi		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Force Oise		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Force Run	In	France	Equity	25.0		25.0	
Force Tolosa	In	France	Equity	25.0		25.0	
Force Toulouse Diversifié		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Gard Obligation FCP		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Green Island	In	France	Equity	25.0		25.0	
Ical		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Inforsud FM		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	23.3	23.3
Inforsud Gestion		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	22.1	22.1
Mat Alli Domes		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Ozenne Institutionnel		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.2	24.9
Patrimocam		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Patrimocam 2		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
PCA IMMO		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Process Lorraine		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.0
Routage Express Service		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
SARL Prospective Informatique		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
SCI Capimo		France	Equity	25.0	24.6	25.0	24.6
SCI Capucines	Out ^(c)	France	Equity		25.0		25.0
SCI du Vivarais		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
SCI Euralliance Europe	In	France	Equity	25.5		25.5	
SCI Hautes Faventines		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	24.9	24.9
SCI Les Fauvins		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
SCI Les Palmiers du Petit Pérou		France	Equity	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2
SCI Paysagère		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Scica HL		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	24.7	24.7
Scicam 13	Out ^(d)	France	Equity		25.0		25.0
Sparkway		France	Equity	25.0	24.6	25.0	24.6
SPI SNC		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Sté Immobilière de Picardie		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Sté Picarde de Développement		France	Equity	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group - Scope of consolidation	(a)	Country	Method 31/12/06	% control		% interest	
				31/12/06	31/12/05	31/12/06	31/12/05
INTERNATIONAL RETAIL BANKING							
Banks and financial institutions							
Banca Intesa Spa		Italy	Equity	17.8	17.8	16.8	16.8
Banco del Desarrollo		Chile	Equity	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7
Bankoa		Spain	Equity	30.0	30.0	28.5	28.5
Banque Internationale de Tanger	In	Morocco	Full	52.6		52.6	
BES (Banco Espirito Santo)		Portugal	Equity	10.8	8.8	23.8	22.5
BNI Madagascar		Madagascar	Full	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0
Crédit Agricole Egypt S.A.E.	In	Egypt	Full	59.4		59.1	
Crédit Agricole Financement		Switzerland	Equity	45.0	45.0	39.6	39.5
Crédit Agricole Indosuez Mer Rouge		Djibouti	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit du Maroc		Morocco	Full	52.6	52.6	52.6	52.6
Crédit Lyonnais Cameroun		Cameroon	Full	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0
Crédit Lyonnais Congo		Congo	Full	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0
Crédit Lyonnais Sénégal		Senegal	Full	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Crédit Uruguay Banco		Uruguay	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Emporiki Asset Management A.E.P.E.Y.	In	Greece	Full	53.6		53.6	
Emporiki Bank	In	Greece	Full	67.0		67.0	
Emporiki Bank Albania S.A.	In	Albania	Full	67.0		67.0	
Emporiki Bank Bulgaria A.D.	In	Bulgaria	Full	67.0		67.0	
Emporiki Bank Cyprus	In	Cyprus	Full	54.4		54.4	
Emporiki Bank Germany GMBH	In	Germany	Full	67.0		67.0	
Emporiki Bank Romania S.A.	In	Romania	Full	65.9		65.9	
Emporiki Management	In	Greece	Full	67.0		67.0	
Europabank		Belgium	Equity	10.0	10.0	21.8	21.9
JSC Index Bank HVB	In	Ukraine	Full	100.0		100.0	
Mercagentes	In	Spain	Equity	25.0		20.6	
Meridian Bank CA Group (Formerly Meridian Bank)		Serbia	Full	100.0	71.0	100.0	71.0
S.A.Crédit Agricole (Belgique)		Belgium	Equity	10.0	10.0	21.8	21.9
Société Financière and Immobilière Marocaine	In	Morocco	Full	52.6		52.6	
Société Ivoirienne de Banque		Ivory Coast	Full	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0
Union Gabonaise de Banque		Gabon	Full	58.7	56.3	58.7	56.3
Lease finance companies							
Emporiki leasing S.A.	In	Greece	Full	67.0		67.0	
Emporiki Rent	In	Greece	Full	34.2		34.2	
Insurance							
Phoenix Metrolife Emporiki	In	Greece	Full	70.3		70.3	
Emporiki Life	In	Greece	Proportionate	33.5		33.5	
Other							
Belgium CA SAS		France	Equity	10.0	10.0	32.7	32.8
Bespar		Portugal	Equity	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6
Emporiki Development & Real Estate Management	In	Greece	Full	67.0		67.0	
Emporiki Group Finance P.L.c.	In	United Kingdom	Full	67.0		67.0	
Emporiki Venture Capital Developed Markets Ltd	In	Cyprus	Full	67.0		67.0	
Emporiki Venture Capital Emerging Markets Ltd	In	Cyprus	Full	67.0		67.0	
Ermis Aedak	In	Greece	Full	48.0		48.0	
Euler Hermes Emporiki	In	Greece	Equity	25.3		25.3	
Greek Industry Of Bags	In	Greece	Full	47.1		47.1	

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group - Scope of consolidation	(a)	Country	Method 31/12/06	% control		% interest	
				31/12/06	31/12/05	31/12/06	31/12/05
Industry Of Phosphoric Fertilizer	In	Greece	Equity	29.5		29.5	
IUB Holding		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sopar Serbie		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SPECIALISED FINANCIAL SERVICES							
Banks and financial institutions							
Agos SPA (Formerly Agos Itafinco)		Italy	Full	51.0	51.0	58.7	58.7
Alsolia		France	Equity	34.0	34.0	33.6	33.7
Carrefour Servizi Finanziari SPA		Italy	Equity	40.0	40.0	23.5	23.5
CREALFI		France	Full	51.0	51.0	50.5	50.5
Credibom		Portugal	Full	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
Credigen Bank		Hungary	Full	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
Creditplus Bank AG (Formerly Credit Plus)		Germany	Full	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
Danaktiv		Denmark	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EFL Services		Poland	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Emporiki Credicom		Greece	Full*	100.0	50.0	83.0	49.5
Eurofactor AG (Germany)		Germany	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eurofactor France		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eurofactor S.A. (Portugal)		Portugal	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eurofactor SA/NV (Belgium)		Belgium	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eurofactor UK (UK)		United Kingdom	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FAFS (Fiat Auto Financial Services S.p.A.)	In	Italy	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fiat Auto Financial Services Ltd	In	United Kingdom	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fiat Auto Financial Services (Wholesale) Ltd.	In	United Kingdom	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
FC France S.A.	In	France	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fiat Auto KreditBank	In	Austria	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fiat Bank GmbH	In	Germany	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fiat Bank Polska S.A.	In	Poland	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fiat Credit Belgio S.A.	In	Belgium	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fiat Credit Hellas S.A.	In	Greece	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fiat Distribudora Portugal	In	Portugal	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fiat Finance S.A.	In	Luxembourg	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fiat Finance Holding S.A.	In	Luxembourg	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fiat Finansiering A/S	In	Denmark	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fiat Haenderservice GmbH	In	Germany	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fidis Bank GmbH	In	Austria	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fidis Credit Denmark	In	Denmark	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fidis Dealer Services	In	Netherlands	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fidis Finance Polska Sp. Zo.o.	In	Poland	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fidis Finance S.A.	In	Switzerland	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fidis Insurance Consultants S.A.	In	Greece	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fidis leasing GmbH	In	Austria	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fidis leasing Polska Sp. Zo.o.	In	Poland	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fidis Nederland B.V.	In	Netherlands	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fidis Retail Financial Services Plc	In	Ireland	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fidis Retail IFIC SA	In	Portugal	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fidis Retail Portugal AdV S.A.	In	Portugal	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fidis Servizi Finanziari S.p.A.	In	Italy	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Finalia	In	Belgium	Full	51.0		51.0	

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group - Scope of consolidation	(a)	Country	Method 31/12/06	% control		% interest	
				31/12/06	31/12/05	31/12/06	31/12/05
Finaref AB		Sweden	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finaref AS		Norway	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finaref Benelux		Belgium	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finaref OY		Finland	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finaref SA		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finaref Securities AB		Sweden	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finconsum ESC S.A.		Spain	Equity	45.0	45.0	44.5	44.6
FL Auto S.N.C.	In	France	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
FL Location S.N.C.	In	France	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Inter-Factor Europa (Spain)		Spain	Full	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9
Jotex Finans AB		Sweden	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lukas Bank		Poland	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lukas S.A.		Poland	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Menafinance		France	Proportionate	50.0	50.0	49.5	49.5
Ribank		Netherlands	Full	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
Sedef		France	Full	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
Sofice S.A.	In	France	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Sofinco		France	Full	99.0	99.1	99.0	99.0
Tarcredit EFC S.A.	In	Spain	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Tarfin S.A.	In	Switzerland	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Targasys Stock	In	Spain	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Wafasalaf		Morocco	Equity	34.0	34.0	33.6	33.6
Lease finance companies							
Auxifip		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Climauto		France	Full	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.5
Crédit Agricole Leasing		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Credium (Formerly CP Leasing)		Czech Republic	Full	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
Etica		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Etica Bail		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europejski Fundusz Leasingowy (E.F.L.)		Poland	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FAL Fleet Services S.A.S.	In	France	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fiat Auto Contracts Ltd.	In	United Kingdom	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Fiat Auto Lease N.V.	In	Netherlands	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Finamur (Formerly Ucabail Immobilier)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finplus Renting S.A.	In	Spain	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Leasys Spa	In	Italy	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Leicer		Spain	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lixxbail		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lixxcourtage		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lixxcredit		France	Full	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
NVA (Négoce Valorisation des Actifs)		France	Full	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Savarent S.p.A.	In	Italy	Proportionate	50.0		49.5	
Slibail Energie		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slibail Immobilier	Out ^(d)	France	Full		100.0		100.0
Slibail Location Informatique (SLOI)	Out ^(d)	France	Full		100.0		100.0
Slibail Longue Durée (SLD)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slibail Murs	Out ^(d)	France	Full		100.0		100.0
Sofincar	Out ^(c)	France	Full		100.0		99.0

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group - Scope of consolidation	(a)	Country	Method 31/12/06	% control		% interest	
				31/12/06	31/12/05	31/12/06	31/12/05
Sofincot (formerly Sofinroute)	Out ^(c)	France	Full		100.0		99.0
Ucalease		France	Full	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.5
Unicomi	Out ^(d)	France	Full		100.0		100.0
Unifergie		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unimat		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Investment companies							
Argence Investissement S.A.S.		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nordic Consumer Finans		Denmark	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Insurance							
Arès		Ireland	Full	100.0	100.0	58.7	58.7
Eda		France	Full	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
Other							
Crédit LIFT (Formerly Réunionfinance)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
GEIE Argence Développement		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GEIE Argence Management		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sofinco Participations		France	Full	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
Sofinrec	Out ^(c)	France	Full		100.0		99.0
Valris		France	Full	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
ASSET MANAGEMENT							
Banks and financial institutions							
BFT (Banque Financement et Trésorerie)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BFT Gestion		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BGP Indosuez		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
C.A. Alternative Investment Products Group SGR		Italy	Proportionate	90.0	90.0	74.3	90.0
C.A. Asset Management España Holding		Spain	Full	100.0	100.0	98.0	98.0
C.A. Asset Management Hong Kong Ltd		Hong Kong	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
C.A. Asset Management Japan Ltd		Japan	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
C.A. Asset Management Ltd. (Formerly Premium)		United Kingdom	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
C.A. Asset Management Sgr Italie	Out ^(d)	Italy	Proportionate		100.0		98.1
C.A. Asset Management Singapore Ltd		Singapore	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
C.A. Asset Management Luxembourg		Luxembourg	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
C.A.A.M. Securities Company Japan KK		Japan	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
CA (Suisse) S.A.		Switzerland	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CA Luxembourg		Luxembourg	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CAAM		France	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
CAAM AI Holding (Formerly CA AIPG Holding)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
CAAM AI Inc. (Formerly CA AIPG Inc.)		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
CAAM AI Ltd. (Formerly C.A. Alternat. Invest. Prod. Gpe Ltd)		Bermuda	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
CAAM AI SAS (Formerly CA AIPG Sas)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
CAAM Capital Investors (Formerly CPR Private Equity)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
CAAM SGR S.p.A (Formerly Nextra Investment Management SGR SPA)		Italy	Proportionate	65.0	65.0	69.7	63.8
CACEIS Bank (Formerly CA Investor Services Bank)		France	Proportionate	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
CACEIS Bank España SA (Formerly Ixis Urquijo)	S ^(b)	Spain	Proportionate		50.0		25.5
CACEIS Bank Luxembourg (Formerly CA Invest. Services Banque Lux.)		Luxembourg	Proportionate	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group - Scope of consolidation	(a)	Country	Method 31/12/06	% control		% interest	
				31/12/06	31/12/05	31/12/06	31/12/05
CACEIS Corporate Trust (Formerly C.A Investor Services Corporate Trust)		France	Proportionate	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
CPR AM (Formerly CPR Productivity)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	98.4	98.4
Crédit Agricole Asset Management Group		France	Full	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
Crédit Foncier de Monaco		Monaco	Full	70.1	77.1	67.4	74.2
CREELIA		France	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
E.P.E.M. Inc		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
EEF (Euro Emetteur Finance)	Out ^(d)	France	Proportionate		50.0		50.0
Epsilon SGR S.p.A		Italy	Proportionate	93.8	93.8	65.3	59.8
Fastnet Belgium	In	Belgium	Proportionate	50.0		26.1	
Fastnet Ireland	In	Ireland	Proportionate	50.0		50.0	
Fastnet Netherlands	In	Netherlands	Proportionate	50.0		26.1	
Finanziaria Indosuez International Ltd		Switzerland	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Fund Channel		France	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
Gestion Privée Indosuez (G.PI)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ixis Investor Services	Out ^(d)	France	Proportionate		50.0		50.0
Nextra Alternative Investment SGR S.p.A		Italy	Proportionate	90.0	90.0	64.4	57.4
Nonghyup-CA		South Korea	Proportionate	40.0	40.0	39.3	39.3
Segespar Finance		France	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
Segespar Intermédiation		France	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
Sim Spa Selezione e Distribuzione		Italy	Proportionate	100.0	100.0	69.7	98.1
Investment companies							
Alternative Investment & Research Technologies LLC	In	USA	Full	100.0		98.0	
CACEIS SAS (Formerly Caceis)		France	Proportionate	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
CAI BP Holding		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CASAM		France	Full	100.0	100.0	98.0	98.0
CASAM Advisers LLC	In	USA	Full	100.0		98.0	
CASAM Americas LLC	In	USA	Full	100.0		98.0	
CASAM Cayman Ltd	In	USA	Full	100.0		98.0	
CASAM US Holding Inc.	In	USA	Full	100.0		98.0	
Lyra Capital LLC	In	USA	Full	100.0		98.0	
Lyra Partners LLC	In	USA	Full	100.0		98.0	
Space Holding (Ireland) Limited		Ireland	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Space Lux		Luxembourg	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Insurance							
Agence Gestion Assurances		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assurances Médicales de France		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BES Seguros	In	Portugal	Full	75.0		56.0	
BES Vida (Formerly Tranquilidade Vida)		Portugal	Full*	100.0	29.7	61.9	29.7
Colisée 2001		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Colisée Actions 1		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Colisée Actions France Europe		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Colisée Placements		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federval		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finaref Assurances		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finaref Insurance Limited		Ireland	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finaref Life Limited		Ireland	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group - Scope of consolidation	(a)	Country	Method 31/12/06	% control		% interest	
				31/12/06	31/12/05	31/12/06	31/12/05
Finaref Risques Divers		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finaref Vie		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD1	In	France	Full	100.0		100.0	
GRD10		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD11		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD12	In	France	Full	100.0		100.0	
GRD14		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD2		Japan	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD3		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD4		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD5		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD7		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRD8	In	France	Full	100.0		100.0	
GRD9	In	France	Full	100.0		100.0	
Immobilière Federpierre		France	Full	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.5
Les Assurances Fédérales IARD		France	Equity	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Médicale de France		France	Full	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7
Pacifica		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Predica		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Predica 2005 FCPR A	In	France	Full	100.0		100.0	
Predica 2006 FCPR A	In	France	Full	100.0		100.0	
PREDICAI EUROPE SA (Formerly Federlux)		Luxembourg	Full	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9
Prediquant		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Space Reinsurance Company Limited		Ireland	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tranquilidade	S ^(b)	Portugal	Equity		33.3		33.3
Vendôme Brokerage:	Out ^(d)	France	Full		100.0		100.0
Other							
ABF-AM SAS	Out ^(c)	France	Full		100.0		98.1
CAAM AI S Inc. (Formerly C.A. Alternat. Invest..Prod. Serv. Inc.)		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
CAAM Real Estate (Formerly CAAM Immobilier)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
CACEIS Fastnet (Formerly Fastnet France)		France	Full	93.0	86.8	57.4	61.2
CACEIS Fastnet Switzerland	In	Switzerland	Proportionate	50.0		50.0	
Fastnet Luxembourg		Luxembourg	Proportionate*	50.0	45.0	26.1	22.5
IAF	Out ^(d)	France	Proportionate		50.0		50.0
Ideam		France	Full	90.0	90.0	88.5	88.5
Investor Service House SA	In	Luxembourg	Proportionate	50.0		50.0	
Partinvest SA	In	Luxembourg	Proportionate	50.0		50.0	
Rivoli Vineuse 1 SAS	Out ^(c)	France	Full		100.0		98.1
SCI La Baume		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Systeia		France	Full	80.4	81.2	76.4	76.6
The Fastnet House SA	In	Luxembourg	Proportionate	50.0		50.0	
CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANKING							
Banks and financial institutions							
AI BK Saudi Al Fransi - BSF		Saudi Arabia	Equity	31.1	31.1	30.4	30.4
Altra Banque		France	Equity	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
CA (Suisse) Bahamas		Bahamas	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group - Scope of consolidation	(a)	Country	Method 31/12/06	% control		% interest	
				31/12/06	31/12/05	31/12/06	31/12/05
CAI Merchant Bank Asia Ltd		Singapore	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Cal FP (Holding)		United Kingdom	Full	100.0	50.0	100.0	75.0
Cal FP Bank		United Kingdom	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
Calyon Australia Ltd		Australia	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Bank Hungary Ltd		Hungary	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon North America Inc.		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Bank (Egypt)	Out ^(d)	Egypt	Full		75.0		73.3
Calyon Bank Ukraine		Ukraine	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Bank Czech Republic	Out ^(c)	Czech Republic	Full		100.0		97.8
Calyon Bank Polska S.A.		Poland	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Bank Slovakia A.S.		Slovakia	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Holding Italia Due SRL	Out ^(d)	Italy	Full		100.0		98.1
Calyon Leasing Corporation		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Rusbank S.A.		Russia	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon S.A.		France	Full	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8
Calyon Turk A.S.		Turkey	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.7
CLASI		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Cogenec		Monaco	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CPR BK	Out ^(c)	France	Full		100.0		97.8
Crédit Lyonnais Leasing Cpy Japan		Japan	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Fransabank France		France	Equity	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
LF Investments		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Stockbrokers							
Altura		Spain	Proportionate	50.0	50.0	34.2	48.9
CAI Cheuvreux		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CAI Cheuvreux España SA (Formerly ICSESA)		Spain	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CAIC International Ltd		United Kingdom	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CAIC Italia Sim Spa		Italy	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CAIC Nordic AB		Sweden	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CAIC North America Inc		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CAIC Securities Ltd		Hong Kong	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Financial		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Financial Hong Kong	In	Hong Kong	Full	100.0		97.8	
Calyon Financial Inc		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Financial Singapore		Singapore	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Securities Japan		Japan	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Groupe Cholet Dupont		France	Equity	33.4	33.4	32.7	32.7
Keytrade		Belgium	Equity	10.0	10.0	17.8	17.8
Lease finance companies							
Cardinalimmo		France	Full	49.6	49.6	48.5	48.5
Ergifrance		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Financière Immobilière Calyon		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Investment companies							
Banco Calyon Brasil		Brazil	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
BFC Holding	Out ^(c)	France	Full		99.6		97.1
CA Grands Crus		France	Full	100.0	100.0	80.0	80.0
Calyon Air Finance S.A.		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Capital Market Asia BV		Netherlands	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group - Scope of consolidation	(a)	Country	Method 31/12/06	% control		% interest	
				31/12/06	31/12/05	31/12/06	31/12/05
Calyon Capital Market International (CCMI)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Finance Guernesey		United Kingdom	Full	99.9	99.9	97.7	97.7
Calyon Financial Products		United Kingdom	Full	99.9	99.9	97.7	97.7
Calyon Global Banking		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Global Partners Inc.		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Investment Products Limited		Cayman Islands	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Investments (Formerly Crédit Lyonnais Capital Market plc)		United Kingdom	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon North America Holding		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Securities USA inc.		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Uruguay S.A.		Uruguay	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Capital Plus		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CLIFAP		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CLIM	Out ^(d)	France	Full		100.0		97.8
CLINFIM		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Compagnie Française de l'Asie (CFA)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole Capital Investissement	Out ^(d)	France	Full		100.0		100.0
Crédit Agricole Capital Investissement & Finance (CACIF) (Formerly CAPE Holding)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Lyonnais Capital Investissement		France	Full	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Crédit Lyonnais Group Management Ltd	Out ^(c)	United Kingdom	Full		100.0		97.8
Crédit Lyonnais Invest Ltd		United Kingdom	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Lyonnais Property Broadwalk	Out ^(c)	United Kingdom	Full		100.0		97.8
Crédit Lyonnais Rouse Limited	Out ^(c)	United Kingdom	Full		100.0		97.8
Crédit Lyonnais Securities Asia BV		Hong Kong	Full	97.8	73.2	76.0	71.6
Crédit Lyonnais Venture Capital		France	Full	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Doumer Finance SAS		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Doumer Philemon		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Ester Finance		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Fininvest		France	Full	98.3	98.3	96.1	96.1
Fletirec		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
I.P.F.O.		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
ICF Holdings		United Kingdom	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Indosuez Holding UK Ltd	Out ^(c)	United Kingdom	Full		100.0		97.8
Mescas		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Safec		Switzerland	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Other							
Alcor		Hong Kong	Full	99.1	98.3	75.1	87.5
Aylesbury (Formerly Interco)	In	Netherlands	Full	100.0		97.8	
Bletchley Investments Limited (Formerly JV Invesco)	In	Netherlands	Full	82.2		80.4	
CA Conseil Sa		Luxembourg	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CACI 1	In	France	Full	100.0		100.0	
CAI Derivatives Products PLC		Ireland	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CAI Preferred Funding		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.1
CAI Preferred Funding II		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.1
Calixis Finance		France	Full	89.8	89.8	87.8	87.8
Calyon Asia Shipfinance Service Ltd		Hong Kong	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Calyon Financial Canada	In	Canada	Full	100.0		97.8	

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group - Scope of consolidation	(a)	Country	Method 31/12/06	% control		% interest	
				31/12/06	31/12/05	31/12/06	31/12/05
CASAM Equity Quant		Ireland	Full	96.9	100.0	94.7	97.8
Casam Futures Euro		Ireland	Full	97.2	100.0	95.1	97.8
CASAM Systeia Event Driven		Ireland	Full	99.6	100.0	97.4	97.8
CASAM Systeia Global Macro		Ireland	Full	99.6	100.0	97.4	97.8
CASAM Systeia Linked Fund (Formerly Systeia Equity Linked Fund)	Out ^(c)	Ireland	Full		100.0		97.8
CASAM Systeia Pair Trading		Ireland	Full	99.6	100.0	97.3	97.8
Chauray		France	Proportionate	34.0	34.0	33.2	33.2
Cisa Sa		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole Egypte private equity (Formerly IDIA Participation)	In	France	Full	100.0		100.0	
Crédit Lyonnais L B 01		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DGAD International SARL	In	Luxembourg	Full	100.0		97.8	
ESF		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
European NPL S.A.	In	Luxembourg	Full	67.0		65.5	
FCC Masterace (Formerly FCC ESF)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Fonds ICF IIa	Out ^(c)	Cayman Islands	Full		100.0		97.8
Fonds ICF III	Out ^(c)	Cayman Islands	Full		100.0		97.8
IIF BV (Indosuez International Finance BV)		Netherlands	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Indosuez Holding SCA II		Luxembourg	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0
Indosuez Levante S.A.	In	Spain	Full	100.0		97.8	
Indosuez Management Luxembourg II		Luxembourg	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Indosuez Norte SL	In	Spain	Full	95.0		92.9	
Korea 21st century TR		South Korea	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
LSF Italian Finance Cpy SRL		Italy	Full	60.0	60.0	58.7	58.7
MACO	Out ^(c)	Cayman Islands	Proportionate		43.9		43.0
Merisma		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Mezzasia		Hong Kong	Full	100.0	100.0	86.9	84.7
Minerva S.R.L.	In	Italy	Full	90.0		88.0	
Sagrantino	In	Netherlands	Full	100.0		65.5	
SNC Doumer		France	Full	99.9	99.9	97.7	97.7
SNC Haussmann Anjou		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
UBAF		France	Proportionate	47.3	43.9	46.3	43.0
PROPRIETARY ASSET MANAGEMENT AND OTHER ACTIVITIES							
Crédit Agricole SA							
Crédit Agricole SA		France	Parent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Banks and financial institutions							
BFC Antilles Guyane		France	Full	100.0	100.0	94.8	94.8
CL Développement de la Corse		France	Full	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
CPR Billets		France	Equity	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
CPR Online		France	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Crédit Agricole S.A. Securities	Out ^(c)	Jersey	Full		99.9		99.9
Foncaris		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
G.F.E.R (Groupement de Financement des Ent. Régionales)		France	Full	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
G.P.F (Groupement des Provinces de France)		France	Full	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
GIE Attica		France	Equity	29.3	29.3	46.3	46.3
Sacam Consommation 1		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Crédit Agricole S.A. Group - Scope of consolidation	(a)	Country	Method 31/12/06	% control		% interest	
				31/12/06	31/12/05	31/12/06	31/12/05
Sacam Consommation 2		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sacam Consommation 3		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sofipaca	Out ^(c)	France	Equity		28.3		27.5
Investment companies							
CA Deveurope BV	Out ^(c)	Netherlands	Full		100.0		100.0
Crédit Agricole Bourse		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Private Equity		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Delfinances		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eurazeo		France	Equity	22.5	20.9	16.1	16.2
Partran	S ^(b)	Portugal	Equity		33.3		33.3
Insurance							
Hypersud		France	Proportionate	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.4
SOPAR		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other							
CA Brasil DTVM		Brazil	Full	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
CA Preferred Funding LLC		USA	Full	100.0	100.0	6.5	6.5
Cedicam		France	Full	50.0	50.0	62.4	62.4
CPR Compensation (CPRC)	Out ^(d)	France	Full		100.0		100.0
CPR Gestion (CPRG)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CPR Holding (CPRH)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CPR Investissement (INVT)		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Immobilier		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Crédit Agricole Immobilier Transaction	In	France	Full	100.0		100.0	
East Asia Sits Co Ltd	In	Japan	Full	100.0		98.1	
Finasic		France	Full	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.1
GIE Silca		France	Full	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.3
Litho Promotion	In	France	Full	100.0		100.0	
Parfin	Out ^(d)	France	Full		99.9		99.9
Progica		France	Equity	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
SCI Groupe Sofinco		France	Full	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
SCI Max Hymans		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI Pasteur 3		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SCI Quentyvel		France	Full	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
SCI Raspail		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Segespar Informatique Technique Services		France	Full	100.0	100.0	92.3	92.4
SIS (Société Immobilière de la Seine)		France	Full	72.9	72.9	79.7	79.7
UI Vavin 1		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unibiens		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Uni-Edition		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unimo		France	Full	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Included in (In) or excluded from (Out) scope of consolidation.

(b) Sold outside the group.

(c) Deconsolidated due to non-materiality or discontinuation of business.

(d) Merged with another consolidated entity.

(*) Change of consolidation method.

→ STATUTORY AUDITORS REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This is a free translation into English of the Statutory Auditors' report issued in the French language and is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking readers. The Statutory Auditors' report includes information specifically required by French law in all audit reports, whether qualified or not, and this is presented below the opinion on the consolidated financial statements. This information includes an explanatory paragraph discussing the auditors' assessments of certain significant accounting and auditing matters. These assessments were considered for the purpose of issuing an audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole and not to provide separate assurance on individual account captions or on information taken outside of the consolidated financial statements.

This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

For the year ended 31 December 2006

To the shareholders:

In compliance with the assignment entrusted to us by your Shareholders' Meeting, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Crédit Agricole S.A. for the year ending 31 December 2006.

The consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors. Our role is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

I - Opinion on the consolidated financial statements

We have conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets liabilities, financial position and results of the companies and entities included in the consolidated group in accordance with the IFRS standards as adopted in the European Union.

II - Justification of our assessments

In accordance with the requirements of article L. 823-9 of the Code de Commerce (French company law) relating to the justification of our assessments, we bring to your attention the following matters:

- as indicated in note 2 to the financial statements, the Group accounts for provisions on impaired loans to cover the risk of non-recoverable loans inherent to its business activities. We have reviewed the arrangements put in place by management to identify and evaluate these risks and to determine the amount of impairment provisions it considers necessary, and we have verified that these accounting estimates were based on documented methods that conform to the principles described in notes 1.1 and 2 to the consolidated financial statements;
- the Group uses internal models to assess the fair value of financial instruments that are not traded on organised exchanges. We have reviewed the procedures used by management to determine and control these models and the parameters used and whether they reflect the risks associated with such instruments, and we have verified that these accounting estimates were based on documented methods that conform to the principles described in notes 1.1 and 2 to the consolidated financial statements;
- as indicated in notes 1.1, 2 and 7.18 to the financial statements, the Group sets aside provisions to cover home ownership savings scheme imbalance risk. The method for calculating such provisions has been established in accordance with the terms set out in CNC Notice No. 2006-02 of 31 March 2006 on accounting for home ownership savings plans and accounts. We have carried out various tests to verify application of such calculation methods;

- as a customary part of the process of preparing financial statements, the Group's management has made a number of other accounting estimates as explained in note 2 to the financial statements, notably on the costs of pension provisions and future employee benefits, permanent decline in value of non-consolidated participating interests, provisions for operating risks, provisions for legal risks, impairment of goodwill and deferred taxes. We have reviewed the methods and assumptions used as described in notes 1.1 and 2 to the financial statements, assessed the resulting valuations and checked that the notes give appropriate information.

We assessed whether these estimates were reasonable.

Our assessments were made in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and therefore assisted us in reaching our unqualified opinion as expressed in the first part of this report.

III - Specific verification

In accordance with professional standards applicable in France, we have also verified the information given in the Group management report. We have no comments to report with respect to the fairness of their presentation and consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, 21 March 2007

The Statutory Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

ERNST & YOUNG et Autres

Gérard Hautefeuille

Valérie Meeus

→ PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006 – IN FRENCH GAAP – APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON 6 MARCH 2007

→ BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Notes	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Cash, money market and interbank items		54,817	41,689
Cash due from central banks and French postal system		1,056	106
Treasury bills and similar items	5, 5.1 & 5.2	3,726	3,466
Due from banks	3	50,035	38,117
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	3	209,230	190,378
Loans and advances to customers	4, 4.1 & 4.2	1,431	3,568
Other loans and advances to customers		1,418	3,505
Debit balances on customer current accounts		13	63
Securities portfolios		26,570	12,828
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	5, 5.1 & 5.2	22,435	9,058
Equities and other variable-income securities	5 & 5.1	4,135	3,770
Fixed assets		55,050	47,032
Participating interests and other long-term investments	6 to 6.2 & 8	11,625	11,684
Investments in non-consolidated companies	6 to 6.2 & 8	43,239	35,155
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	7 & 8	186	193
Treasury shares	9	293	518
Accruals, prepayments and sundry assets	9	25,145	20,716
Other assets		13,197	10,096
Accruals and prepayments		11,948	10,620
TOTAL ASSETS		372,536	316,729

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Notes	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Money market and interbank items		39,420	31,680
Due to central banks and current accounts with French postal system		3	1
Due to banks	11	39,417	31,679
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	11	18,142	15,259
Customer accounts	12, 12.1 & 12.2	167,539	168,921
Special savings schemes		160,922	161,205
Other liabilities		6,617	7,716
Debt securities in issue	13 & 13.1	76,533	38,955
Accruals, deferred income and sundry liabilities	14	20,668	17,474
Other liabilities		6,752	4,142
Accruals and deferred income		13,916	13,332
Provisions and subordinated debt		25,552	21,368
General reserves for risks and expenses	15, 15.1 to 15.3	1,588	1,744
Subordinated debt	17	23,964	19,624
Fund for general banking risks	16	734	697
Shareholders' equity (excl. FGFR)	18 & 19	23,948	22,375
Share capital		4,492	4,492
Share premiums		12,584	12,584
Reserves		2,738	2,615
Consolidated reserves		1,176	232
Regulated reserves and investment grants		1	1
Interim dividends paid to shareholders		-	-
Net income for the year		2,957	2,451
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		372,536	316,729

→ OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
GUARANTEES AND COMMITMENTS GIVEN	19,111	16,900
Financing commitments given	3,988	4,557
Banks and financial institutions	2,412	3,458
Crédit Agricole entities	1,572	1,084
Customers	4	15
Guarantees given	15,123	12,343
Banks and financial institutions	2,432	740
Crédit Agricole entities	62	34
Customers	12,629	11,569

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
GUARANTEES AND COMMITMENTS RECEIVED	5,000	8,265
Financing commitments received	4,344	8,219
Banks and financial institutions	433	8,110
Crédit Agricole entities	2,100	103
Other	1,811	6
Guarantees received	656	46
Banks and financial institutions	647	20
Crédit Agricole entities	2	11
Other	7	15

→ INCOME STATEMENT

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Notes	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Net interest and similar income	23 & 24	(643)	(586)
Income from variable-income securities	24	4,151	3,565
Net commission and fee income	25	(549)	(523)
Net income from financial transactions	26 & 27	94	261
Other net banking income		(69)	(95)
Net banking income		2,984	2,622
Operating expenses		(678)	(486)
Personnel costs	28.1 & 28.2	(391)	(243)
Other operating expenses	28.3	(274)	(230)
Depreciation and amortisation		(13)	(13)
Gross operating income		2,306	2,136
Risk-related costs	29	28	21
Net operating income		2,334	2,157
Net income (loss) on disposal of fixed assets	30	41	(34)
Pre-tax income on ordinary activities		2,375	2,123
Integration-related costs		-	(11)
Net extraordinary items	31	-	(666)
Corporate income tax	32	619	455
Net allocation to FGBR and regulated reserves		(37)	550
NET INCOME		2,957	2,451

Notes attached form integral part of balance sheets, off-balance sheet items and income statement.

→ NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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→ Note 1

Legal and financial background – Significant events in 2006

1.1 Legal and financial background

Crédit Agricole S.A. is a French “*société anonyme*” (limited-liability company) with share capital of €4,491,967,000 divided into 1,497,322,301 shares with par value of €3 each.

The share capital of Crédit Agricole S.A. is held as follows:

- SAS Rue La Boétie: 54.73%;
- free float (including employees): 44.26%.

In addition, Crédit Agricole S.A. owns 15,144,404 of its own shares, representing 1.01% of its share capital, following repurchases intended to cover stock option plans or following its agreement to provide liquidity for the shares on the stockmarket.

Crédit Agricole's Regional Banks are co-operative companies whose status and operating procedures are defined by laws and regulations codified in France's “*Code Monétaire et Financier*”.

Crédit Agricole S.A. co-ordinates their activities, makes advances to them through funds that they collect in its name, centralises their liquidity surpluses and exercises a statutory right of supervision over them in accordance with the Code Monétaire et Financier. This relationship is described in more detail in the following section: “1.2 Internal financing mechanisms”.

France's Banking Act of 24 January 1984, incorporated within the “*Code monétaire et financier*”, confirmed Crédit Agricole S.A.'s role as the group's central body. In this respect, Crédit Agricole S.A. represents the Regional Banks with respect to the “*Banque de France*”, the “*Comité des Etablissements de Crédit et des Entreprises d'Investissement*” and “*the Commission Bancaire*”.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s task is to ensure the cohesion and proper functioning of the network, as well as compliance with operating standards designed to guarantee its liquidity and solvency.

Crédit Agricole S.A. exercises administrative, technical and financial control over the Regional Banks' organisation and management. It guarantees the liquidity and solvency of both the Crédit Agricole network as a whole and of each of the affiliated credit institutions.

Accordingly, in 2001 Crédit Agricole S.A. set up a reserve for liquidity and solvency banking risks to enable it to fulfil its duties as central body. This fund was recognised as Fund for General Banking Risks (FGBR).

1.2 Crédit Agricole Internal financing mechanisms

Crédit Agricole has instituted a number of internal financing mechanisms specific to it.

REGIONAL BANKS' CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Each Regional Bank holds a current account with Crédit Agricole S.A., which records the movements of funds resulting from internal financial transactions within Crédit Agricole. This account may be in credit or debit, and is presented in the balance sheet under “Crédit Agricole internal transactions - Current accounts”.

TIME DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES

The Regional Banks collect savings funds (bonds, interest-bearing notes and related time accounts, home purchase saving accounts and plans, passbook accounts, 'PEP' popular savings plans, etc.) in the name of Crédit Agricole S.A. These funds are transferred to Crédit Agricole S.A. and included in its balance sheet. They then serve to finance advances made to the Regional Banks, enabling the latter to finance their medium and long-term lending.

A series of four internal financial reforms has been implemented. These reforms have resulted in Crédit Agricole S.A. transferring back to the Regional Banks a specific percentage of the funds collected by them (first 15%, then 25%, 33% and, with effect since 31 December 2001, 50%), via 'mirror advances'. The Regional Banks are free to use these mirror advances at their discretion.

Since 1 January 2004, the financial margins generated from funds collected and shared between the Regional Banks and Crédit Agricole S.A. have been determined by using replacement models and applying market rates.

Furthermore, 50% of credits falling within the financial relations between Crédit Agricole S.A. and Regional Banks may be refinanced in the form of advances negotiated at market rates with Crédit Agricole S.A.

There are also two other types of advance:

- **advances for subsidised loans** which serve to fund Government-subsidised loans. Under this mechanism, the French government pays Crédit Agricole S.A. a subsidy to bridge the gap between its cost of funds and the subsidised loan rate;
- **advances for other lending, which refinance 50% of non-subsidised loans.** Crédit Agricole S.A. makes these advances to the Regional Banks against documentary proof of their commitments, on condition that prior consent has been obtained before the loan is made. These advances are repaid as and when the loans are reimbursed.

Crédit Agricole S.A. may also make additional financing available to the Regional Banks at market rates.

TRANSFER OF REGIONAL BANKS' LIQUIDITY SURPLUSES

The Regional Banks may use their monetary deposits (sight and time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit) to finance their lending. Liquidity surpluses must be transferred to Crédit Agricole S.A., where they are booked as current or time accounts, under 'Crédit Agricole internal transactions'.

INVESTMENT OF THE REGIONAL BANKS' SURPLUS CAPITAL WITH CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

Surplus capital may be invested with Crédit Agricole S.A. in the form of 3- to 7-year instruments, which must match the characteristics of interbank money market transactions in all respects.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

The Regional Banks conduct their foreign currency transactions through Crédit Agricole S.A., which represents them with respect to the Banque de France.

SPECIAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Funds held in special savings accounts (passbook accounts, business passbook accounts, Codevi savings accounts, home purchase savings plans and accounts, PEP popular savings plans, and youth passbook accounts) are collected by the Regional Banks on behalf of Crédit Agricole S.A. They are centralised by Crédit Agricole S.A. and booked in its balance sheet as 'Customer accounts'.

MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM BONDS ISSUED BY CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.

These are placed mainly by the Regional Banks and booked by Crédit Agricole S.A. either as 'Debt securities in issue' or as 'Reserves and subordinated debt', depending on the type of security.

1.3 Significant events in 2006

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s acquisition of a 56% stake in Egyptian American Bank (EAB) on 22 February 2006. The combination of EAB's operations with those of Calyon Bank (Egypt) gave rise on 31 August 2006 to Crédit Agricole Egypt, in which Crédit Agricole S.A. owns a 46% stake.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s successful takeover bid for Emporiki Bank of Greece S.A. (Emporiki) in early August. At 31 December 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A. owned 67% of Emporiki.

Acquisition of 100% of Index Bank (JSC IndexBank HBV) in Ukraine, finalised on 31 August 2006.

Transactions giving Crédit Agricole S.A. majority control of ESFG (Espirito Santo Financial Group) bancassurance subsidiaries in Portugal, completed on 27 June 2006.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s acquisition of the 29% it did not already own in Serbian bank Meridian Bank A.D. in the second quarter of 2006.

→ Note 2

Accounting principles and policies

Crédit Agricole S.A. prepares its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards applicable to banks in France.

The presentation of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s financial statements complies with the provisions of CRB regulation 91-01, amended by CRC regulation 2000-03 concerning the preparation of the individual annual financial statements of companies within the jurisdiction of the French Banking and Financial Regulations Committee, which itself was amended by regulations 2004-16 and 2005-04 issued by the CRC (French accounting regulations committee).

The following changes have been made in accounting methods and the presentation of the financial statements in relation to last year:

- Crédit Agricole S.A. has since 1 January 2006 applied CRC regulation 2005-04 of 3 November 2005. The terms "reserves" relating to assets and "general reserves for risks and expenses" relating to liabilities, along with the related additions and releases on the income statement, have been replaced by the notions of "impairment" and "reserves";

- Crédit Agricole S.A. has since 1 January 2006 applied CNC opinion 2006-02 of 31 March 2006 relating to the recognition of home-purchase savings accounts and plans. Crédit Agricole S.A. anticipated this opinion, relating to the way in which reserves are booked, applying its expected terms in 2005. As a result, the only change resulting from the opinion in 2006 relates to disclosures in the notes (see note 2.6 below);
- Crédit Agricole S.A. has since 1 January 2006 applied CNC opinion 2006-05 relating to the recognition of the alternative minimum tax. This opinion relates to the accounting consequences of the decision to make the alternative minimum tax no longer deductible from income tax. It becomes a charge deductible from taxable profit based on the amount paid in 2006. As a result, this charge is now recognised in the "taxes other than on income or payroll-related" item;
- Crédit Agricole S.A. did not make any financial collateral arrangement with a right of re-use in 2006. As a result, it did not have to apply CNC opinion 2006-10 of 30 June 2006 relating to the recognition of assets provided as collateral under these agreements.

2.1 Loans and financing commitments

Amounts due from banks, Crédit Agricole group entities and customers are governed by CRC regulation 2002-03 of 12 December 2002, amended by CRC regulation 2005-03, concerning the accounting treatment of credit risks at companies within the jurisdiction of the French Banking and Financial Regulations Committee. These amounts are broken down by their initial term or the nature of the advance: between demand loans and term loans for banks; current accounts, time accounts and term loans for Crédit Agricole's internal transactions; commercial loans, other advances and current accounts for customers. In accordance with regulations, the customers item includes transactions with financial customers.

Subordinated loans and repurchase agreements (represented by certificates or securities) are included under the various categories of loans and advances according to counterparty type (interbank, Crédit Agricole, customers).

Accrued interest is recognised in the balance sheet under the appropriate category of loans and advances and booked to the income statement as interest and similar income.

Financing commitments recognised off-balance-sheet represent irrevocable commitments to advance cash and guarantee commitments that have not given rise to funds movements.

Advances made by Crédit Agricole S.A. to the Regional Banks do not represent a direct risk for Crédit Agricole S.A. with respect to the corresponding primary loans made by the Regional Banks. They do, however, represent a potential indirect risk with respect to the financial strength of the Regional Banks. No impairment has been recognised on these advances.

The implementation of CRC regulation 2002-03 relating to the accounting treatment of credit risk has prompted Crédit Agricole S.A. to recognise loans showing a risk of arrears in accordance with the following rules:

DOUBTFUL LOANS:

Loans and advances of all kinds, even those which are guaranteed, are classified as doubtful if they carry an identified credit risk on an individual basis arising from one of the following events:

- the loan or advance is at least three months in arrears (six months for mortgage loans and property leases and nine months for loans to local authorities, to take account of their specific characteristics);
- the borrower's financial position is such that an identified risk exists regardless of whether the loan or advance is in arrears;
- the bank and borrower are in legal proceedings.

Overdrafts are classified as doubtful loans at the latest after stated limits (in the case of personal customers) or limits resulting from de jure or de facto agreements between the merchant and the bank (in the case of other customers) have been constantly exceeded for three months.

When a loan is recorded as doubtful, all other loans or commitments relating to that borrower are also recorded in their entirety as doubtful debts, whether or not they are collateralised.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group makes the following distinction between doubtful and bad debts:

- doubtful debts:
All doubtful loans and advances which do not fall into the bad debt category are classified as doubtful debts;
- bad debts:
Bad debts are those for which the prospects of recovery are highly impaired and which are likely to be written off in time.
Contractual interest is no longer recognised after the loan has been transferred to bad debts.

Crédit Agricole S.A. also defines restructured loans as loans to counterparties in financial difficulties, such that the bank alters their initial characteristics (term, interest rate etc.) to allow counterparties to honour the repayment schedule. As a result, Crédit Agricole S.A. has decided to exclude the following from restructured loans:

- loans whose characteristics have been renegotiated on a commercial basis with counterparties not showing any solvency problems;
- loans whose repayment schedule has been altered due to the application of an option or contractual clause initially included in the contract (e.g. payment holiday and extension of the loan term).

IMPAIRMENT RESULTING FROM INDIVIDUALLY ASSESSED CREDIT RISK

Once a loan is classified as doubtful, an impairment charge is deducted from the asset in an amount equal to the probable loss. Probable losses in respect of off-balance sheet items are covered by reserves on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group books impairment charges for all foreseeable losses in respect of bad and doubtful debts, at present value.

Foreseeable losses in respect of portfolios of small loans with similar characteristics may be estimated on a statistical basis rather than being individually assessed.

TREATMENT OF DISCOUNTS AND IMPAIRMENT:

Discounts in respect of restructured loans and impairment charges against doubtful debts are recognised in profit or loss under risk-related costs. For restructured loans classified as performing, the discount is amortised to profit or loss in net interest income over the life of the loan. For restructured loans classified as doubtful and all non-restructured doubtful loans, impairment charges and reversals are recognised in risk-related costs and any increase in the carrying amount of the loan arising from an impairment reversal or discount amortisation over time is recognised in net income, in accordance with the option allowed by CRC regulation 2005-03.

IMPAIRMENT RESULTING FROM CREDIT RISK NOT INDIVIDUALLY ALLOCATED TO LOANS

The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group also books reserves on the liabilities side of the balance sheet to cover customer risks that are not individually allocated to loans, such as sector reserves. These reserves are designed to cover identified risks for which there is a statistical or historical probability of partial non-recovery against loans classified as performing or not individually impaired.

2.2 Subsidised loans

Crédit Agricole distributes loans with reduced interest rates set by the government to the agricultural sector. The government pays Crédit Agricole S.A. the difference between the cost of resources borrowed by Crédit Agricole S.A. and the interest rate on medium- or long-terms set by the government.

Advance subsidies received from the government during the year and the balance of subsidies corresponding to the difference between the advance subsidies received and the estimated amount of subsidies receivable with respect to the period are recorded under “Interest and similar income”.

The subsidy system is periodically reviewed by the government.

New calculation methods have removed the time lag between the cost of resources used to calculate subsidies and the interest expense relating to these resources actually recorded in the accounts. This time lag previously gave rise to a “subsidies receivable” asset item, and the residual amount of this item is being gradually taken to profit and loss.

Since 1 January 1990, other banks have been able to distribute subsidised loans. The competitive subsidy is now equal, throughout the term of the subsidised loan, to the difference between the winning bid rate and the interest rate paid by the borrower.

2.3 Securities portfolios

Crédit Agricole S.A. applies French Bank Regulation Committee (CRBF) Regulation 90-01, amended by CRC regulations 2000-02 and 2005-01 concerning:

- french and foreign securities;
- treasury bonds;
- negotiable debt instruments issued in France and financial instruments of the same type issued outside France;
- negotiable promissory notes.

These securities are presented in the financial statements according to their asset class: public-sector securities (Treasury bills and similar), bonds and other fixed-income securities (negotiable debt instruments and money market instruments), equity shares and other variable-income securities. They are classified in portfolios defined by regulations (trading, available-for-sale, held-

to-maturity, portfolio, other long-term securities, investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies).

Crédit Agricole S.A. also applies CRC regulation 2002-03 on determining credit risk and reserves on fixed-income securities.

2.3.1 TRADING SECURITIES

Trading securities are securities that were originally:

- bought with the intention of selling them in the near future, or sold with the intention of repurchasing them in the near future;
- or held by the bank as a result of its market-making activity. The classification of these securities as trading securities depends on the effective turnover of the securities and significant trading volume taking into account market opportunities.

These securities must be tradeable on an active market and market prices must represent real transactions taking place regularly in the market in normal competitive conditions.

Trading securities also include:

- securities bought or sold as part of specialist management of the trading portfolio, including forward financial instruments, securities or other financial instruments that are managed together and on which there is an indication of recent short-term profit taking;
- securities on which there is a commitment to sell as part of an arbitrage transaction on an organised market for financial instruments or similar.

Trading securities may not be reclassified into another category, and are presented and measured as trading securities until they leave the balance sheet through being sold, fully redeemed or written off.

Trading securities are recognised on the date they are purchased in the amount of their purchase price, excluding transaction expenses and including accrued interest.

Liabilities relating to securities sold short are recognised on the liabilities side of the seller's balance sheet in the amount of the selling price excluding transaction expenses.

At each period-end, securities are measured at the most recent market price. The overall balance of differences resulting from price changes is taken to profit and loss.

2.3.2. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

This category consists of securities that do not fall into any other category.

Available-for-sale securities are recorded at purchase price, excluding transaction expenses.

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s portfolio of available-for-sale securities consists mostly of bonds denominated in euros and foreign currencies and mutual fund units.

Bonds and other fixed-income securities:

Bonds are recorded excluding accrued interest, and interest accrued but not yet due is recorded separately under: “Interest and similar income from bonds and other fixed-income securities”.

The difference between the purchase price and the redemption price is spread over the residual life of the security.

Equities and other variable-income securities:

Equities are recognised on the balance sheet at their purchase price excluding transaction expenses. Dividends are recorded as income under: “Income from variable-income securities”.

Income from mutual funds is recognised when received in the same item.

Current value is equal to the market price.

At period end, if the current value of an item or a homogeneous set of securities (calculated from market prices on the balance sheet date, for example) is lower than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recorded. Potential gains are not recognised.

Impairment charges and reversals and disposal gains or losses on available-for-sale securities are recorded under “Net gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities I” on the income statement.

Impairment intended to take into account counterparty risk and recognised under risk-related costs is booked on fixed-income securities as follows:

- in the case of listed securities, impairment is based on market value, which intrinsically reflects credit risk. However, if Crédit Agricole S.A. has specific information on the issuer’s financial position that is not reflected in market value, specific impairment is recorded;
- in the case of unlisted securities, impairment is recorded in the same way as on loans and advances to customers based on identified probable losses (note 2.1 Loans and financing commitments – impairment resulting from individually assessed credit risk).

Sales of securities are deemed to take place on a first-in first-out basis.

Repurchases of own shares

Own shares repurchased by Crédit Agricole S.A., including shares and stock options held to cover stock option plans, are recorded on the balance sheet in the securities portfolios, equities and other variable-income securities (own-shares) category.

Impairment is recorded if the current value is lower than the purchase price.

2.3.3 PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

Portfolio activity, as defined by CRC regulation 2000-02, consists of investing, on a regular basis, part of a company’s assets in a securities portfolio with the aim of securing a capital gain in the medium term, with no intention of investing business on a long term basis and taking an active part in its management.

Securities can only be included in this category if the activity is carried out to a significant extent and on an ongoing basis within a structured framework and gives the reporting entity a recurring return mainly in the form of capital gains on disposal.

In principle, the category includes only variable-income securities.

These securities are valued individually.

They are recognised on the balance sheet at the lower of cost or use value, which is determined on the basis of the issuer’s general outlook and the time horizon for holding the securities.

For listed companies, use value is the closing price.

Impairment charges and reversals and disposal gains or losses on these securities are recorded under “Net gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities”.

2.3.4 HELD-TO-MATURITY SECURITIES

Held-to-maturity securities are fixed-income securities with a fixed maturity date that have been acquired or transferred to this category with the manifest intention of holding them until maturity.

This category only includes securities for which Crédit Agricole S.A. has the necessary financial capacity to continue holding them until maturity and that are not subject to any legal or other constraint that could threaten its plan to hold them until maturity.

These securities are recorded excluding accrued interest on the purchase date.

The difference between the purchase price and the redemption price is spread over the residual life of the security.

Impairment is not booked for held-to-maturity securities if their market value falls below cost. On the other hand, if the impairment arises from a risk relating specifically to the issuer of the security, impairment is recorded in accordance with CRC regulation 2002-03 on credit risk.

2.3.5 OTHER LONG-TERM SECURITIES

Other long-term securities consist of securities held with the intention of promoting long-term business relations by creating a special relationship with the issuer, but with no influence on the issuer’s management due to the small percentage of voting rights held.

These securities are valued individually.

They are recognised on the balance sheet at the lower of cost or use value. Use Value represents the price the reporting entity would be prepared to pay to acquire these securities if it had to buy them due to any targets it had set.

Use value may be estimated on the basis of various factors such as the issuer’s profitability and prospective profitability, its shareholders’ equity, the economic environment and the average share price in the preceding months.

Impairment charges and reversals and disposal gains or losses on these securities are recorded under “Net gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets”.

2.3.6 EQUITY SECURITIES

This category comprises securities the long-term ownership of which is judged beneficial to the reporting entity, in particular because it allows the reporting entity to exercise influence or control over the issuer.

When entering the balance sheet, equity securities are recorded at cost (purchase price excluding transaction expenses or transfer value).

Subsequently, their value in use is measured, and they are recorded on the balance sheet at the lower of cost or value in use. Depreciation is recorded if required after a case-by-case analysis taking into account the security's price or mathematical value, any unrealised capital gains and the prospects of the investee.

Impairment charges and reversals and disposal gains or losses on these securities are recorded under “Net gain/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets”.

2.3.7 SECURITIES SOLD UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Securities sold under repurchase agreements continue to be recorded on the balance sheet. The amount received is recorded as a liability.

Securities bought under repurchase agreements are not recorded on the balance sheet, but the amount paid, representing the receivable from the seller, is recorded as an asset on the balance sheet.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are subject to the accounting principles corresponding to the portfolio from which they originate.

2.3.8 MARKET PRICE

The market price at which the various categories of securities are valued is determined as follows:

- securities traded on an active market are valued at the latest price;
- if the market on which the security is traded is not or no longer considered active or if the security is unlisted, Crédit Agricole S.A. determines the likely value at which the security concerned would be traded using valuation techniques. Firstly, these techniques take into account recent transactions carried out in normal competition conditions. If required, Crédit Agricole S.A. uses valuation techniques commonly used by market participants to price these securities, when it has been demonstrated that these techniques provide reliable estimates of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

2.3.9 RECORDING DATES

Crédit Agricole S.A. records securities classified as held-to-maturity securities on the settlement date. Other securities, regardless of type or classification, are recorded on the trade date.

2.4 Demand and term deposits

Amounts due to banks, Crédit Agricole entities and customers are presented in the financial statements according to their initial terms or the nature of the deposit: demand and term deposits for banks; current accounts, time accounts and term loans for Crédit Agricole's internal transactions; special savings accounts and other deposits for customers (including financial customers).

Repurchase transactions represented by certificates or securities are included in these categories depending on the type of counterparty.

Accrued interest on these deposits is recognised under accrued interest and taken to profit and loss.

2.5 Debt securities in issue

Debt securities in issue are presented according to their form: interest bearing notes, interbank and other negotiable debt securities and bonds, excluding subordinated securities, which are classified in the “Provision and subordinated debt” liability item.

Interest accrued but not yet due is recognised under accrued interest and taken to profit and loss.

Issue or redemption premiums on bonds are amortised over the maturity period of each bond issue. The corresponding charge is recorded under: “Interest and similar charges on bonds and other fixed-income securities”.

Crédit Agricole S.A. also amortises borrowing expenses in its financial statements.

Financial service fees paid to the Regional Banks are recognised as expenses under “Net commission and fee income”.

2.6 Reserves

Crédit Agricole S.A. applies CRC regulation 2000-06 on liabilities relating to the recognition and measurement of reserves falling under this regulation's scope.

Reserves include reserves relating to financing commitments, pension and early retirement liabilities, litigation and various risks.

They also include country risk reserves. All of these risks are assessed on a quarterly basis.

Country risk reserves are booked after an analysis of transaction types, commitment terms, commitment types (receivables, securities, market products) and the country situation.

Crédit Agricole S.A. partially hedges reserves on foreign-currency-denominated receivables by buying foreign currency, to limit the impact of changes in exchange rates on reserve levels.

The reserve for home-purchase savings plan imbalance risk is designed to cover the Group's obligations in the event of unfavourable movements in home-purchase savings schemes. These obligations are: i) to pay a fixed rate of interest on the savings contract from inception for an undefined period of time, and ii) to grant a loan to the saver at a rate fixed at inception of the contract. The reserve is calculated for each generation of home purchase savings plan and for all home-purchase savings accounts, with no netting of obligations between generations.

The amount of these obligations is calculated taking account of the following factors:

- saver behaviour, as well as an estimate of the amount and term of the loans that will be granted in the future. These estimates are based on historical observations over a long period;
- the yield curve for market rates and reasonably foreseeable trends.

This reserve is calculated in accordance with the CNC's work on the recognition of home-purchase savings accounts and plans, covered by CNC opinion 2006-02.

2.7 Fund for general banking risks

In accordance with the fourth European directive, CRBF regulation 90-02 of 23 February 1990 and Commission Bancaire instruction 90-01 of 1 April 1990 relating to shareholders' equity, this fund is maintained by Crédit Agricole S.A., at the discretion of its management, to meet any charges or risks relating to banking operations but whose incidence is not certain.

Reserves are released to cover any incidence of these risks during a given period.

At 31 December 2006, the fund for general banking risks corresponded with the fund for liquidity and solvency banking risks, which is intended to enable Crédit Agricole S.A. to discharge its duties as central body of Crédit Agricole.

2.8 Transactions on financial instruments

Hedging and market transactions on forward interest-rate, foreign-exchange or equity instruments are recorded in accordance with CRBF regulations 88-02 and 90-15 as amended. Commitments relating to these transactions are recorded off-balance sheet in the amount of the nominal value of the agreements.

Gains or losses relating to these transactions are recorded on the basis of the type of instrument and the strategy used:

HEDGING TRANSACTIONS

Gains or losses realised on hedging transactions are taken to profit and loss symmetrically with the recognition of income and expenses on the hedged item and under the same accounting heading.

Income and expenses relating to forward financial instruments used for hedging and managing Crédit Agricole S.A.'s overall interest-rate risk are recorded under: "Net income from financial transactions". Unrealised gains and losses are not recorded.

MARKET TRANSACTIONS

Instruments traded on an organised market or similar, or included in a trading portfolio within the meaning of CRBF regulation 90-15 as amended, are valued at their market value on the balance-sheet date.

Gains or losses (realised or unrealised) are taken to profit and loss under the headings corresponding with the type of transaction: "Profit or loss on trading portfolio transactions – Profit or loss on transactions involving trading securities and forward financial instruments" and "Net income from financial transactions".

Gains or losses on instruments traded in illiquid markets or constituting isolated open positions are taken to profit and loss on settlement or on a prorata temporis basis, depending on the type of instrument. On the balance sheet date, reserves are booked for any unrealised losses.

2.9 Foreign-currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency forward foreign-exchange agreements included in off-balance sheet commitments, that correspond to hedging transactions are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

Capital funds allocated to branches, fixed assets in offices abroad and available-for-sale, held-to-maturity and equity securities in foreign currencies bought with euros are translated into euros on the transaction date. Only foreign exchange gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are taken to profit and loss.

However, a reserve may be booked if there is an other-than-temporary deterioration in the exchange rate affecting Crédit Agricole S.A.'s foreign equity interests.

Expenses paid and income received are recorded at the exchange rate on the transaction date. Income and expenses accrued but not yet paid are translated at the closing exchange rate.

At each balance sheet date, forward foreign exchange transactions are measured at the relevant forward exchange rate. Gains or losses are taken to profit and loss under: "Profit/(loss) trading – Profit or loss on currency transactions and similar financial instruments".

2.10 Foreign branches

Branches keep separate accounts that comply with the accounting rules in force in the countries in which they are based.

At each closing date, branches' balance sheets and income statements are adjusted according to French accounting rules, translated into euros and integrated with the accounts of their head office after the elimination of intra-group transactions.

The rules for translation into euros are as follows:

- balance sheet items other than capital funds are translated at the closing exchange rate;
- Capital funds are translated at the exchange rate in force when they were recorded;
- income and expenses are translated at the period's average exchange rate.

Gains or losses resulting from this translation are recorded on the balance sheet under "Other assets and liabilities".

2.11 Recognition and depreciation of fixed assets

Crédit Agricole S.A. applies CRC regulation 2002-10 of 12 December 2002 relating to the depreciation and impairment of assets.

As a result, Crédit Agricole S.A. applies component accounting for all of its property, plant and equipment. In accordance with this regulation, the depreciable base takes account of the potential residual value of assets.

Land is stated at cost.

Buildings and equipment are stated at price cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment reserves.

Purchased software is stated at purchase cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment reserves.

Proprietary software is stated at production cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment reserves.

Fixed assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

The following components and depreciation periods have been adopted by Crédit Agricole S.A. following the application of the transitional measures on component accounting for fixed assets. These depreciation periods are adjusted according to the type of asset and its location.

Component	Depreciation period
Land	Not depreciable
Structural works	30 to 80 years
Non-structural works	8 to 40 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 25 years
Fixtures and fittings	5 to 15 years
Computer equipment	4 to 7 years (accelerated or straight-line)
Specialist equipment	4 to 5 years (accelerated or straight-line)

Based on available information on the value of its fixed assets, Crédit Agricole S.A. has concluded that impairment testing would not lead to any change in the depreciable base at 31 December 2006.

2.12 Revaluation

The statutory revaluation in 1978 did not have any impact on Crédit Agricole S.A.'s financial statements.

2.13 Retirement and early retirement benefits - defined benefit plans

As of 1 January 2004, Crédit Agricole S.A. has applied CNC recommendation 2003-R.01 of 1 April 2003 relating to the recognition and valuation of commitments relating to pensions and similar benefits.

In accordance with this recommendation, Crédit Agricole S.A. sets aside reserves to cover its liabilities for retirement and similar benefits falling within the category of defined-benefit plans.

A reserve for retirement benefits is booked under "Reserves" on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. This amount of this reserve is equal to Crédit Agricole S.A.'s liabilities to employees in service at period-end, governed by the new Crédit Agricole S.A. collective agreement that came into effect on 1 January 2005.

A reserve to cover the cost of early retirement commitments is also taken under the same "Reserves" heading. This reserve covers the discounted additional cost of the agreement of 1 October 1993 extended on 28 June 1995, and the agreement of 1 July 1997 extended on 25 November 1999. These agreements enable Crédit Agricole S.A. staff aged 54 and over to take early retirement.

Lastly, Crédit Agricole S.A. is liable to pay supplementary pension benefits. A reserve is calculated on the basis of the company's actuarial liability and booked under "Reserves".

In accordance with the recommendation, these commitments are stated on the basis of actuarial, financial and demographic assumptions, and in accordance with the projected unit credit method. Under this method, for each year of service, a charge is booked in an amount corresponding to the employee's vested

benefits for the period. The charge is calculated based on the discounted future benefit.

Since actuarial gains and losses are taken immediately to profit and loss, the amount of the reserve is equal to:

- the present value of the obligation to provide the defined benefits as of the balance sheet date, calculated in accordance with the actuarial method advised by the recommendation;
- less the fair value of any assets allocated to covering these commitments, which may be represented by an eligible insurance policy. In the event that 100% of the obligation is fully covered by such a policy, the fair value of the policy is deemed to be the value of the corresponding obligation, i.e. the amount of the corresponding actuarial liability.

2.14 Pension schemes – defined contribution plans

French employers contribute to a variety of compulsory pension plans. Plan assets are managed by independent organisations and the contributing companies have no legal or implicit obligation to pay additional contributions if the funds do not have sufficient assets to cover all benefits corresponding to services rendered by employees during the year and during prior years. Consequently, Crédit Agricole S.A. has no liabilities in this respect other than its ongoing contributions.

2.15 Stock options and share subscriptions proposed to employees as part of the Employee Share Ownership Plan

STOCK OPTION PLANS

Stock options granted to certain categories of staff are recorded when exercised. Exercise gives rise to either an issue of shares, recorded in accordance with requirements relating to capital increases, or the transfer to employees of shares held as treasury stock, previously purchased by Crédit Agricole S.A. and recognised in accordance with the terms set out in the “Repurchases of own shares” section.

SHARE SUBSCRIPTIONS AS PART OF THE EMPLOYEE SHARE OWNERSHIP PLAN

Share subscriptions offered to employees as part of the Employee Share Ownership Plan, with a maximum discount of 20%, do not involve a vesting period but are subject to a 5-year lock-up period. These share subscriptions are recognised in accordance with requirements relating to capital increases.

2.16 Employee profit-sharing and incentive plans

Employee profit-sharing is recognised in the income statement in the year in which the employees' rights are earned.

Incentive plans are covered by the 24 June 2005 agreement, amended on 22 June 2006.

The cost of employee profit-sharing and incentive plans is included in “Personnel costs”.

2.17 Extraordinary income and expenses

These comprise income and expenses that are exceptional in nature and relate to transactions that do not form part of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s ordinary activities.

2.18 Tax

Crédit Agricole S.A. has had a tax consolidation mechanism since 1990. At 31 December 2006, 156 subsidiaries were signatories to a tax consolidation agreement with Crédit Agricole S.A. Under this agreement, each company that is part of the tax consolidation mechanism recognises in its accounts the tax that it would have had to pay in the absence of the mechanism.

2.19 Off-balance sheet commitments

As indicated in Note 1 (Legal and financial background), Crédit Agricole S.A. is Crédit Agricole's central body and as such is subject to the obligations specified by the French Banking Act. The commitments made in this respect are stated off-balance sheet. The same is true of commitments made by the Regional Banks in accordance with the agreement signed in 1988, under which they guarantee the solvency and liquidity of the central body.

Reported off-balance sheet items do not mention commitments on forward financial instruments or foreign exchange transactions. Similarly, they do not include commitments received concerning Treasury bonds, similar securities and other securities pledged as collateral.

However, these items are detailed in the notes to the financial statements.

→ Note 3

Due from banks and from Crédit Agricole: analysis by residual maturity

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006							31/12/2005
	Under 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total value	Accrued interest	Total	Total
Banks								
Loans and advances	24,745	5,942	10,766	2,208	43,661	206	43,867	35,079
demand	15,350				15,350	19	15,369	13,425
time	9,395	5,942	10,766	2,208	28,311	187	28,498	21,654
Subordinated debt	311		534	5,403	6,248	18	6,266	3,150
Impairment					(98)		(98)	(112)
NET BOOK VALUE	25,056	5,942	11,300	7,611	49,811	224	50,035	38,117
Crédit Agricole internal transactions								
Current accounts					3,686	8	3,694	4,281
Time loans and advances ⁽¹⁾	29,917	45,022	68,815	61,118	204,872	664	205,536	186,097
NET BOOK VALUE	29,917	45,022	68,815	61,118	208,558	672	209,230	190,378

(1) O/w subordinated debt of €46 million at 31 December 2006 against €110 million at 31 December 2005.

→ Note 4

Due from customers - analysis by residual maturity

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006					31/12/2005		
	Under 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total value	Accrued interest	Total	Total
Other loans	123	225	614	462	1,424	36	1,460	3,572
Current accounts in debit					13		13	63
TOTAL	123	225	614	462	1,437	36	1,473	3,635
Impairment					(42)		(42)	(67)
NET BOOK VALUE	123	225	614	462	1,395	36	1,431	3,568

4.1 Due from customers: geographical analysis

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
France (including overseas departments and territories)	1,317	3,529
Other European Union countries	116	10
Rest of Europe	4	-
North America	-	12
GROSS	1,437	3,551
Accrued interest	36	84
Impairment	(42)	(67)
NET BOOK VALUE	1,431	3,568

4.2 Due from customers: analysis by customer type

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006			31/12/2005		
	Outstanding gross	Outstanding doubtful	Impairment	Outstanding gross	Outstanding doubtful	Impairment
Individuals	226	-		246	-	
Financial institutions	173	-		709	-	
Corporate customers	1,030	36	35	2,579	49	(43)
Local authorities ⁽¹⁾	8	5	4	17	14	(14)
GROSS	1,437	41	39	3,551	63	(57)
Accrued interest	36			84		
Impairment	(42)			(67)		
NET BOOK VALUE	1,431	41	39	3,568	63	(57)

(1) Bad debts in connection with SAFER.

→ Note 5

Trading, available-for sale, held-to-maturity and equity portfolio securities

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006					31/12/2005
	Trading	Available-for-sale	Equity portfolio	Held-to-maturity	Total	Total
Treasury bills and similar securities						
Gross	1,262	2,422			3,684	3,399
Residual net premium		122			122	61
Residual net discount		(12)			(12)	(2)
Accrued interest		68			68	83
Impairment		(26)			(26)	(16)
NET BOOK VALUE	1,262	2,464			3,726	3,466
Bonds and other fixed-income securities⁽¹⁾	5,030	6,787		10,527	22,344	8,929
Issued by public bodies	779	332			1,111	1,395
Other issuers	4,251	6,455		10,527	21,233	7,534
Residual net premium		3			3	4
Residual net discount		(2)			(2)	(1)
Accrued interest		80		22	102	138
Impairment		(11)			(11)	(9)
NET BOOK VALUE	5,030	6,856		10,549	22,435	9,058
Equities and other variable-income securities	20	3,119	1,001		4,140	3,794
Accrued interest						7
Impairment		(5)			(5)	(31)
NET BOOK VALUE	20	3,114	1,001		4,135	3,770
Estimated value	6,312	12,689	1,436	10,548	30,985	16,682

(1) O/w €2,091 million of subordinated debt at 31 December 2006.

5.1 Breakdown of listed and unlisted securities between fixed-income and variable-income securities

	31/12/2006				31/12/2005			
	Treasury bills and similar securities	Bonds and other fixed-income securities	Equities and other variable-income securities	Total	Treasury bills and similar securities	Bonds and other fixed-income securities	Equities and other variable-income securities	Total
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>								
Listed securities	3,339	2,227	968	6,534	2,559	4,119	50	6,728
Unlisted securities	345	20,117	3,172 ⁽¹⁾	23,634	840	4,810	3,744	9,394
Accrued interest	68	102	-	170	83	138	7	228
Impairment	(26)	(11)	(5)	(42)	(16)	(9)	(31)	(56)
NET BOOK VALUE	3,726	22,435	4,135	30,296	3,466	9,058	3,770	16,294

(1) Breakdown of mutual fund shares at 31 December 2006:

- French mutual funds: €2,351 million of which €1,874 million in (pure) capitalisation funds and €477 million in capitalisation and/or distribution funds;
- Foreign mutual funds: €290 million.

Breakdown of mutual funds by type at 31 December 2006:

	Book value	Cash-in value
Money market funds	976	999
Bond funds	632	678
Equity funds	137	179
Other funds	896	993
TOTAL	2,641	2,849

5.2 Treasury bills, bonds and other fixed-income securities - analysis by residual maturity

	31/12/2006							31/12/2005
	Under 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total amount	Accrued interest	Total	Total
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>								
Treasury bills and similar securities								
Gross			425	3,259	3,684	68	3,752	3,482
Impairment					(26)		(26)	(16)
NET BOOK VALUE		0	425	3,259	3,658	68	3,726	3,466
Bonds and other fixed-income securities								
Gross	14,788	3,030	1,316	3,210	22,344	102	22,446	9,067
Impairment					(11)		(11)	(9)
NET BOOK VALUE	14,788	3,030	1,316	3,210	22,333	102	22,435	9,058

→ Note 6

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

		(in millions of local currency units)			(in millions of euros)		(in millions of euros)				
		Share capital	Retained earnings and other reserves	Percentage ownership	Book value of investments		Loans and advances outstanding granted by Crédit Agricole S.A.	Guarantees and other commitments given by par Crédit Agricole S.A.	Revenues for the year ended 31/12/2006	Net income for the year ended 31/12/2006	Dividends Received by Crédit Agricole S.A. during the year
Company name and address	Currency	31/12/2006	31/12/2006	31/12/2006	Gross	Net					
INVESTMENTS WHOSE BOOK VALUE EXCEEDS 1% OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.'S SHARE CAPITAL					31,207	30,867	1,137	1,483			
1. BANKING SUBSIDIARIES (MORE THAN 50% OWNED)											
BANCO BISEL Bartolome Mire 602 2000 Rosario SANTA FE (Argentina)	Ars	N.A.	N.A.	100.0	237	-			N.A.	N.A.	
CA PREFERRED FUNDING LLC C/O Calyon 666 Third Avenue NY 10017 (USA)	Usd	2,889 ⁽¹⁾	15 ⁽¹⁾	67.0	99	99			158 ⁽¹⁾	165 ⁽¹⁾	
CALYON 9, quai du Président Paul Doumer 92400 COURBEVOIE	Euros	3,436	4,960	95.3	10,145	10,145	306	1,172	4,175	1,531	1,477
CL DE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA CORSE Avenue Napoléon III 20193 AJACCIO	Euros	99 ⁽¹⁾	-	99.8	99	25			-	-	
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE ASSET MANAGEMENT GROUP 90, boulevard Pasteur - Immeuble Cotentin 75015 PARIS CEDEX	Euros	16	1,159	94.3	3,112	3,112	64		543	469	387
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE LEASING (UCABAIL) 1-3, rue du Passeur de Boulogne 92861 ISSY-LES-MOULINEAUX	Euros	92	250 ⁽¹⁾	100.0	334	334	340		28 ⁽¹⁾	15 ⁽¹⁾	23
CRÉDIT DU MAROC 48-58, boulevard Mohamed V CASABLANCA (Morocco)	Mad	834 ⁽³⁾	1,033 ⁽³⁾	52.6	115	115			73 ⁽³⁾	15 ⁽³⁾	7
LCL 18, rue de la République 69002 LYON	Euros	1,844	580	94.8	10,818	10,818	400		7,415	1,193	579
CRÉDIT URUGUAY BANCO SA 25 de Mayo 552 MONTEVIDEO (Uruguay)	Uyu	617 ⁽²⁾	136 ⁽²⁾	100.0	49	30			7 ⁽²⁾	6 ⁽²⁾	3
EMPORIKI BANK 11 Sophocleous Street GR 10235 ATHENS (Greece)	Euros	728 ⁽²⁾	334 ⁽²⁾	67.0	2,191	2,191			355 ⁽²⁾	92 ⁽²⁾	
EUROFACTOR 1-3, rue du Passeur de Boulogne 92861 ISSY-LES-MOULINEAUX	Euros	41	295	100.0	436	436		105	169	40	30
FINAREF AB (FINAREF AB Group) Box 932 - SE - 501 10 BORAS (Sweden)	Sek	25 ⁽³⁾	169 ⁽³⁾	100.0	273	263			26.9 ⁽³⁾	9 ⁽³⁾	20
FINAREF S.A. 6, rue Émile Moreau 59100 ROUBAIX	Euros	14	213 ⁽¹⁾	100.0	2,284	2,284	27	38	599 ⁽¹⁾	168 ⁽¹⁾	184

			(in millions of local currency units)		(in millions of euros)				(in millions of euros)			
				Share capital	Retained earnings and other reserves	Percentage ownership	Book value of investments	Loans and advances outstanding granted by Crédit Agricole S.A.	Guarantees and other commitments given by par Crédit Agricole S.A.	Revenues for the year ended 31/12/2006	Net income for the year ended 31/12/2006	Dividends Received by Crédit Agricole S.A. during the year
Company name and address		Currency	31/12/2006	31/12/2006	31/12/2006	Gross	Net					
FONCARIS	91/93, boulevard Pasteur 75015 PARIS	Euros	225	122 ⁽¹⁾	100.0	320	320		55	29 ⁽¹⁾	20 ⁽¹⁾	19
INDEX BANK HVB	42/4 Pushkinska Street, KYIV 01004 (Ukraine)	Uah	181 ⁽¹⁾	38 ⁽¹⁾	100.0	203	203		112	51 ⁽¹⁾	2 ⁽¹⁾	
LUKAS S.A.	Pl. Orlat LWOWSKICH 1, 53 605 WROCLAW (Poland)	Pln	0,5 ⁽²⁾	201 ⁽²⁾	75.2	386	386			-	-	
MERIDIAN BANK CA GROUP	Futoski put 42-44 21000 Novi Sad (Republic of Serbia)	Csd	2,376 ⁽²⁾	667 ⁽²⁾	90.0	107	107			25 ⁽²⁾	2 ⁽²⁾	1
2° BANKING ASSOCIATES (10-50% OWNED)						10,838	10,838	32,986	0	15,506		
BANCA INTESA Spa	Piazza Paolo Ferrari 10, 20121 MILANO (Italy)	Euros	3,613 ⁽²⁾	11,750 ⁽²⁾	16.8	3,269	3,269			12,185 ⁽²⁾	2,173 ⁽²⁾	243
BES	Avenida de Libertade 195 - 1250 LISBONNE (Portugal)	Euros	2,500	1,902	10.8	502	502			2,817	421	9
C.R.H	35, rue de la Boétie 75008 PARIS	Euros	130	3 ⁽¹⁾	36.6	49	49			2 ⁽¹⁾	1	0
RB ALPES PROVENCE	Esplanade des Lices 13642 ARLES	Euros	114	791	25.0	210	210	1,047		391	94	6
RB ALSACE VOSGES	1, place de la Gare BP 440 67008 STRASBOURG CEDEX	Euros	48	588	25.0	131	131	435		225	57	4
RB ANJOU ET MAINE	40, rue Prémartine 72000 LE MANS	Euros	211	1,068	25.0	234	234	1,220		401	92	6
RB AQUITAINE	304, boulevard du Président Wilson 33076 BORDEAUX CEDEX	Euros	151	1,739	25.0	310	310	950		502	158	12
RB ATLANTIQUE VENDEE	Route de Paris 44949 NANTES CEDEX	Euros	113	900	25.1	196	196	1,407		391	85	6
RB BRIE PICARDIE	500, rue Saint Fuscien 80095 AMIENS	Euros	161	795	25.0	213	213	1,062		367	79	8
RB CENTRE EST	1, rue Pierre de Truchis de Lays 69541 CHAMPAGNE AU MONT D'OR	Euros	191	1,629	25.0	323	323	1,282		665	211	13
RB CENTRE FRANCE	3, avenue de la Libération 63045 CLERMONT FERRAND CEDEX 9	Euros	146	1,573	25.0	318	318	1,176		480	148	10

		(in millions of local currency units)			(in millions of euros)		(in millions of euros)					
			Share capital	Retained earnings and other reserves	Percentage ownership	Book value of investments		Loans and advances outstanding granted by Crédit Agricole S.A.	Guarantees and other commitments given by par Crédit Agricole S.A.	Revenues for the year ended 31/12/2006	Net income for the year ended 31/12/2006	Dividends Received by Crédit Agricole S.A. during the year
Company name and address		Currency	31/12/2006	31/12/2006	31/12/2006	Gross	Net					
RB CENTRE LOIRE	8, allée des collèges 18920 BOURGES CEDEX	Euros	65	880	25.0	182	182	1,103		362	82	6
RB CENTRE OUEST	29, boulevard de Vanteaux BP 509 87044 LIMOGES CEDEX	Euros	58	429	25.0	89	89	449		174	40	2
RB CHAMPAGNE BOURGOGNE	269, faubourg Croncels 10000 TROYES	Euros	112	574	25.0	114	114	897		304	66	5
RB CHARENTE MARITIME - DEUX SEVRES	12, boulevard Guillet-Maillet 17100 SAINTES	Euros	53	615	25.0	130	130	865		300	74	4
RB CHARENTE PERIGORD	rue d'Epagnac BP21 16800 SOYAUX	Euros	96	330	25.0	77	77	457		216	51	3
RB COTE D'ARMOR	La Croix Tual 22440 PLOUFRAGAN	Euros	92	496	25.0	118	118	712		205	56	3
RB DE NORMANDIE	Avenue de Paris 50000 SAINT-LÔ	Euros	131	956	25.0	205	205	1,165		395	91	6
RB DES SAVOIE	PAE Les Glaisins 4, av du Pré Félin 74985 ANNECY CEDEX 09	Euros	188	605	25.0	152	152	1,206		419	106	6
RB FINISTERE	7, route du Loch 29555 QUIMPER CEDEX 9	Euros	100	586	25.0	135	135	893		250	43	4
RB FRANCHE COMTE	11, avenue Élisée Cusenier 25084 BESANÇON CEDEX 9	Euros	78	475	25.0	109	109	828		253	61	4
RB GARD	408, chemin du Mas de Cheylon 30000 NÎMES	Euros	97	305	25.0	77	77	468		217	49	3
RB ILLE ET VILAINE	19, rue du Pré Perché BP 2025X 35040 RENNES CEDEX	Euros	92	549	25.0	122	122	896		227	56	4
RB LOIRE HAUTE-LOIRE	94, rue Bergson 42000 SAINT ETIENNE	Euros	31	634	25.0	131	131	656		236	59	4
RB LORRAINE	56, 58, avenue André Malraux 54017 METZ CEDEX	Euros	32	560	25.0	115	115	685		271	76	5
RB MIDI	Avenue du Montpelleret Maurin 34977 LATTES CEDEX	Euros	99	770	25.0	162	162	925		371	91	6

		(in millions of local currency units)			(in millions of euros)		(in millions of euros)					
			Share capital	Retained earnings and other reserves	Percentage ownership	Book value of investments		Loans and advances outstanding granted by Crédit Agricole S.A.	Guarantees and other commitments given by par Crédit Agricole S.A.	Revenues for the year ended 31/12/2006	Net income for the year ended 31/12/2006	Dividends Received by Crédit Agricole S.A. during the year
Company name and address		Currency	31/12/2006	31/12/2006	31/12/2006	Gross	Net					
RB MORBIHAN	Avenue de Kéranguen 56956 VANNES CEDEX 9	Euros	83	410	25.0	92	92	746		218	53	4
RB NORD DE FRANCE	27 à 33, Grand Place 62009 ARRAS CEDEX	Euros	171	1,543	25.5	378	378	1,566		551	175	12
RB NORD MIDI PYRENEES	53, rue Gustave Larroumet BP 29 46021 CAHORS CEDEX	Euros	125	845	25.0	181	181	1,087		417	103	7
RB NORD-EST	25, rue Libergier 51100 REIMS	Euros	220	1,311	25.0	252	252	970		465	116	7
RB NORMANDIE SEINE	Cité de l'agriculture BP 800 76230 BOIS GUILLAUME CEDEX	Euros	92	706	25.0	162	162	968		300	86	4
RB OISE	18, rue d'Allonne 60000 BEAUVAIS	Euros	114	505	25.0	178	178	529		168	52	4
RB PARIS ET ILE DE FRANCE	26, quai de la Rapée 75012 PARIS	Euros	115	1,949	25.0	488	488	1,485		835	263	19
RB PROVENCE COTE D'AZUR	Avenue Paul Arène les Négadis 83002 DRAGUIGNAN	Euros	83	820	25.0	166	166	643		418	95	5
RB PYRENEES GASCOGNE	11, boulevard Pt Kennedy BP 329 65003 TARBES CEDEX	Euros	59	686	25.0	139	139	703		314	92	5
RB REUNION	Parc Jean de Cambiaire 97462 SAINT DENIS CEDEX	Euros	48	328	25.0	73	73	388		152	35	2
RB SUD MEDITERRANEE	30, rue Pierre Bretonneau 66000 PERPIGNAN	Euros	28	353	25.0	66	66	338		161	43	3
RB SUD RHONE ALPES	15-17, rue Paul Claudel BP 67 38041 GRENOBLE CEDEX 09	Euros	71	697	25.0	138	138	951		352	93	6
RB TOULOUSE ET MIDI TOULOUSAIN	6-7, place Jeanne d'Arc 31000 TOULOUSE	Euros	75	465	25.0	110	110	620		221	50	3
RB TOURAINE ET POITOU	18, rue Salvador Allende 86000 POITIERS	Euros	100	701	25.0	168	168	683		283	70	5
RB VAL DE FRANCE	rue I.J. PHILIPPE 41913 BLOIS CEDEX 9	Euros	43	511	25.0	104	104	525		213	52	3

		(in millions of local currency units)			(in millions of euros)		(in millions of euros)					
			Share capital	Retained earnings and other reserves	Percentage ownership	Book value of investments		Loans and advances outstanding granted by Crédit Agricole S.A.	Guarantees and other commitments given by par Crédit Agricole S.A.	Revenues for the year ended 31/12/2006	Net income for the year ended 31/12/2006	Dividends Received by Crédit Agricole S.A. during the year
Company name and address		Currency	31/12/2006	31/12/2006	31/12/2006	Gross	Net					
CREDIT AGRICOLE EGYPT SAE	4/6 Hassan Sabry Street, Zamalek LE CAIRE (Égypt)	Egp	1,148 ⁽²⁾	239 ⁽²⁾	46.3	255	255			119 ⁽²⁾	-	13
CREDIT LOGEMENT	50, boulevard Sébastopol 75003 PARIS	Euros	1,254	65 ⁽¹⁾	16.5	215	215	0		233 ⁽¹⁾	61 ⁽¹⁾	9
3° OTHER SUBSIDIARIES (MORE THAN 50% OWNED)						11,019	10,881	800	6,233			
CA BOURSE	91/93, boulevard Pasteur 75015 PARIS	Euros	44	467 ⁽¹⁾	99.5	262	262			11 ⁽¹⁾	9 ⁽¹⁾	-
CREDIT AGRICOLE CAPITAL INVESTISSEMENT & FINANCE	100, boulevard du Montparnasse La Coupole 75014 PARIS	Euros	540	219 ⁽¹⁾	100.0	909	909			1 ⁽¹⁾	39 ⁽¹⁾	36
CREDIT AGRICOLE IMMOBILIER	91/93, boulevard Pasteur 75015 PARIS	Euros	40	12	100.0	171	61			21	10	6
DELFINANCES	91/93, boulevard Pasteur 75015 PARIS	Euros	151	28	100.0	171	171			26	28	31
EFL SERVICE S.A.	Pl. Oriat LWOWSKICH 1, 53 605 WROCLAW (Poland)	Pln	276 ⁽²⁾	440 ⁽²⁾	100.0	355	355		50	83 ⁽²⁾	13 ⁽²⁾	18
FIRECA	91/93, boulevard Pasteur 75015 PARIS	Euros	152	(49) ⁽¹⁾	51.0	78	51			1 ⁽¹⁾	(4) ⁽¹⁾	
GIE SILCA	91/93, boulevard Pasteur 75015 PARIS	Euros	80	-	80.0	64	64			263 ⁽¹⁾	-	-
IUB HOLDING	91/93, boulevard Pasteur 75015 PARIS	Euros	57	-	100.0	57	57			-	-	-
PACIFICA	91/93, boulevard Pasteur 75015 PARIS	Euros	151	64	70.4	132	132		0	1,206	45	42
PREDICA	50-56, rue de la Procession 75015 PARIS	Euros	895	3,481 ⁽¹⁾	100.0	6,034	6,034		6,183	18,318 ⁽¹⁾	476 ⁽¹⁾	394
SACAM (SACAM I, 2, 3, SOFINCO)	91/93, boulevard Pasteur 75015 PARIS	Euros	1,649	1,257	100.0	2,655	2,655	800	500	1,816	325	180

		(in millions of local currency units)			(in millions of euros)		(in millions of euros)					
			Share capital	Retained earnings and other reserves	Percentage ownership	Book value of investments		Loans and advances outstanding granted by Crédit Agricole S.A.	Guarantees and other commitments given by par Crédit Agricole S.A.	Revenues for the year ended 31/12/2006	Net income for the year ended 31/12/2006	Dividends Received by Crédit Agricole S.A. during the year
Company name and address		Currency	31/12/2006	31/12/2006	31/12/2006	Gross	Net					
SEFA	91/93, boulevard Pasteur 75015 PARIS	Euros	57	-	100.0	57	57			2 ⁽¹⁾	1 ⁽¹⁾	2
SOPAR	91/93, boulevard Pasteur 75015 PARIS	Euros	43	13	100.0	75	75			19	20	11
4° OTHER INVESTMENTS (10-50% OWNED)						1,651	1,651	0	107			
BES VIDA	Avenida de Libertade n° 230 - 1250 - 148 LISBONNE (Portugal)	Euros	250 ⁽³⁾	43 ⁽³⁾	50.0	475	475			996 ⁽³⁾	47 ⁽³⁾	
BESPAR	Rua São Bernardo n° 62, 1200 - 826 LISBONNE (Portugal)	Euros	683	205	22.9	272	272			64	540	30
CACEIS (Formerly CAIS Holding)	1-3, place Valhubert 75013 PARIS	Euros	300	204 ⁽¹⁾	50.0	372	372		107	5 ⁽¹⁾	(2) ⁽¹⁾	-
EURAZEO	3, rue Jacques Bingen 75017 PARIS	Euros	151	2,321	16.1	465	465			239 ⁽¹⁾	435 ⁽¹⁾	55
SCI SOCIETE IMMOBILIERE DE LA SEINE	91/93, boulevard Pasteur 75015 PARIS	Euros	129	-	45.5	67	67			5 ⁽¹⁾	5 ⁽¹⁾	2
5 °OTHER INVESTMENTS (BOOK VALUE LESS THAN 1% OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A.'S SHARE CAPITAL)						486	401	1,139	4,162			
Banking subsidiaries						23	23	1,075	249			
Banking associates						130	124					
Other subsidiaries						179	126	64	3 913			
Other associates						154	128					
TOTAL SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES						55,201	54,638	36,062	12,485			
Advances and accrued income						234	227					
NET BOOK BALUE						55,436	54,865	36,062	12,485			

(1) Amounts at 31 December 2005.

(2) Amounts at 30 September 2006.

(3) Amounts at 31 June 2006.

6.1 Estimated value of investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006		31/12/2005	
	Net book value	Estimated value	Net book value	Estimated value
Investments in associated companies				
Unlisted	41,266		35,670	
Listed	2,433			
Advances	93		77	
Accrued interest				
Impairment	(553)		(592)	
Subtotal	43,239	47,399	35,155	35,445
Investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries				
Unlisted	6,705		6,688	
Listed	4,797		4,940	
Advances	139		181	
Accrued interest	2		4	
Impairment	(19)		(130)	
Subtotal	11,624	15,908	11,683	12,701
Other long-term securities				
Unlisted	1		1	
Listed				
Advances				
Accrued interest				
Impairment				
Subtotal	1	1	1	1
TOTAL GROSS VALUE				
Unlisted	47,972		42,359	
Listed	7,230		4,940	
TOTAL	54,864	63,308	46,839	48,147

Estimated values are determined based on the fair value of the securities. They include advances and accrued interest.

6.2 Transactions with consolidated subsidiaries and associated companies

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006
AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE	36,062
Banks and credit institutions	35,998
Customers	64
Bonds and other fixed income securities	
AMOUNTS DUE	2,121
Banks and credit institutions	1,982
Customers	139
Debt represented by a security and subordinated debt	
COMMITMENTS GIVEN	14,281
Financing commitments given to banks	1,796
Financing commitments given to customers	
Guarantees given to banks	2,282
Guarantees given to customers	10,203
Securities acquired with repurchase options	
Other commitments given	

→ Note 7

Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006			31/12/2005
	Gross value	Deprec. & Amort.	Net value	Net value
Property, plant & equipment				
used in operations	301	(151)	150	186
other	37	(6)	31	4
Intangible assets	24	(19)	5	3
NET BOOK VALUE	362	(176)	186	193

→ Note 8

Movements in non-current assets

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2005	Increases (Acquisitions)	Decreases (Disposals) (Due date)	Other Movements	31/12/2006
Non-current assets					
Investments in associated companies					
Gross	35,670	8,514	(499)	14	43,699
Advances	77	33	(17)		93
Impairment	(592)	(421)	511	(51)	(553)
Investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries					
Gross	11,628	289	(414)	(1)	11,502
Advances	181	1	(43)		139
Impairment	(130)	(34)	94	51	(19)
Other long-term securities					
Gross	1				1
Advances					
Impairment					
Accrued income	4		(2)		2
NET BOOK VALUE	46,839	8,382	(370)	13	54,864
Intangible assets	3	3		(1)	5
Gross	21	4		(1)	24
Amortisation	(18)	(1)			(19)
Property, plant & equipment	190	25	(33)	(1)	181
Gross	337	37	(35)	(1)	338
Amortisation	(147)	(12)	2		(157)
NET BOOK VALUE	193	28	(33)	(2)	186

→ Note 9

Treasury shares, sundry accounts and prepaid expenses

TREASURY SHARES

At 31 December 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A. held 15,144,404 treasury shares classified as available-for-sale securities with a value of €259,303,201.73 and as trading securities with a value of €34,352,598.96. The market value at 31 December 2006 was €31.86 per share.

OTHER ASSETS, SUNDRY ACCOUNTS AND PREPAID EXPENSES

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Other assets⁽¹⁾	13,197	10,096
Financial options bought	740	445
Miscellaneous debtors	10,773	7,418
Codevi bonds	1,684	2,233
Prepaid expenses	11,948	10,620
Items in course of transmission to other banks	3,887	4,159
Adjustment accounts	8	222
Unrealised losses and deferred gains on financial futures and options	549	626
Accrued interest on financial futures and options commitments	6,595	4,783
Other accrued income and prepaid expenses	739	645
Bond issue premiums and discounts	169	185
Other	1	-
NET BOOK VALUE	25,145	20,716

(1) Amounts shown are net of impairment and included accrued interest.

→ Note 10

Impairment

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2005	Increases (Charges)	Decreases (Write-backs)	Other movements	31/12/2006
Interbank items	112	14	(17)	(11)	98
Customer items	67	0	(26)	1	42
Securities	56	109	(122)	(1)	42
Non-current assets	722	455	(605)		572
TOTAL IMPAIRMENT DEDUCTED FROM ASSETS	957	578	(770)	(11)	754

→ Note 11

Due to banks and to Crédit Agricole: analysis by residual maturity

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006							31/12/2005
	Under 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total value	Accrued interest	Total	Total
Banks								
Deposits	22,717	2,339	4,222	2,694	31,972	161	32,133	24,765
demand	11,880				11,880	6	11,886	9,694
time	10,837	2,339	4,222	2,694	20,092	155	20,247	15,071
Pledged securities			4,211	2,600	6,811	166	6,977	6,914
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	307				307	-	307	-
NET BOOK VALUE	23,024	2,339	8,433	5,294	39,090	327	39,417	31,679
Crédit Agricole internal transactions								
Current accounts					7,539	24	7,563	4,588
Time accounts and deposits	1,502	1,699	4,558	2,627	10,386	193	10,579	10,671
NET BOOK VALUE	1,502	1,699	4,558	2,627	17,925	217	18,142	15,259

→ Note 12

Customer accounts: analysis by residual maturity

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006							31/12/2005
	Under 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total value	Accrued interest	Total	Total
Current accounts in credit					1,013	1	1,014	347
Special savings accounts	117,263	22,300	14,724	6,635	160,922		160,922	161,205
demand	77,441				77,441	-	77,441	69,991
time	39,822	22,300	14,724	6,635	83,481	-	83,481	91,214
Other accounts	1,001	732	1,641	1,848	5,222	332	5,554	7,072
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	49				49	-	49	297
NET BOOK VALUE	118,313	23,032	16,365	8,483	167,206	333	167,539	168,921

12.1 Customer accounts: geographical analysis

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
France (including overseas departments and territories)	166,926	167,996
Other European Union countries	10	35
Rest of Europe	249	450
Supranational organisations	21	39
GROSS	167,206	168,520
Accrued interest	333	401
NET BOOK VALUE	167,539	168,921

12.2 Customer accounts: analysis by customer type

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Individuals	165,632	166,589
Financial institutions	436	620
Corporates	925	336
Local authorities	190	953
Other	23	22
GROSS	167,206	168,520
Accrued interest	333	401
NET BOOK VALUE	167,539	168,921

→ Note 13

Debts represented by a security: analysis by residual maturity

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006							31/12/2005
	Under 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total value	Accrued interest	Total	Total
Negotiable debt securities	24,639	8,683	3,049	422	36,793	476	37,269	23,190
Bonds	860	5,370	23,536	9,080	38,846	418	39,264	15,765
NET BOOK VALUE	25,499	14,053	26,585	9,502	75,639	894	76,533	38,955

13.1 Bonds

(in millions of euros)	Outstanding at 31/12/2006	Outstanding by maturity date at 31/12/2006			Outstanding at 31/12/2005
		Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
Euro	33,494	5,704	19,115	8,675	15,460
Fixed-rate	16,339	637	7,512	8,190	11,516
Floating rate	17,155	5,067	11,603	485	3,944
USD	1,839	23	1,667	149	42
Fixed-rate	320	23	186	111	-
Floating rate	1,519	-	1,481	38	42
CHF - Fixed-rate	485	174	62	249	-
CAD - Fixed-rate	458	-	458	0	-
GBP	2,562	328	2,234	-	-
Fixed-rate	998	328	670	-	-
Floating rate	1,564	-	1,564	-	-
JPY - Fixed-rate	8	-	-	8	-
GROSS	38,846	6,229	23,536	9,081	15,502
Fixed-rate	18,608	1,162	8,888	8,558	11,516
Floating rate	20,238	5,067	14,648	523	3,986
Accrued interest	418				263
TOTAL	39,264	6,229	23,536	9,081	15,765

→ Note 14

Other liabilities, sundry accounts and unearned income

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Other liabilities⁽¹⁾	6,752	4,142
Liabilities relating to stock lending transactions	29	33
Miscellaneous creditors	6,684	4,067
Payments on securities in process	39	42
Sundry accounts and unearned income	13,916	13,332
Items in course of transmission to other banks	4,377	5,672
Adjustment accounts	901	203
Unrealised losses and deferred gains on financial futures	170	193
Accrued expenses on commitments on financial futures	5,933	4,510
Other accrued expenses and unearned income	2,535	2,752
Other sundry accounts	-	2
NET BOOK VALUE	20,668	17,474

(1) Amounts include accrued interest.

→ Note 15

General reserves for risks and expenses

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2005	Increases (Charges)	Decreases (Write-backs)	Other movements	31/12/2006
Retirement and early retirement benefits	153	46	(35)	34	198
Financing commitment execution risks	18	1	(12)	1	8
Country risks	33	19	(22)		30
Euro-related costs	0		0		0
Credit risk and sector risk	92	4	(28)	(24)	44
Modernisation of information systems and restructuring	28		(15)	(11)	2
Income tax ⁽¹⁾	262	81	(131)	1	213
Litigation and liability guarantees	169	10	(18)	5	166
Equity investments (negative net worth)	10	16	(10)		16
Internal charges on home purchase savings accounts	47		(12)		35
Risks on home purchase savings contracts	688		(290)		398
Other risks and charges	244	275	(56)	15	478
NET BOOK VALUE	1,744	452	(629)	21	1,588

(1) This item includes tax due under the tax consolidation arrangement.

15.1 Deposits collected under home purchase savings schemes during the savings period

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/06	31/12/05
Home purchase savings plans	62,687	69,292
Under 4 years old	5,718	25,845
Between 4 and 10 years old	29,945	8,714
Over 10 years old	27,024	34,733
Home purchase savings accounts	13,536	13,939
TOTAL DEPOSITS COLLECTED UNDER HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS SCHEMES	76,223	83,231

15.2 Provisions against home purchase savings schemes

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/06	31/12/05
Home purchase savings plans	258	563
Under 4 years old	1	75
Between 4 and 10 years old	49	7
Over 10 years old	208	481
Home purchase savings accounts	140	125
TOTAL PROVISIONS AGAINST HOME PURCHASE SAVINGS SCHEMES	398	688

15.3 Liabilities to employees: post-employment benefits defined benefit plans

31/12/2006

CHANGE IN ACTUARIAL LIABILITY

Actuarial liability at 1 January	153
Service cost over the period	13
Discounting effect	6
Employee contributions	-
Plan revision/curtailment/settlement	-
Acquisitions, divestments (change in scope of consolidation)	-
Early retirement allowances	-
Benefits paid	(18)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	44
Actuarial liability at 31 December	198

BREAKDOWN OF CHARGE RECOGNISED IN INCOME STATEMENT

Service cost over the period	13
Discounting effect	6
Expected rate of return on plan assets over the period	(3)
Amortisation of past service cost	46
Other gains or losses	-
Net charge recognised in income statement	62

CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS

Fair value of assets/reimbursement rights at 1 January	79
Expected rate of return on plan assets	3
Actuarial gains or losses on plan assets	(3)
Employer contributions	49
Employee contributions	-
Plan revision/curtailment/settlement	-
Acquisitions, divestments (change in scope of consolidation)	-
Early retirement allowances	-
Benefits paid	(15)
Fair value of assets/reimbursement rights at 31 December	113

CHANGE IN PROVISION

(Provisions)/assets at 1 January	(74)
Employer contributions	49
Acquisitions, divestments (change in scope of consolidation)	-
Direct payments made by employer	2
Net charge recognised in income statement	(62)
(Provisions)/ assets at 31 December	(85)

→ Note 16

Fund for general banking risks

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Liquidity and solvency banking risks	734	697
NET BOOK VALUE	734	697

→ Note 17

Subordinated debt and participating securities: analysis by residual maturity

<i>(in millions of euros by currency of issue)</i>	31/12/2006					31/12/2005
	Under 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Total
Fixed-term subordinated debt			1,379	10,462	11,841	11,256
Euro			1,379	8,272	9,651	9,277
Dollar				2,190	2,190	1,979
Perpetual subordinated debt					11,751	8,063
GROSS			1,379	10,462	23,592	19,319
Accrued interest					372	305
TOTAL			1,379	10,462	23,964	19,624

Subordination clauses on fixed-term subordinated notes:

In the event of the issuer's liquidation, these notes will be redeemed at par, and only after all other secured and unsecured creditors, but before any participating notes issued by the bank.

→ **Note 18****Change in shareholders' equity**

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Share capital	Premiums, reserves and retained earnings	Regulated reserves Investment grants	Total equity
Balance at 31 December 2004	4,421	15,629	2	20,052
Balance of dividends paid in respect of 2004		(521)		(521)
Change in share capital ⁽¹⁾	71			71
Change in share premiums ⁽²⁾		323		323
Net income for 2005		2,451		2,451
Other changes			(1)	(1)
Balance at 31 December 2005	4,492	17,882	1	22,375
Dividends paid in respect of 2005		(1,384)		(1,384)
Change in share capital ⁽¹⁾				
Change in share premiums ⁽²⁾				
Net income for 2006		2,957		2,957
Other changes				
Balance at 31 December 2006	4,492	19,455	1	23,948

Information on the number and par value of the shares that make up the share capital is provided in Note 1 - Legal and financial background.

(1) Analysis of change in share capital by origin	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Payment of dividends in shares	-	-
New share issues for cash	-	71
New share issues in exchange for assets	-	-

(2) Analysis of change in share premiums by origin	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Payment of dividends in shares	-	-
New share issues for cash	-	323
New share issues in exchange for assets	-	-

→ **Note 19****Capital**

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Shareholders' equity (including net income for the year)	23,948	22,375
Fund for general banking risks	734	697
Subordinated debt and participating securities	23,964	19,624
TOTAL	48,646	42,696

→ Note 20

Analysis of the balance sheet by currency at 31 December 2006

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Assets	Liabilities
Breakdown of gross amounts in		
Euros	341,724	318,598
Other European Union currencies	3,229	6,242
Swiss franc	4,411	2,366
US dollar	9,656	28,485
Yen	131	66
Other currencies	1,088	720
GROSS	360,239	356,477
Accrued interest, other accrual and deferral accounts	13,051	16,059
Impairment	(754)	
TOTAL	372,536	372,536

→ Note 21

Foreign exchange transactions and borrowings

	31/12/2006		31/12/2005	
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	To be received	To be delivered	To be received	To be delivered
Spot	437	438	51	51
Currency	359	131	6	45
Euros	78	307	45	6
Forward currency transactions	30,351	31,219	16,923	16,806
Currency	28,375	4,640	14,852	3,661
Euros	1,976	26,579	2,071	13,145
Foreign currency lending and borrowings	888	290	554	71
TOTAL	31,676	31,947	17,528	16,928

→ Note 22

Financial futures and options

	31/12/2006			31/12/2005
	Hedging transactions	Other	Total	Total
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>				
Futures and forwards	464,584	74,446	539,030	400,464
Exchange-traded	28,144		28,144	13,839
Interest rate futures	27,903		27,903	13,800
Equity and stock index instruments	241		241	39
Over-the-counter	436,440	74,446	510,886	386,625
Interest rate swaps	436,440	74,446	510,886	386,619
Forward rate agreements	-		-	6
Options	89,523	11,993	101,516	41,989
Exchange-traded	57,014		57,014	1,902
Interest rate futures	54,778		54,778	-
Bought	31,478		31,478	-
Sold	23,300		23,300	-
Equity and stock index options	190		190	9
Bought	60		60	-
Sold	130		130	9
Interest rate futures	2,046		2,046	1,893
Bought	1,023		1,023	946
Sold	1,023		1,023	947
Over-the-counter	32,509	11,993	44,502	40,087
Swap options	3,652		3,652	4,323
Bought	1,406		1,406	1,892
Sold	2,246		2,246	2,431
Interest rate futures	26,763	11,830	38,593	34,344
Bought	5,464	2,947	8,411	9,477
Sold	21,299	8,883	30,182	24,867
Equity and stock index options	2,094	163	2,257	1,420
Bought	1,782	155	1,937	1,277
Sold	312	8	320	143
TOTAL	554,107	86,439	640,546	442,453

22.1 Derivative financial instruments: analysis by residual maturity

(in millions of euros)	Over-the-counter			Exchange traded			Total 31/12/2006	Total 31/12/2005
	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years		
Interest rate instruments								
Interest rate swaps	159,853	233,380	117,653				510,886	386,619
Swap options	1,160	1,942	550				3,652	4,323
FRAs							-	6
Other interest rate instruments				27,903			27,903	13,800
Caps, floors, collars	2,622	8,089	10,206				20,917	16,024
Other options	2,355	7,399	7,922	51,278	3,500		72,454	18,320
Currency and gold								
Currency options	48,581	6,367	6,622				61,570	33,729
Currency futures				1,812	234		2,046	1,893
Other								
Equity & index derivatives	769	723	765	431			2,688	1,468
TOTAL	215,340	257,900	143,718	81,424	3,734		702,116	476,182

22.2 Derivative financial instruments: fair value

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006			
	Fair value		Notional amount	
	Positive	Negative	Bought	Sold
Swap options	97	384	1,406	2,246
Interest rate swaps	5,802	7,419	251,482	259,404
Currency swaps	306	302	5,298	5,359
Caps, floors, collars	420	52	2,457	18,460
Equity and index	302	20	1,981	657
Other interest rate instruments	590	299	58,978	43,474
Currency and gold	7,517	8,476	321,602	329,600
Forward currency transactions	81	74	25,054	25,860
TOTAL	7,598	8,550	346,656	355,460

→ Note 23

Net interest and similar income

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Interbank transactions	4,994	2,894
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	6,346	5,761
Customer transactions	682	496
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	836	1,309
Other interest and similar income	43	37
Interest receivable and similar income	12,901	10,497
Interbank transactions	(4,752)	(2,867)
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	(1,021)	(923)
Customer transactions	(5,133)	(5,030)
Bonds and other fixed-income securities	(2,637)	(2,262)
Other interest and similar expense	(1)	(1)
Interest payable and similar expense	(13,544)	(11,083)
NET INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME	(643)	(586)

→ Note 24

Income from securities

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Fixed-income securities		Floating-rate securities	
	31/12/2006	31/12/2005	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and associated companies, other long-term securities			4,069	3,503
Available-for-sale securities and portfolio securities	544	253	72	48
Codevi	80	110		
Held-to-maturity securities	110	231		
Other securities transactions	102	715		
Other			10	14
TOTAL	836	1,309	4,151	3,565

→ Note 25

Net commission and fee income

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006			31/12/2005		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Interbank transactions	57	(3)	54	57	(2)	55
Crédit Agricole internal transactions	78	(691)	(613)	55	(639)	(584)
Customer transactions	-	-	-	1	-	1
Securities transactions	4	(5)	(1)	47	(48)	(1)
Derivative financial instruments and other off-balance sheet transactions	-	(2)	(2)	-	(1)	(1)
Financial services	191	(178)	13	168	(161)	7
TOTAL	330	(879)	(549)	328	(851)	(523)

→ Note 26

Trading profits/(losses)

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Trading securities ⁽¹⁾	(22)	103
Derivatives	(125)	(17)
Profit or loss on currency transactions and similar financial instruments	36	(21)
TRADING PROFITS/(LOSSES)	(111)	65

(1) Lending and borrowing of securities and trading in treasury shares.

→ Note 27

Net gain/(loss) on securities transactions

Available-for-sale securities (in millions of euros)	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Charges to provisions	(107)	(26)
Write-backs of provisions	94	30
Net charge to/write-back of provisions	(13)	4
Gains on disposals	177	54
Losses on disposals	(41)	(33)
Net gain/(loss) on disposals	136	21
NET GAIN/(LOSS) ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES	123	25

Portfolio securities (in millions of euros)	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Charges to provisions	(2)	-
Write-backs of provisions	28	172
Net charge to/write-back of provisions	26	172
Gains on disposals	56	-
Losses on disposals	-	(1)
Net gain/(loss) on disposals	56	(1)
NET GAIN/(LOSS) ON PORTFOLIO SECURITIES	82	171
NET GAIN/(LOSS) ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE AND PORTFOLIO SECURITIES	205	196

→ Note 28

Detail of personnel costs

28.1 Personnel costs

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Salaries ⁽¹⁾	(328)	(187)
Social security expenses	(157)	(147)
Incentive schemes and profit-sharing	(25)	(23)
Payroll-related tax	(25)	(22)
Total personnel costs	(535)	(379)
Personnel costs billed back ⁽²⁾	144	136
NET PERSONNEL COSTS	(391)	(243)

(1) At 31 December 2006, including a €99 million charge to cover stock options and a €43 million charge due to the change in actuarial assumptions used to calculate pension obligations

(2) Includes cost of detached personnel billed back to the subsidiaries.

At 31 December 2006, compensation paid to Crédit Agricole S.A. Group Executive Committee members amounted to €18 million.

28.2 Average number of employees

	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Managers	2,265	2,239
Non-managers	668	643
TOTAL⁽¹⁾	2,933	2,882

The method of calculating the average number of employees is the same method applied in the report on labour matters.

(1) Including 1,248 detached employees at 30/12/2006 compared with 1,321 at 31/12/2005.

28.3 Other administrative expenses

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Taxes other than on income or payroll-related	(41)	(24)
External services	(330)	(295)
Other administrative expenses	(28)	-
Total administrative expenses	(399)	(319)
Administrative expenses billed back	125	89
NET ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	(274)	(230)

→ Note 29

Risk-related costs

(in millions of euros)	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Charges	(73)	(71)
Impairment of debts	(14)	(2)
Other impairment and provisions	(59)	(69)
Write-backs	133	182
Impairment of debts	35	83
Other impairment and provisions	98	99
Net charge to/write-back	60	111
Bad debts written off - not provided for	-	(2)
Bad debts written off - provided for	(47)	(89)
Recoveries on bad debts written off	15	1
NET BALANCE	28	21

→ Note 30

Net gains on long-term investments, fixed assets and intangibles

Long-term investments <i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Charges to provisions	(455)	(218)
Held-to-maturity securities (counterparty risks)	-	-
Investments in associated companies, equity investments and other securities held for the long term	(455)	(218)
Write-backs of provisions	605	736
Held-to-maturity securities (counterparty risks)	-	-
Investments in associated companies, equity investments and other securities	605	736
held for the long term	150	518
Excess of charges to over write-backs of provisions	-	-
Held-to-maturity securities	150	518
Investments in associated companies, equity investments and other securities held for the long term	157	95
Gains on disposal	137	-
Held-to-maturity securities	20	95
Investments in associated companies, equity investments and other securities held for the long term	(266)	(645)
Losses on disposal	(140)	-
Held-to-maturity securities	(126)	(645)
Investments in associated companies, equity investments and other securities held for the long term	(109)	(550)
Net gain/(loss) on disposal	(3)	-
Held-to-maturity securities	-	-
Investments in associated companies, equity investments and other securities held for the long term	(106)	(550)
NET GAIN/(LOSS)	41	(32)
Property, plant & equipment <i>(in millions of euros)</i>		
Gains on disposal	1	3
Losses on disposal	(1)	(5)
NET GAIN/(LOSS)	-	(2)
NET GAINS ON LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS AND FIXED ASSETS	41	(34)

→ Note 31

Exceptional net income

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Charge to provision for risks on savings products	-	(665)
Net charge to provisions for retirement and early retirement benefits	-	(1)
Other	-	-
NET BALANCE	-	(666)

→ Note 32

Corporate income tax

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	31/12/2006	31/12/2005
Corporate income tax ⁽¹⁾	570	411
Net charge to provisions for taxes under the tax consolidation arrangement	49	44
NET BALANCE	619	455

(1) The tax gain mainly consists of the taxes that Crédit Agricole S.A., as head of the tax consolidation group, collected from the subsidiaries included in the tax consolidation.

→ STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This is a free translation into English of the Statutory Auditors' report issued in the French language and is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking readers. The Statutory Auditors' report includes information specifically required by French law in all audit reports, whether qualified or not, and this is presented below the opinion on the consolidated financial statements. This information includes an explanatory paragraph discussing the auditors' assessments of certain significant accounting and auditing matters. These assessments were considered for the purpose of issuing an audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole and not to provide separate assurance on individual account captions or on information taken outside of the consolidated financial statements.

This report also includes information relating to the specific verification of information in the group management report.

This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

Year ended 31 December 2006

To the shareholders:

In compliance with the assignment entrusted to us by your Shareholders' Meeting, we hereby submit our report for the year ending 31 December 2006 on:

- our audit of the accompanying financial statements of Crédit Agricole S.A.;
- the justification of our assessments;
- the specific verifications and information required by law.

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors. Our role is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

I - Opinion on the financial statements

We have conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. These standards require that we carry out procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as of 31 December 2006 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with French generally accepted accounting principles.

Without qualifying the opinion expressed above, we draw your attention to the following changes in accounting principles and presentation of financial statements as set out in Note 2 of the financial statements. These changes relate in particular to: CRC regulation 2005-04 on the individual summarised documents of credit institutions and CNC Notices 2006-02 of 31 March 2006, 2006-05 of 31 March 2006 and 2006-10 of 30 June 2006 respectively on accounting for home ownership savings plans and accounts, accounting for annual flat rate taxes and accounting for pledged assets.

II - Justification of our assessments

In accordance with the requirements of article L. 823-9 of the Code de Commerce (French company law) relating to the justification of our assessments, we bring to your attention the following matters:

1. Change of accounting methods and presentation

As indicated in Note 2 to the financial statements, changes in accounting methods and presentation were made during the year ended 31 December 2006. As part of our assessment of the accounting policies and rules applied by your Company, we ensured that the changes in accounting methods mentioned above and the presentation thereof were appropriate.

2. Accounting estimates

- As indicated in note 2 to the financial statements, your Company sets aside impairment provisions to cover the risk of non-recoverable loans inherent to its business activities. We have reviewed the arrangements put in place by management to identify and evaluate these risks and to determine the amount of impairment provisions it considers necessary;
- As indicated in note 2.6 of the financial statements, your Company sets aside provisions to cover home ownership savings scheme imbalance risk. The method for calculating such provisions has been established in accordance with the terms set out in CNC notice No. 2006-02 of 31 March 2006. We have carried out various tests to verify application of such calculation methods;
- As a customary part of the process of preparing financial statements, your Company's management has made a number of other accounting estimates, in particular on the value of non-consolidated participating interests and the costs of pension provisions. We reviewed the assumptions used and verified that these accounting estimates are based on documented methods that conform to the principles set forth in Note 2 to the financial statements.

We assessed whether these estimates were reasonable.

Our assessments were made in the context of our audit of the financial statements, taken as a whole, and therefore assisted us in reaching our unqualified opinion as expressed in the first part of this report.

III - Specific verifications and information

We have also performed the specific verifications required by law in accordance with professional standards applicable in France.

We have no comments to report with respect to:

- the fair presentation and consistency with the financial statements of the information provided in the Board of Directors' Management Report, and in the documents addressed to the shareholders with respect to the Company's financial position and financial statements;
- the fairness of the information provided in the Management Report on compensation and benefits paid to the relevant corporate officers and directors and on the commitments made to them upon or following the assumption, termination or change in their duties.

In accordance with French law, we have ensured that the required information concerning the purchase of investments and controlling interests and the name of the principal shareholders and owners of voting rights has been properly disclosed in the Management Report.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, 21 March 2007

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

ERNST & YOUNG et Autres

Gérard Hautefeuille

Valérie Meeus

→ 6 GENERAL INFORMATION



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→ INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

→ MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

The Articles of Association, updated as of 6 February 2007, are reproduced in full below.

Crédit Agricole S.A.

A French company ("société anonyme") with a share capital of €4,491,163,593

Registered with the Paris Trade and Company Registry
under number 784 608 416

Registered office: 91-93, boulevard Pasteur, 75015 Paris - France

Tel: (33) 1 43 23 52 02

Articles of association

Updated version of 6 February 2007

Article 1 - Form

Crédit Agricole S.A. is a French company ("société anonyme") with a Board of Directors ("conseil d'administration") governed by ordinary corporate law, notably Book II of the Commercial Code.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is also subject to the provisions of the Monetary and Finance Code, in particular Articles L. 512-47 et seq., and those provisions of former Book V of the Rural Code which have not been repealed, and Act No. 88-50 of 18 January 1988 concerning the Reorganisation of the Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole as a Mutual Company.

Prior to the Extraordinary General Meeting of 29 November 2001, the company was called "Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole", abbreviated "C.N.C.A.".

The company was born of the transformation of the Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole, an "Établissement Public Industriel et Commercial", following the merger of the Mutual Guarantee Fund of the Caisses Régionales de Crédit Agricole Mutuel (the Regional Banks); it continues to hold all of the rights, obligations, guarantees and security interests of those legal entities prior to their transformation; it exercises all rights relating to mortgages granted in favour of the State.

Article 2 - Name

The name of the company is: Crédit Agricole S.A.

In all deeds and documents of the company that are intended for third parties, the corporate name shall be immediately preceded or followed by the words "Société Anonyme" or the initials "S.A.", "régie par le livre deuxième du Code de commerce et par les dispositions du Code monétaire et financier" ("governed by Book II of the Commercial Code and the provisions of the Monetary and Finance Code") and by the amount of the share capital.

Article 3 - Object

Crédit Agricole S.A.'s object is to facilitate and promote the activities and development of the Regional Banks and the Crédit Agricole Group. In furtherance of this purpose:

1. Crédit Agricole S.A. operates as a central financial institution and ensures that the Group acts as a single financial unit in its dealings with third parties with the object of optimising the financial management of funds and, in return, the allocation of the financial resources so collected.
Crédit Agricole S.A. collects and manages the excess deposits and savings of the Regional Banks, as well as savings collected by such Banks on its behalf.
Crédit Agricole S.A. grants facilities to the Regional Banks to permit the funding of their medium and long-term loans. It ensures that the transformation risks pertaining to the company, its subsidiaries and the Regional Banks are assumed. It implements the mechanisms for guaranteeing transactions by the Regional Banks. In its own name and on behalf of the companies in the Crédit Agricole Group, Crédit Agricole S.A. negotiates and enters into domestic and international agreements which may affect the credit of the Group. It executes all nation-wide agreements with the State.
2. In France and abroad, Crédit Agricole S.A. performs all types of banking, financial, credit, investment or securities transactions and related services under the Monetary and Finance Code, guaranty, arbitrage, brokerage and commission transactions, whether for its own account or for the account of others, without infringing on the remit of the Regional Banks.

3. In accordance with the provisions of the Monetary and Finance Code, as the Central Organ of Crédit Agricole Mutuel, Crédit Agricole S.A. ensures the cohesion of the Crédit Agricole Mutuel network, the proper operation of the credit institutions that are a part thereof, and compliance by such institutions with the applicable laws and regulations by exercising administrative, technical and financial supervision thereof; it guarantees the liquidity and solvency of the entire network and all institutions affiliated therewith.

And, as a general matter, Crédit Agricole S.A. engages in all types of commercial, financial, personal and real property transactions and provides all services directly or indirectly related to its purpose, provided that they are in furtherance thereof.

Article 4 - Registered office

The registered office of the company is located at 91-93 Boulevard Pasteur, Paris (75015).

Article 5 - Duration

The company, resulting from the transformation described in Article 1 above, shall terminate on 31 December 2086 unless extended or dissolved in advance by the shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting.

Article 6 - Share capital

The share capital of the company is €4,941,163,593, divided into 1,647,054,531 shares with a par value of €3, all of them fully paid.

The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders shall have exclusive authority to decide whether to increase or reduce the share capital, upon recommendation by the Board of Directors.

Article 7 - Form of the shares

The shares may be in registered or bearer form, at the holders' election, subject to applicable statutory and regulatory provisions.

They shall be registered in shareholders' accounts on the terms and conditions provided for by law. They may be transferred between accounts.

Article 8 - Declarations regarding reaching thresholds and shareholder identification

A. DECLARATIONS REGARDING REACHING THRESHOLDS

Any person or legal entity, acting solely or with others, who directly or indirectly holds 1% of the share capital or voting rights must inform the company, by recorded delivery with advice of delivery, at its registered office, within five days of the date on which the shares enabling him to reach or breach said threshold were registered, of the total number of shares and voting rights he owns, as well as the

total number of securities which may eventually be converted into shares, and any voting rights which may be attached thereto.

The said declaration must be renewed as set forth above each time that the number of shares or voting rights attains a multiple of a 1% threshold (through either a purchase or sale of shares) of the total shares or voting rights.

If a shareholder has not issued the required declarations as set forth above, he shall lose his right to vote the shares which exceed the level which should have been reported, as provided for by law, if one or more shareholders holding at least 2% of the shares or voting rights so request during a General Meeting.

The above provision supplements the legal and regulatory provisions concerning declarations regarding the attainment of ownership thresholds.

B. SHAREHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

In accordance with applicable law and regulations, and in order to identify the holders of bearer securities, the company shall have the right to request at any time, at its expense, that the entity responsible for securities clearing provide the name, nationality, year of birth or formation, and the address of the holders of securities which provide a present or future right to vote at its General Meetings, as well as the number of securities held by each and the restrictions, if any, which may apply to the said securities.

Based on the list provided by the clearing entity, and subject to the same terms and conditions, the company shall have the right to request, either from said entity or directly from the persons on the list who the company feels may be acting as intermediaries for foreign securities holders, the information regarding said securities holders set forth in the preceding paragraph.

If they are intermediaries, said persons must disclose the identity of the holders of said securities. The information should be provided directly to the financial intermediary that maintains the account and said entity must then transmit the information to the clearing entity.

For registered securities, the company shall also have the right at any time to request that the intermediary that has registered on behalf of third parties disclose the identities of the holders of said securities.

For so long as the company feels that certain holders of securities (whether registered or bearer), the identity of which has been provided to it, are holding said securities on behalf of third parties, it shall have the right to request said holders to disclose the identities of the securities holders as set forth above.

After the information set forth above has been requested, the company shall have the right to request any legal entity which holds more than one-fortieth of the shares or voting rights of the company to disclose to the company the identity of the persons who directly or indirectly hold more than one-third of the share capital or voting rights (which are exercised at General Meetings) of the said legal entity.

If a person which has been the subject of a request in accordance with the provisions of the present Article 8(B) fails to disclose the requested information within the legally required period or discloses incomplete or incorrect information regarding its capacity or the holders of the securities, the shares or securities which give rise to present or future rights to the company's share capital which said person has registered, shall immediately lose their voting rights at any General Meeting until complete information has been provided. Dividend payments shall also be suspended until that date.

In addition, in the event that the registered person deliberately misconstrues the above provisions, the court which has territorial jurisdiction over the company's registered office may, at the request of the company or of one or more shareholders holding at least 5% of the share capital, revoke in whole or in part the voting rights regarding which the information was requested and, possibly, the corresponding dividend payment of the shares, for a period which may not exceed five years.

Article 9 - Rights and obligations attached to the shares

Each share entitles the holder to a percentage of the profits and corporate assets equal to the percentage of share capital that it represents.

The liability of a shareholder is limited to the par value of the shares he owns.

Whenever it is necessary to hold several shares to exercise a given right, such as in the case of an exchange, consolidation or allocation of shares, or as a result of an increase or decrease of the share capital regardless of whether this is due to accumulated losses, or in the case of a merger or other corporate transaction, the holders of individual shares, or those who do not own the required number of shares, may exercise such rights only if they personally arrange for the consolidation of the shares and purchase or sell the required number of shares or fractional shares, where necessary.

Article 10 - Board of Directors

1. The company shall be governed by a Board of Directors composed of between 3 and 21 members, of which:

- ▶ at least 3 and no more than 18 directors shall be elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 225-18 of the Commercial Code;
- ▶ one director representing the professional agricultural organisations shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 512-49 of the Monetary and Finance Code; and
- ▶ 2 directors shall be elected by the staff in accordance with Articles L. 225-27 to L. 225-34 of the Commercial Code.

The following individuals may also attend Board meetings in an advisory capacity:

- ▶ non-voting board members appointed in accordance with Article 11 below; and
- ▶ one member of the Works Council designated thereby.

In the event that one of the positions held by the director elected by the staff or by the director who represents the professional agricultural organisations becomes vacant, the board members elected by the General Meeting may validly convene the Board of Directors.

The age limit for directors is 65. When a director reaches the age of 65, he will be deemed to have resigned at the end of the next Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

2. Directors elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Directors elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders shall be natural persons or legal entities.

The term of office of directors is three years. However, a director appointed to replace another director whose term of office has not yet expired shall remain in office only for the balance of his predecessor's term.

Directors may not be elected to more than four consecutive terms of office.

A director's duties shall terminate at the end of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders called to consider the accounts for the previous financial year that is held during the year in which such director's term expires.

With the exception of the directors elected by the staff and the director who represents the professional agricultural organisations, one third of the seats of the directors elected by the General Meeting of Shareholders (or the nearest whole number, with the last group adjusted as necessary) shall turn over each year at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders so that all seats turn over every three years.

If the number of elected directors is increased, lots shall be drawn (if necessary and prior to the first Ordinary General Meeting following the date on which said directors assume their seats) to determine the order in which said seats will turn over. The partial terms of the directors selected by the drawing of lots shall be disregarded when determining whether they have reached the four-term limit.

3. Director representing the professional agricultural organisations.

The term of office of the director representing the professional agricultural organisations is three years. He may be re-appointed or removed at any time by the authority that appointed him.

4. Directors elected by the staff

The status and procedures for the election of the directors elected by the staff are set out in Articles L. 225-27 et seq. of the Commercial Code in the following provisions:

The term of office of the two directors elected by the staff is three years. Their duties terminate on the third anniversary of the date of their election and the company shall take all steps necessary

to hold a new election within the three-month period prior to the expiration of the term of said directors.

They may not be elected to more than four consecutive terms.

One of the directors is elected by the managerial staff, whilst the other is elected by the other employees of the company.

In the event that the seat of a director elected by the staff falls vacant as a result of his death, resignation, removal or the termination of his employment contract, his successor shall take office immediately. If there is no successor able to carry out the director's duties, a new election shall be held within three months.

The first ballot of the election of directors by the staff shall be conducted in accordance with the following procedures:

The lists of voters, indicating their respective surnames, given names, dates and places of birth and domiciles, are prepared by the Chief Executive Officer and posted at least five weeks prior to the election date. One list of voters is prepared for each of the two groups. Within fifteen days after the lists are posted, any voter may submit a request to the Chief Executive Officer either that another voter who was omitted be registered, or that another voter who was erroneously registered be removed from the list. Within the same time period, any person whose name was omitted may also submit a request for registration.

The candidates must belong to the group whose votes they are seeking.

In each group of voters, each announcement of a candidacy must specify not only the name of the candidate, but also the name of any successor.

The Chief Executive Officer closes and posts the lists of candidates at least three weeks prior to the election date.

In the absence of a candidate for a given group, the seat of the director representing such group shall remain vacant for the entire term for which it would have been filled.

Results are recorded in minutes which shall be posted no later than three days after voting is closed. The company shall keep a copy of the minutes in its records.

The organisation of elections and their requirements are determined by the Chief Executive Officer and shall be posted no less than five weeks prior to the date of the election.

Voting procedures are determined by Articles L. 225-28 et seq. of the Commercial Code. Any voter may vote either in person at the locations provided for that purpose, or by mail.

If no candidate for a given group obtains a majority of the votes cast on the first ballot, a second ballot shall be held within fifteen days.

Article 11 - Non-voting Directors ("Censeurs")

Upon recommendation from the Chairman, the Board of Directors may appoint one or more non-voting directors.

Non-voting directors shall be notified of and participate in meetings of the Board of Directors in an advisory capacity.

They are appointed for a term of three years and may not be reappointed for more than four terms. They may be dismissed by the Board at any time.

As consideration for services rendered, they may be remunerated as determined by the Board of Directors.

Article 12 - Directors' shares

Each director must own at least one share. If, on the date of his appointment or during his term of office, a director does not own or no longer owns at least one share and fails to correct this situation within three months, he will be deemed to have resigned.

Article 13 - Board of Directors' Meetings

1. The Board of Directors shall meet as often as the interests of the company so require, upon notice by its Chairman, by any person authorised for that purpose by the Board of Directors, or by at least one-third of its members to address a specific agenda if the last meeting was held at least two months previously.

If necessary, the Chief Executive Officer may request the Chairman to call a meeting of the Board of Directors to address a specific agenda.

Meetings may be held at the registered office or at any other place specified in the notice of the meeting.

Generally, notice of a meeting shall be given at least three days in advance by letter or by any other means. However, if all of the directors so agree, notice may be given orally and need not be in advance.

Notices of meetings shall set forth the principal items of business on the agenda.

2. The physical presence of at least one half of the directors is required for deliberations to be valid.

At the Chairman's request, employees in positions of responsibility in the group may attend Board meetings.

A majority of the votes of the directors present or represented is required for a resolution to pass. Each director has one vote and is not authorised to represent more than one of his fellow directors.

The Chairman shall cast the tie-breaking vote in the event of a tie.

The directors and any individuals requested to attend the Board of Directors' meetings must exercise discretion with respect to the Board's deliberations and any confidential information and documents described as such by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Article 14 - Powers of the Board Of Directors

The Board of Directors determines and ensures compliance with the business focus of the company.

Except for the powers expressly reserved for the General Meeting of Shareholders and within the limits established by the company's object, the Board of Directors is responsible for all issues related to the company's operations and business. In its relations with third parties, the company may be bound by the acts of the Board of Directors which fall outside the company's object unless the company can prove that the said third party knew that the act was *ultra vires* or that it could not have been unaware, in light of the circumstances, that the act was *ultra vires*. The publication of the Articles of Association shall not constitute proof thereof.

The Board of Directors may conduct any inspections or audits that it deems necessary. Each director shall receive the information necessary to accomplish the Board's duties; management shall furnish to any director those documents that the said director deems necessary or appropriate.

The Board of Directors may create committees responsible for studying such issues as may be put to it by its chairman, or as it may itself identify, and determine the authority thereof.

The Board shall be responsible for determining the composition and powers of any such committees, which shall do their work under its authority.

Article 15 - Chairmanship of the Board of Directors

In accordance with Article L. 512-49 of the Monetary and Finance Code, the Board of Directors shall elect a Chairman from among its members who are directors of a Regional Bank and shall fix his term of office, which may not exceed his term of office as a director.

The Board of Directors shall elect one or more Vice-Chairmen whose term shall also be established by the Board, but which may not exceed his (their) term of office as a director.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors represents the Board of Directors. He organises and directs the activities thereof and reports to the General Meeting on the Board's activities.

He is responsible for the proper operation of the company's entities, and, in particular, insures that directors are able to fulfil their duties.

As an exception to the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 10-1, the age limit for serving as Chairman of the Board of Directors is 67. Subject to this age limit, and as an exception to the provisions of article 10-2, paragraph 3, an incumbent Chairman may seek a fifth consecutive term of office.

Article 16 - General Management

16-1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

In accordance with Article 512-49 of the Monetary and Finance Code, the Board of Directors appoints the Chief Executive Officer of the company and may terminate his appointment.

The Chief Executive Officer shall enjoy the broadest powers to act on behalf of the company in all cases. He may exercise his authority within the limits of the company's object and subject to that authority expressly reserved for General Meetings and the Board of Directors.

He represents the company in its relations with third parties.

The company shall be bound by those actions of the Chief Executive Officer which are *ultra vires* unless the company can prove that the said third party knew that the act was *ultra vires* or that it could not have been unaware, in light of the circumstances, that the act was *ultra vires*. Publication of the Articles of Association shall not constitute proof thereof.

Provisions of the Articles of Association and decisions of the Board of Directors that limit the Chief Executive Officers' powers are not binding on third parties.

The Chief Executive Officer shall attend the meetings of the Board of Directors.

He shall appoint all employees and fix their compensation.

He may delegate part of his authority to as many individuals as he deems advisable.

16-2 DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

At the request of the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors may appoint one or more persons responsible for assisting the Chief Executive Officer who shall have the title "Deputy Chief Executive Officer" ("*directeur général délégué*").

There may not be more than five Deputy Chief Executive Officers.

With the consent of the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors shall determine the scope and term of the authority granted to the Deputy Chief Executive Officers.

Deputy Chief Executive Officers shall have the same authority as the Chief Executive Officer with respect to third parties.

In the event that the Chief Executive Officer ceases or is unable to perform his duties, the Deputy Chief Executive Officers shall continue to perform their duties until the appointment of a new Chief Executive Officer, unless the Board of Directors decides otherwise.

Article 17 - General provision on age limits

Any officer or director who reaches the age limit set by the Articles of Association or the law shall be deemed to have resigned at the close of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders that follows said anniversary date.

Article 18 - Directors' remuneration

The General Meeting may elect to pay directors' fees. The Board of Directors shall allocate any such fees as it deems fit.

Article 19 - Statutory Auditors

Audits of the accounts shall be exercised in accordance with the law by two Statutory Auditors appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders; the Meeting shall also appoint two alternate Statutory Auditors.

The term of office of the Statutory Auditors shall be six financial years.

Statutory Auditors whose term of office expires may be re-appointed.

The Statutory Auditors may act jointly or separately, but must submit a joint report on the company's accounts. They must submit their report to the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

Article 20 - General Meetings of Shareholders

Decisions of the shareholders as a group shall be taken at General Meetings which are either ordinary, extraordinary or special depending on the decisions they are called upon to take.

All of the shareholders in a single class convene in Special Meetings to vote on any modification to the rights attached to shares in that class. Special Meetings are called and shall deliberate in the same manner as Extraordinary General Meetings.

Decisions adopted at General Meetings are binding on all shareholders.

Article 21 - Notice and venue of General Meetings of Shareholders

General Meetings of Shareholders shall be convened and shall deliberate in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

General Meetings of Shareholders may be held at the registered office or at any other place specified in the notice of the meeting.

Article 22 - Agenda and minutes

The person calling the Meeting shall draft the agenda for the Meeting in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

Minutes must be drawn up and copies or extracts of the deliberations shall be issued and certified in accordance with the law.

Article 23 - Access to meetings

Any shareholder, regardless of the number of shares he owns, has the right to attend General Meetings of Shareholders and to participate in their deliberations, either personally, by proxy or by remote voting, provided that:

- for holders of registered shares, the said shares have been registered with the company;
- for holders of bearer shares, a certificate from an authorised intermediary has been filed at the location indicated in the Meeting

notice confirming that the shares registered in the account on the filing date may not be transferred until the day following the Meeting date.

Said formalities must be completed at least five days prior to the Meeting. Should it be in the interest of all shareholders, the Board of Directors may reduce this period.

If a shareholder cannot personally attend a Meeting, he may participate in one of the following three ways:

- be represented by another shareholder or his spouse;
- use remote voting; or
- forward a proxy to the company without naming a proxy holder as provided by applicable laws and regulations.

Shareholders of the company who are not domiciled in France may be registered in an account and be represented at Meetings by an intermediary registered on their behalf which has a general power of attorney to manage the shares, provided that, when it opened its account, the said intermediary informed the Company or the financial intermediary which maintains the account of its capacity as the intermediary holding the shares on another's behalf in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Upon a decision of the Board of Directors published in the meeting notice and invitation to shareholders, shareholders may participate in general meetings by videoconferencing and vote at those meetings via telecommunications technology. The chairman of the board of directors shall set the terms governing participation and voting, whilst ensuring that the procedures and technologies used permit the identity of voting shareholders to be authenticated and ensure that the votes are accurately recorded.

Article 24 - Attendance list - Officers of the Meeting

1. An attendance list setting out the information required by law is kept for each Meeting of Shareholders.

This list, which must be duly initialled by all shareholders present and by their proxies, and to which are attached all proxy forms given to each of the proxies and any ballots cast by mail, shall be certified as accurate by the officers of the Meeting.

2. The Chairman of the Board, or in his absence a Vice-Chairman or a director expressly authorised for that purpose by the Board of Directors, shall chair Meetings of Shareholders.

If a Meeting of Shareholders is convened at the request of one or more Statutory Auditors, one of the Statutory Auditors shall chair the Meeting.

Whenever the person entitled or designated to preside is absent, the Meeting of Shareholders shall elects its Chairman.

The officers of the Meeting appoint a secretary who needs not be a shareholder.

The officers of the Meeting are in charge of verifying, certifying and signing the attendance list, ensuring that the debate is conducted in

good order, resolving problems which may arise during the meeting, checking the ballots cast and ensuring that they are not void, and ensuring that minutes of the Meeting are drawn up.

Article 25 - Quorum - Voting - Number of votes

The quorum at Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders is calculated on the basis of the total number of shares making up the share capital, and at Special General Meetings of shareholders, on the basis of the total number of shares of the relevant class, less those shares not entitled to vote in accordance with the provisions of the law.

In the case of remote voting, only ballots received by the company prior to the meeting within the time periods and under the conditions prescribed by the applicable laws and regulations shall be counted.

In the event of a proxy vote without naming a proxy holder, the Chairman shall add a vote in favour of the resolutions presented or approved by the Board of Directors and a vote against all other resolutions.

Except in the case of special powers of attorney provided for by law, each shareholder at a Meeting shall have as many votes as shares he holds for which all capital calls have been met.

At all Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders and all Special Meetings of Shareholders, the voting rights attached to shares having a beneficial owner shall be exercised by the beneficial owner.

The company shall have the right to request from an intermediary registered on behalf of a shareholder who is not domiciled in France, but which has a general power of attorney to manage the securities of that shareholder, to provide a list of shareholders which it represents whose votes will be exercised at a Meeting.

The votes or proxies exercised by an intermediary which has not disclosed that it is acting in that capacity in accordance with applicable laws and regulations or the present Articles of Association, or which has not disclosed the identity of the securities holders, shall not be counted.

Article 26 - Ordinary General Meetings

1. All decisions which do not amend the Articles of Association are taken by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Ordinary General Meeting must meet at least once a year within the period prescribed by the applicable laws and regulations to consider and vote on the accounts for the prior financial year.

Its powers include the following:

- ▶ to approve, modify or reject the accounts submitted to it;
- ▶ to decide on the distribution and allocation of profit in accordance with the Articles of Association;

- ▶ to discharge or refuse to discharge directors;
- ▶ to appoint and dismiss directors;
- ▶ to approve or reject temporary appointments of directors by the Board of Directors;
- ▶ to appoint the Statutory Auditors;
- ▶ to consider and vote on the special report of the Statutory Auditors concerning transactions subject to prior authorisation by the Board of Directors.

2. The deliberations of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders convened following the first notice shall be valid only if the shareholders present, represented or voting by mail at the meeting hold, in the aggregate, at least one fifth of all voting shares.

There is no quorum requirement for the Meeting following the second notice.

In order to pass, resolutions require a majority of the votes of the shareholders present, represented or voting by mail.

Article 27 - Extraordinary General Meetings

1. The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders shall have exclusive authority to amend any of the provisions of the Articles of Association. However, it shall not increase the obligations of the shareholders other than through transactions, duly authorised and carried out, which are the result of an exchange or consolidation of shares.

2. The deliberations of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders convened following the first notice shall be valid only if the shareholders present, represented or voting by mail at the meeting hold, in the aggregate, at least one-fourth of all voting shares, or one fifth of all voting shares following the second notice. If this last quorum is not met, the second Meeting may be postponed to a date not more than two months after the date for which it was scheduled.

In order to pass, resolutions require a two-thirds majority of the votes of the shareholders present, represented or voting by mail.

3. Whenever several classes of shares exist, no change in the rights of any class of shares may be authorised without an affirmative, valid vote of an Extraordinary General Meeting open to all shareholders and, in addition, an affirmative, valid vote of a Special General Meeting open only to the shareholders of the relevant class.

4. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, and as permitted by law, a General Meeting of Shareholders which approves a capital increase through the capitalisation of reserves, profits or share premiums shall be subject to the same quorum and majority voting requirements as an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

Article 28 - Financial year

The financial year shall begin on 1st January and end on 31st December of each year.

Article 29 - Determination, allocation and distribution of profit

Five per cent of the profit for a financial year less any accumulated losses shall be posted to the legal reserve until the reserve reaches one-tenth of the share capital.

The balance, increased by retained earnings, if any, shall constitute the distributable profit which the General Meeting of Shareholders shall:

- allocate to one or more ordinary or extraordinary, optional reserve accounts, with or without a specific purpose,
- rateably distribute to shareholders as a dividend.

The General Meeting of Shareholders may offer each shareholder a choice between payment of all or part of the distributed dividend or advances thereon in cash or shares.

Article 30 - Dissolution - Liquidation

At the end of the life of the company or if it is dissolved in advance by an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, said Meeting shall fix the rules governing liquidation. It shall appoint one or more

liquidators in accordance with the quorum and majority voting requirements applicable to Ordinary General Meetings.

The liquidator shall represent the company. He shall be vested with the broadest powers to dispose of its assets, even informally. He is authorised to pay creditors and distribute the remaining balance.

The General Meeting of Shareholders may authorise the liquidator to continue pending business or to undertake new business for the purpose of the liquidation.

The net assets remaining after repayment of the par value of the shares shall be distributed among the shareholders rateably.

Article 31 - Disputes

Courts having jurisdiction under ordinary law shall resolve any dispute which may arise during the life of the company or during liquidation following dissolution, either between the shareholders, the managing and governing bodies and the company, or among the shareholders themselves, in connection with corporate business or compliance with the provisions of these Articles of Association.

→ ACQUISITIONS MADE BY CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS

During 2006, Crédit Agricole S.A. continued to make acquisitions, mainly abroad, in keeping with the sector-specific and regional priorities set forth in the 2006-2008 Development Plan announced at the end of 2005.

Completed acquisitions

Date	Acquisition	Financing
01/03/2004	Dan'Aktiv A/S Crédit Agricole S.A. purchases from F Group A/S of Denmark 100% of its consumer credit subsidiary Dan'Aktiv A/S for €53 million.	
08/03/2004	Rue Impériale / Eurazeo Rue Impériale is merged with and into Eurazeo; UI's and IDIA's assets are transferred to Eurazeo. These assets consist of 12.6% of Fraikin, 6% of Bluebirds Participation and 0.6% of Veolia Environnement.	
29/03/2004	Finaref Crédit Agricole S.A. acquires 14.5% of Finaref from Pinault Printemps Redoute for €372 million, thereby increasing its stake in Finaref to 90%.	Acquisitions made in 2004 were financed by Crédit Agricole S.A. subordinated and non-subordinated medium-term notes and by Tier 1 capital generated and retained during the year.
17/09/2004	Eurofactor Crédit Agricole S.A. acquires 49.09% of Eurofactor, a factoring company, from Euler Hermes, for €188 million.	
20/09/2004	Cordier Mestrezat Crédit Agricole S.A.'s offer to purchase six properties from Cordier Mestrezat after that company puts up its property assets for sale is accepted.	
03/01/2005	Banco Comercial Portugues (BCP) Sofinco acquires the 'household equipment' finance business of Credibanco, BCP's specialised finance company, for €65 million.	
01/02/2005	Finaref Crédit Agricole S.A. acquires an additional 10% of Finaref from Pinault Printemps Redoute for €265 million, thereby increasing its interest in Finaref to 100%.	
24/06/2005	Meridian Bank AD Crédit Agricole S.A. acquires 71% of Meridian Bank AD, a Serbian retail bank.	
30/05/2005	Nextra Crédit Agricole S.A. and Banca Intesa enter into an agreement under which Crédit Agricole Asset Management will control 65% of the entity resulting from the merger of Banca Intesa subsidiary Nextra Investment Management sgr (Nextra) and CAAM's Italian subsidiary CAAM sgr. 22/12/2005: The agreement enters its operational phase: with CAAM's acquisition of 65% of Nextra for €816 million (with adjustment clauses of ±€65 million; and the Intesa group's acquisition of 35% of CAAM sgr (scheduled to take place in 2006).	Acquisitions made in 2005 were financed by Crédit Agricole S.A. subordinated and non-subordinated medium-term notes and by Tier 1 capital generated and retained during the year.
04/07/2005	Crédit Agricole Caisse d'Épargne Investor Services (CACEIS) Crédit Agricole S.A. and Caisse Nationale des Caisses d'Épargne (CNCE) combine their respective Securities Services business lines, dedicated to depositary, custody, clearing, fund administration and corporate trust services for Institutional and Corporate clients, in France and abroad.	
07/07/2005	CP Leasing and Credilar Sofinco acquires CP Leasing in the Czech Republic and Credilar in Portugal.	

Date	Acquisition	Financing
31/10/2005	Achmea group businesses The Crédit Agricole S.A. Group acquires the custody and fund administration and private banking operations of Achmea in Luxembourg.	
22/12/2005	Tunisie Factoring Eurofactor increases its interest in Tunisie Factoring from 9.09% to 36.36%.	
05/01/2006	Egyptian American Bank Crédit Agricole S.A. acquires 56.15% of Egyptian American Bank (EAB) for EGP1,670 million (about €200 million) including incidental costs.	
20/02/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. acquires control of Tranquilidade Vida and Espírito Santo Seguros, bancassurance subsidiaries of ESFG in Portugal. The transactions were completed effective on 27 June 2006 with the acquisition of 50% of the two insurance companies and the increase in the stake in Banco Espírito Santo from 22.5% to 23.8%). The cost was approximately €600 million.	
24/03/2006	Acquisition of Index Bank in Ukraine: Crédit Agricole S.A. entered into an agreement to acquire at least 98% of Index Bank's share capital. The price that Crédit Agricole S.A. agreed to pay values 100 per cent of Index Bank at MUAH 1324. The deal closed on 31 August. As of that date, Crédit Agricole S.A. owned 100% of the bank. The total cost is approximately €220 million.	
16/08/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. secures authorisation to acquire a controlling interest in Emporiki Bank of Greece S.A. The public offering for cash for Emporiki Bank S.A. is successful, with nearly 52.55% of the shares tendered. Crédit Agricole S.A. also buys 14,002,359 shares on the market. The total cost is approximately €2.2 billion.	Acquisitions made in 2006 were financed by Crédit Agricole S.A. subordinated and non-subordinated medium-term notes and by Tier 1 capital generated and retained during the year.
09/2006	Acquisition of minority interests (29%) in the Serbian bank Meridian Bank AD following the offer to purchase 530,025 shares for €66.2 million.	
19/09/2006	CASAM acquires 100% of Ursa Capital LLC for some €60 million.	
11/10/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. announced it had come to an agreement with Banca Intesa to acquire control of Cassa di Risparmio di Parma e Piacenza and Banca Popolare FriulAdria (FriulAdria) as well as Banca Intesa Group branches , a dense network of 654 branches. These acquisition transactions will be completed during 2007.	
28/12/2006	Finalisation of the agreement announced in July on the creation of Fiat Auto Financial Services (FAFS) , a 50/50 joint venture with the Fiat group. Subject to the usual price adjustment clauses, Fiat Auto will receive €1 billion in cash for 50% of FAFS.	

Note: We cannot disclose certain information about investment amounts without violating confidentiality agreements or revealing information to our rivals that could be detrimental to us.

Acquisitions in progress

New acquisitions announced after the end of 2006 and for which the management bodies have already made firm commitments are described in the Management Report, in the section entitled "Recent trends and outlook" and the annexe n° 11.

→ NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Crédit Agricole Group entities offer customers new products and services to customers on a regular basis. Information is available on the Group's web sites, and more specifically in press releases that may be consulted at www.credit-agricole-sa.fr

→ MATERIAL CONTRACTS

In 2001, ahead of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s initial public offering, CNCA (which subsequently became Crédit Agricole S.A.) entered into an agreement with the Regional Banks governing internal relations within the Crédit Agricole Group. The agreement notably provided for the creation of a fund for liquidity and solvency risks designed to enable Crédit Agricole S.A. to fulfil its role as central body by providing assistance to any Regional Banks experiencing difficulties. The main provisions of this agreement are set out in Chapter III of the registration document filed by Crédit Agricole S.A. with the Commission des Opérations de Bourse on 22 October 2001 under number R.01-453.

Furthermore, since CNCA's mutualisation in 1988, the Regional Banks have undertaken to make up any shortfall suffered by creditors should Crédit Agricole S.A. become insolvent or experience similar financial difficulties. The Regional Banks' commitment under this guarantee is equal to the sum of their share capital and reserves.

Apart from these provisions, as of this date, Crédit Agricole S.A. has not entered into any material contracts conferring any material obligation or commitment upon the Group as a whole, other than those contracts entered into in the normal course of business.

→ TREND INFORMATION

There has been no significant deterioration in Crédit Agricole S.A.'s prospects since 31 December 2006, the date of the latest audited, published financial statements. See section on 'Recent trends and outlook' in the management report.

→ SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Since 31 December 2006, the date of the latest audited, published financial statements, there have been no significant changes in the financial position or business operations of Crédit Agricole S.A. parent company and Group.

→ DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

This document is available on the websites of Crédit Agricole S.A. (www.credit-agricole-sa.fr) and of the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (www.amf-france.org).

All regulated information as defined by the AMF (in Book II of the AMF General Regulations as amended by the decree of 4 January 2007) is available on the Company's website (www.credit-agricole-sa.fr).

The full text of the articles of association of Crédit Agricole S.A. is reproduced in this document (see page 286).

→ CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. PUBLICATIONS

The annual Information Report below lists information that Crédit Agricole S.A. has published or disclosed over the past 12 months to fulfil legal or regulatory disclosure obligations applying to financial instruments, issuers of financial instruments and financial instrument markets as required by article 222-7 of the AMF General Regulations, as amended by the decree of 4 January 2007.

1. Shelf-registration documents and updates

- Published on the websites of Crédit Agricole S.A. (www.credit-agricole-sa.fr) and of the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (www.amf-france.org):

Date of publication	Document description
30/03/2006	Shelf- registration document – AMF registration no. D.06-0188
11/05/2006	Update of the shelf-registration document – AMF registration no. D.06-0188-A01
22/05/2006	Update of the shelf-registration document – AMF registration no. D.06-0188-A02
19/09/2006	Update of the shelf-registration document – AMF registration no. D.06-0188-A03
24/11/2006	Update of the shelf-registration document – AMF registration no. D.06-0188-A04
21/12/2006	Update of the shelf-registration document – AMF registration no. D.06-0188-A05

2. Issues, prospectuses and offering circulars

- Published on the Crédit Agricole S.A. website (www.credit-agricole-sa.fr) on the Autorité des Marchés Financiers website (www.amf-france.org) and in the BALO:

Date of publication	Document description
07/04/2006	Issue and admission of fixed-rate bonds – AMF approval no. 06-0108
10/04/2006	Issue and admission of indexed bonds – AMF approval no. 06-0110
13/04/2006	Issue and admission of fixed-rate bonds – AMF approval no. 06-0113
30/05/2006	Issue and admission of fixed-rate bonds – AMF approval no. 06-0162
27/06/2006	Issue and admission of perpetual subordinated notes – AMF approval no. 06-0226
03/10/2006	Issue and admission of fixed-rate bonds – AMF approval no. 06-0335
23/10/2006	Issue and admission floating-rate notes – AMF approval no. 06-0376
28/11/2006	Issue and admission of fixed-rate bonds – AMF approval no. 06-0444
28/12/2006	Issue and admission ordinary shares – AMF approval no. 06-0488
30/01/2007	Issue and admission of fixed-rate bonds – AMF approval no. 07-032

- Filed with the CSSF or Luxembourg Stock exchange (www.bourse.lu) and published in the BALO:

Date of publication	Document description
22/03/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 14/03/2006
26/03/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 09/03/2006
26/03/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 17/03/2006
28/03/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 09/03/2006
29/03/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 15/03/2006
29/03/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 22/03/2006
29/03/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 23/03/2006
29/03/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 24/03/2006
19/05/2006	EMTN programme Base Prospectus
08/06/2006	Supplement No. 1 to EMTN programme Base Prospectus
20/06/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 07/06/2006
28/06/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 15/06/2006
05/07/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 16/06/2006
10/07/2006	Supplement No. 2 to EMTN programme Base Prospectus
11/07/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 16/06/2006
18/07/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 30/06/2006
08/08/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 24/07/2006
11/08/2006	Issue and admission of deeply subordinated notes – BALO dated 01/08/2006
12/08/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 24/07/2006
23/08/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 11/08/2006
24/09/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 07/09/2006
26/09/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 06/09/2006
26/09/2006	Supplement No. 3 to EMTN programme Base Prospectus
27/09/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 14/09/2006
03/10/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 06/09/2006
04/10/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 19/09/2006
07/10/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 31/10/2006
10/10/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 04/10/2006
11/10/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 05/10/2006
08/11/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 26/10/2006
08/11/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 27/10/2006
08/11/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 31/10/2006
11/11/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 01/11/2006
11/11/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 03/11/2006
11/11/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 06/11/2006
28/11/2006	Supplement No. 4 to EMTN programme Base Prospectus
05/12/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 27/11/2006
09/12/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 28/11/2006
29/12/2006	Supplement No. 5 to EMTN programme Base Prospectus
03/01/2007	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 22/12/2006
13/03/2007	Supplement No. 6 to EMTN programme Base Prospectus

- Filed with the SWX SWISS Exchange (www.swx.com) and published in the BALO:

Date of publication	Document description
04/11/2006	Issue and admission of medium term notes – BALO dated 06/10/2006

3. Press releases

- Published on the Crédit Agricole S.A. website (www.credit-agricole-sa.fr) or on the Autorité des Marchés Financiers website (www.amf-France.org):

Date of publication	Document description
06/02/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares – 26 January to 2 February 2006
13/02/2006	Trading in own shares
23/02/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares from 14 to 21 February 2006
06/03/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares
08/03/2006	Press release – Crédit Agricole S.A. 2005 results
16/03/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares – 7 to 15 March 2006
03/04/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares – 23 to 31 March 2006
04/04/2006	Disclosure of trading Crédit Agricole S.A. shares
12/04/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares – 03 to 10 April 2006
05/05/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares – 26 April and 3 May 2006
12/05/2006	Disclosure of trading in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares
22/05/2006	Credit Agricole statement regarding Alliance & Leicester
13/06/2006	Offer for Emporiki
16/06/2006	Clarification to the announcement Emporiki Bank
29/06/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A.'s cash offer for 100% of Emporiki
05/07/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. statement regarding Alliance & Leicester
07/07/2006	Announcement of Crédit Agricole S.A. in relation to the acceptance period of the cash offer for 100% of the shares of Emporiki bank of Greece S.A.
12/07/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares – 3 to 11 July 2006
24/07/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. and Fiat Auto S.p.A. press release
27/07/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. increases the cash offer price for 100% of Emporiki Bank of Greece S.A. to €25 per share
31/07/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. and Emporiki Bank
02/08/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares – 31 July 2006
09/08/2006	Credit Agricole S.A. successfully completes the public offer for Emporiki Bank S.A.
16/08/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. receives clearance from EC for acquisition of control of Emporiki
24/08/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares – 16 to 22 August 2006
25/08/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. – Banca Intesa
28/08/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. – Banca Intesa
04/09/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. press release: Announcement of mandatory public offer for the acquisition of 100% of the shares of Phoenix Metrolife Emporiki S.A.
06/09/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. press release: Half-year 2006 results
07/09/2006	Optimisation of stock option cover policy
12/09/2006	Press release: – The Crédit Agricole Group obtains Financial Holding Company status from the US Federal Reserve
12/09/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares
15/09/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares – 7 to 14 September 2006
22/09/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. press release – Phoenix Announcement
25/09/2006	Trading in own shares – 15 to 19 September 2006
03/10/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares – 25 to 29 September 2006
11/10/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. acquires 654 branch retail network in Italy
12/10/2006	Disclosure of trading in Crédit Agricole S.A. shares – 2 to 10 October 2006
20/10/2006	Disclosure of trading Crédit Agricole S.A. shares – 11 to 13 October 2006
25/10/2006	Implementation of a liquidity agreement
27/10/2006	Press release – Crédit Agricole S.A. completes mandatory public offer for Phoenix Metrolife Emporiki
07/11/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares – 26 October to 1 November 2006
22/11/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. press release: 2006 nine-month results
24/11/2006	Disclosure of trading in own shares – 16 to 20 November 2006
28/12/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. share issue

Date of publication	Document description
28/12/2006	Press release – Crédit Agricole S.A. and Fiat Auto
08/01/2007	Calyon and Société Générale plan to merge their brokerage activities
22/01/2007	Decrease of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s stake in Intesa Sanpaolo
24/01/2007	Intesa Sanpaolo and Crédit Agricole S.A. not to pursue asset management partnership
26/01/2007	Half-year results of the Crédit Agricole S.A. liquidity agreement
01/02/2007	Success of the €4 billion capital increase
08/02/2007	Disclosure of trading in own shares
16/02/2007	Groupama, Emporiki Bank and Crédit Agricole S.A. in exclusive talks for the acquisition of Phoenix Metrolife
01/03/2007	Intesa Sanpaolo and Crédit Agricole S.A. sign agreement to sell Cariparma and FriulAdria
01/03/2007	Crédit Agricole S.A. builds branch network in Italy by acquiring control of Cariparma and FriulAdria
07/03/2007	Crédit Agricole S.A.: Annual results 2006
08/03/2007	Definitive agreement on disposal of Phoenix Metrolife
15/03/2007	HypoVereinsbank and CACEIS agree on strategic partnership in securities services
19/03/2006	Intesa Sanpaolo and Crédit Agricole S.A. sign the contract for the winding up of the CAAM SGR joint venture

4. Informations published in the “BALO” on the Annual and Extraordinary General Meeting

Date of publication	Document description	
15/02/2006	Quarterly publication at 31 December 2005	BALO n° 20
22/03/2006	Notice of Crédit Agricole S.A. 2005 annual meeting on 17 May 2006	BALO n° 35
28/04/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. 2005 parent-company and consolidated financial statements	BALO n° 51
28/04/2006	Notification to attend to Crédit Agricole S.A. 2006 annual meeting on 17 May 2006	BALO n° 51
15/05/2006	Quarterly publication at 31 March 2006	BALO n° 58
02/06/2006	Results of voting on resolutions	BALO n° 66
21/06/2006	Post-AGM notice (resolution on appropriation of net income, auditors' report, etc.)	BALO n° 74
11/08/2006	Quarterly publication at 30 June 2006	BALO n° 96
16/10/2006	Crédit Agricole S.A. parent-company and consolidated financial statements at 30 June 2006	BALO n° 124
10/11/2006	Quarterly publication at 30 September 2006	BALO n° 135
03/01/2007	Notice to Shareholders – EURO 4 billion capital increase with preferential subscription rights	BALO n° 2
09/02/2007	Quarterly publication at 31 December 2006	BALO n° 18
21/03/2007	Notice of Crédit Agricole S.A. 2006 annual meeting on 23 May 2007	BALO n° 35

→ INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SHARE CAPITAL

→ INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SHARE CAPITAL AND MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

There are currently no shareholders' agreements.

Crédit Agricole S.A. has not issued any securities giving rights to the share capital other than those described in the paragraph entitled "Changes in share capital over the past five years" on page 103 of the shelf-registration document, or any securities giving rights to the potential share capital or shares carrying double voting rights. Nor has it pledged any of its shares as collateral.

To the knowledge of Crédit Agricole S.A., no shareholder other than SAS Rue la Boétie owns 5% or more of the share capital or voting rights.

Control over the issuer

The shareholder relationships between Crédit Agricole S.A. and the Regional Banks are described in the notes to the financial statements under "General framework" on page 139 of this document.

Control over Crédit Agricole S.A. is described in Chapter 2, "Corporate governance".

The rules governing the composition of the Board of Directors are set out in article 10 of the Articles of Association.

The Regional Bank representatives therefore hold 62% of the seats on the Board. This illustrates the desire of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s largest shareholder (SAS Rue La Boétie, which is owned by the Regional Banks and held 55.3% of the voting rights at 31 December

2006) to give the Regional Banks a broad representation to reflect the Crédit Agricole Group's decentralised structure.

In addition to the Director appointed by joint decree by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Agriculture, four seats are allocated to outside Directors. Three of these outside Directors can be considered to be independent Directors in accordance with corporate governance guidelines (2003 AFEP-MEDEF joint report, 2006 AFEP-ANSA-MEDEF recommendations). The outside Directors play an extremely important role on the Board. Three are chairmen of the Board's special committees (Audit and Risks, Compensation, and Appointments and Governance).

There are no arrangements, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the issuer.

Dividend policy

The dividend policy is determined by the Board of Directors of Crédit Agricole S.A. This policy may *inter alia* take account of company earnings and financial condition, as well as the dividend policy practices of leading French and international companies in the sector. Crédit Agricole S.A. gives no guarantee as to the amount of the dividend which will be paid in any given year.

Under the 2006-2008 Development Plan presented at the end of 2005, Crédit Agricole S.A. has set a minimum payout target of 30%-35%.

→ PURCHASE BY THE COMPANY OF ITS OWN SHARES

Pursuant to article L. 241-2 of the Autorité des Marchés Financiers General Regulations, this document constitutes the description of the share buyback programme to be approved by the Combined General Meeting of 23 May 2007.

I – Number of shares and percentage of share capital directly owned by Crédit Agricole S.A.

At 19 March 2007, Crédit Agricole S.A. directly owned 15,342,162 shares, representing 0.93% of the share capital.

II – Breakdown of objectives by type of equity security held at 19 March 2007

At 19 March 2007, the shares held by Crédit Agricole S.A. were broken down as follows:

- 14,282,162 shares used to cover undertakings to employees, either under stock option plans or under the Credit Lyonnais employees' liquidity agreement;
- 1,060,000 shares held as part of agreement to provide liquidity for the shares on the stock market.

III – Purpose of share buyback programme

The authority to be granted by the shareholders at the Combined General Meeting of 23 May 2007 is designed to allow Crédit Agricole S.A. to trade in its own shares either on the market or over the counter for any purpose permitted by applicable laws or regulations, and more particularly:

- 1) to grant stock options to some or all company employees and/or to some or all of its officers and directors who act as executives of the company or the companies or groupings affiliated with it as defined by Article L. 225-180 of the Commercial Code;
- 2) to allot shares in the company to the employees referred to in the above paragraph as part of an employee profit-sharing or share ownership plan and in connection with the transactions covered by Articles L. 225-197-1 to L. 225-197-3 of the Code de Commerce;
- 3) to hold the shares purchased with a view subsequently to exchanging them or using them to pay for a potential acquisition;
- 4) to ensure coverage of securities giving access to the company's share capital;
- 5) to ensure that liquidity is provided for the shares on the equity market by an investment services provider under a contract that complies with the AFEI (French Association for Investment Firms) Code of Conduct;
- 6) to retire the purchased shares.

IV – Maximum percentage of share capital, maximum number and characteristics of shares that may be bought back and maximum purchase price

1 – Maximum percentage of share capital to be bought back by Crédit Agricole S.A.

Crédit Agricole S.A. is authorised to acquire up to 10% of the total number of shares forming its share capital as of the date of settlement of the purchases; at 19 March 2007, this amounted to 164,705,453 shares. However, the number of shares purchased by the company for the purpose of holding the shares purchased with a view subsequently to exchanging them or using them to pay for a potential merger, spin-off or asset transfer shall not exceed 5% of the company's share capital.

The total cost of all such share purchases made during the term of the share buyback programme may not exceed €3 billion.

2 – Characteristics of the shares covered

Class of shares: shares listed on Eurolist by Euronext Paris (Compartment A)

Name: Crédit Agricole S.A.

ISIN code: FR 0000045072

3 – Maximum purchase price

The purchase price for Crédit Agricole S.A. shares under the buyback programme may not exceed €50 per share.

V – Duration of programme

In accordance with article L. 225-209 of the Code de Commerce and with the 13th resolution adopted by the Combined General Meeting of 23 May 2007, this share buyback programme may be carried out until it is renewed by a future General Meeting, and in any event, for a maximum term of 18 months as from the date of the Combined General Meeting, that is, until 23 November 2008 at the latest.

VI – Disclosures of Crédit Agricole S.A. trading in its own shares from 1 January 2006 until 19 March 2007⁽¹⁾

Percentage of share capital held in treasury at 19 March 2007:	0.93%
Number of shares cancelled during last 24 months:	0
Number of shares held in portfolio at 19 March 2007:	15 342 162
Book value of portfolio:	€293,390,797
Market value of portfolio at 19 March 2007 (closing price on last trading day):	€451,826,670.90

Period from 1 January 2006 until 19 March 2007 ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative gross amounts		Open positions as of date of publication of programme description			
	Bought	Sold/ Transferred	Open Buy positions		Open Sell positions	
			Share purchase options bought ⁽²⁾	Forward purchases	Share purchase options sold	Forward sales
Number of shares	3,699,717	14,669,762	21,771,603	-	-	-
<i>Covered by liquidity agreement:</i>	3,460,917	2,400,917	0			
Average maximum maturity			07/10/2013			
Average transaction price <i>(in euros)</i>	31.55	31.45				
<i>Covered by liquidity agreement:</i>	31.52	31.71				
Average exercise price <i>(in euros)</i>			27.00			
Amount (in euros)	116,740,314	461,311,868	587,775,142			
<i>Covered by liquidity agreement:</i>	109,080,562	76,144,374	0			

(1) In accordance with the provisions of AMF instruction 2005-06, the relevant period starts the day after the date on which the results of the previous programme have been drawn up.

(2) The amount of share purchase options corresponds to the nominal value.

→ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

→ FEES PAID TO STATUTORY AUDITORS⁽¹⁾

College of Auditors of Crédit Agricole S.A.⁽²⁾

	Ernst & Young				PricewaterhouseCoopers			
	Amount (excluding VAT)		%		Amount (excluding VAT)		%	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousands of euros)</i>								
Independent audit, certification, review of parent company and consolidated financial statements								
Issuer	3,515	1,400	18.9%	13.2%	3,514	1,400	20.4%	9.6%
Fully-consolidated subsidiaries	9,592	8,496	51.7%	79.8%	10,380	9,549	60.4%	65.2%
Ancillary assignments⁽³⁾								
Issuer	2,759	0	14.9%	0.0%	875	57	5.1%	0.3%
Fully-consolidated subsidiaries	2,432	721	13.1%	6.8%	2,267	3,513	13.2%	24.0%
Subtotal	18,298	10,617	98.6%	99.8%	17,036	14,519	99.1%	99.1%
Other services								
Legal, tax, personnel-related	189	8	1.0%	0.0%	152	24	0.9%	0.2%
Other	77	18	0.4%	0.2%	0	105	0.0%	0.7%
Subtotal	266	26	1.4%	0.2%	152	129	0.9%	0.9%
TOTAL	18,564	10,643	100%	100%	17,188	14,648	100%	100%

Other statutory auditors engaged in the audit of fully-consolidated Crédit Agricole S.A. Group subsidiaries

	Mazars & Guerard				KPMG				Deloitte				Other			
	Amount (excluding VAT)		%		Amount (excluding VAT)		%		Amount (excluding VAT)		%		Amount (excluding VAT)		%	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousands of euros)</i>																
Audit																
Independent audit, certification, review of parent company and consolidated financial statements	1,599	1,608	100.0%	87.6%	446	319	99.6%	96.1%	595	687	96.6%	96.1%	818	1,231	96.9%	94.3%
Ancillary assignments ⁽³⁾	0	227	0.0%	12.4%	2	13	0.4%	3.9%	21	28	3.4%	3.9%	26	74	3.1%	5.7%
TOTAL	1,599	1,835	100%	100%	448	332	100%	100%	616	715	100%	100%	844	1,305	100%	100%

(1) These figures comprise the annual cost of statutory auditors' fees.

(2) Including fully consolidated Crédit Agricole S.A. subsidiaries audited by the college of auditors.

(3) In accordance with AMF directive 2006-10 of 19 December 2006.

→ STATUTORY AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT ON RELATED PARTY AGREEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS

This is a free translation into English of the Statutory Auditors' report issued in the French language 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.

Year ended 31 December 2006

To the Shareholders,

In our capacity as statutory auditors of the Company Crédit Agricole S.A., we hereby report on the agreements or commitments with related parties.

We are not required to ascertain whether any other agreements or commitments exist, but to inform you, on the basis of the information provided to us, of the terms and conditions of agreements and commitments indicated to us. We are not required to comment as to whether they are beneficial or appropriate. It is your responsibility, in accordance with Article 92 of the March 23, 1967 Decree, to evaluate the benefits resulting from these agreements and commitments prior to their approval.

We hereby inform you that we have not been notified of any agreements or commitments covered by Article L.225-38 of French company law (*Code de commerce*).

In addition, and in accordance with the March 23, 1967 Decree, we have been advised that the following agreements and commitments, approved in prior years, remained current in the year ended 31 December 2006.

1. With Crédit Agricole Regional Banks

Nature and purpose

At the time of Crédit Agricole S.A.'s initial public offering, during its meeting of 31 October 2001, the Board of Directors authorised the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer to sign the "Protocol Agreement" on behalf of Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole, together with all its appendices and all associated undertakings required to implement the agreement. The provisions of the "Protocol Agreement" notably required the establishment of a Fund for Liquidity and Solvency Banking Risks.

The Regional Banks contributed to setting up this Fund, which totals €609.8 million. The aim of the Fund is to enable the Company to operate the internal solidarity mechanism within the Crédit Agricole Group and to fulfill its duties as a central body, by providing assistance to the Regional Banks facing difficulties.

Terms and conditions

Crédit Agricole S.A. has contributed €457.4 million to the Fund, representing 75% of the total amount of €609.8 million. The Regional Banks together contributed €152.4 million on the same quota basis as for the Deposit Guarantee Fund set up under article L.312-4 of the financial and monetary Code (*Code monétaire et financier*).

No drawing was made on the Fund in 2006 in favour of a Regional Bank having a director in common with your Company. In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Protocol Agreement, an additional sum of €37 million was allocated to the Fund in 2006.

2. With Calyon

Nature and purpose

Following the link-up between the corporate and investment banking businesses of Crédit Agricole S.A. and Crédit Lyonnais, Crédit Lyonnais made a partial asset transfer to Calyon (formerly Crédit Agricole Indosuez).

In view of the above transaction, it was deemed necessary to increase Calyon's shareholders' equity. At its meeting of 9 March 2004, the Board of Directors authorised your Company to carry out a series of transactions aimed at increasing Calyon's shareholders equity by a total amount of up to €3 billion.

Terms and conditions

In accordance with this authorisation, Crédit Agricole S.A. notably subscribed to an issue of deeply subordinated notes for an amount of US\$1,730 million. An amount of US\$108.5 million in interest with respect to these notes was paid to your Company during the 2006 financial year.

We have conducted our work in accordance with French professional standards; these standards require that we perform the necessary procedures to verify that the information provided to us is consistent with the documentation from which it has been extracted.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, 15 March 2007

The Statutory Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

ERNST & YOUNG et Autres

Gérard Hautefeuille

Valérie Meeus

→ ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF 23 MAY 2007

→ AGENDA

Ordinary business

- To approve the parent-company financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006;
- To approve the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006;
- To appropriate 2006 net income, to determine the dividend and to appropriate the dividend;
- To approve agreements governed by articles L. 225-38 et seq. of the Code de Commerce;
- To ratify the appointment of a co-opted director;
- To renew the terms of office of directors;
- To appoint a director or directors;
- To declare directors' fees;
- To authorise the Board of Directors to trade in the company's shares.

Extraordinary business

- To authorise the Board of Directors to increase the share capital by issuing ordinary shares and/or any other securities giving immediate and/or future access to the share capital, with pre-emptive rights retained;
- To authorise the Board of Directors to increase the share capital by issuing ordinary shares and/or any other securities giving immediate and/or future access to the share capital, with pre-emptive rights waived;

- To authorise the Board of Directors to increase the number of shares to be issued in the event of a capital increase, with or without retention of pre-emptive rights;
- To authorise the Board of Directors to issue equity securities and other securities giving access to the share capital in consideration for contributions in kind made to the company and consisting of equity securities or other securities giving access to the share capital;
- To authorise the Board of Directors to determine the issue price of ordinary shares or any securities giving access to the share capital, in the event the pre-emptive rights are waived, up to a maximum of 5% of the share capital per year;
- To authorise the Board of Directors to increase the share capital by capitalisation of reserves, earnings, share premiums or other items;
- To authorise the Board of Directors to increase the share capital by issuing new shares reserved for Crédit Agricole Group employees belonging to a group employee share ownership plan;
- To authorise the Board of Directors to increase the share capital by issuing new shares reserved for the company known as Agricole International Employees;
- To authorise the Board of Directors to increase the share capital by issuing new shares reserved for Crédit Agricole Group employees belonging to a share ownership plan in the USA;
- To authorise the Board of Directors to reduce the share capital by retiring shares;
- To amend the Articles of Association to bring them into compliance with decree no. 2006-1566 of 11 December 2006 amending decree no. 67-236 of 23 March 1967 on commercial companies;
- Formalities, authorisations.

→ RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AT CREDIT AGRICOLE S.A.'S ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF WEDNESDAY 23 MAY 2007

Ordinary Business

First Resolution

(Approval of the parent company financial statements for 2006)

Having familiarised themselves with the Board of Directors' management report and the statutory auditors' general report, and voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact ordinary business, the shareholders hereby approve the Board of Directors' management report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006 as presented, together with the business operations reflected and summarised therein and the management acts undertaken by the Board of Directors during the year then ended.

Pursuant to Article 223 quarter of the Code Général des Impôts, the shareholders hereby approve the total amount of the costs and expenses governed by Article 39-4 of said Code and which are not deductible from taxable income, to wit €67,996 for the year ended 31 December 2006, and the amount of tax incurred by the company because such costs and expenses are not deductible, to wit €23,411.

Second Resolution

(Approval of consolidated financial statements)

Having familiarised themselves with the Board of Directors' management report and the statutory auditors' general report on the consolidated financial statements, and voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact ordinary business, the shareholders hereby approve the Board of Directors' management report and the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006 as presented, together with the business operations reflected and summarised therein.

Third Resolution

(Appropriation of income and determination and appropriation of dividend)

Voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact ordinary business, the shareholders hereby note that the net income for the 2006 financial year amounted to €2,956,817,535.03 and resolve to appropriate the total distributable

sum of €4,132,484,938.25, made up of the net income for the year plus prior year retained earnings of €1,175,667,403.22, as follows:

1. a total gross dividend distribution of € 1,894,112,710.65 to payment of a net dividend of €1.15 per share;
2. €2,238,372,227.60 to retained earnings.

The dividend will be payable in cash as from Tuesday, 29 May 2007.

Should Crédit Agricole S.A. hold any treasury shares as of the dividend payment date, the dividends on such shares shall be transferred to retained earnings, it being specified that all powers are granted to the Board of Directors to effect this transfer.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 243 bis of the Code Général des Impôts, it is specified that the dividend is eligible for the 40% allowance cited in paragraph 3, subparagraph 2 of Article 158 of the Code Général des Impôts, applicable exclusively to shareholders who are natural persons.

The dividends paid for the three previous financial years are set forth in the table below.

Period	Dividend	Tax credit ⁽¹⁾	Total
2003	€0.55	€0.275	€0.825
2004			
Interim dividend ⁽²⁾	€0.30	€0.15	€0.45
Balance ⁽³⁾	€0.36		€0.36
2005	€0.94		€0.94

(1) The tax credit indicated is 50%, but in certain cases the rate is different.

(2) Paid in 2004.

(3) Paid in 2005, eligible for the 50% allowance.

Fourth Resolution

(Approval of agreements governed by Articles L. 225-38 et seq. of the Code de Commerce)

Having familiarised themselves with the statutory auditors' special report on agreements governed by Articles L. 225-38 et seq. of the Code de Commerce, and voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact ordinary business, the shareholders hereby approve the agreements described in that report.

Fifth Resolution

(Ratification of the appointment of a co-opted Director)

Voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact ordinary business, the shareholders ratify the appointment as Director of Jean-Paul Chifflet, who was co-opted by the Board of Directors at its meeting of 31 January 2007, to replace Yves Couturier, outgoing Director, for the remainder of Mr Couturier's term of office, to wit, until the annual general meeting held to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006.

Sixth Resolution

(Renewal of a Director's term)

Voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact ordinary business, the shareholders duly note that the term of office of Jean-Paul Chifflet ends at this meeting and renew his appointment for a further term of three years ending at the annual general meeting held to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009.

Seventh Resolution

(Renewal of a Director's term)

Voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact ordinary business, the shareholders duly note that the term of office of Pierre Bru ends at this meeting and renew his appointment for a further term of three years ending at the annual general meeting held to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009.

Eighth Resolution

(Renewal of a Director's term)

Voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact ordinary business, the shareholders duly note that the term of office of Alain David ends at this meeting and renew his appointment for a further term of three years ending at the annual general meeting held to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009.

Ninth Resolution

(Renewal of a Director's term)

Voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact ordinary business, the shareholders duly note that the term of office of Bruno de Laage ends at this meeting and renew his appointment for a further term of three years ending at the annual general meeting held to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009.

Tenth Resolution

(Election of a Director)

Voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact ordinary business, the shareholders duly note the resignation of Roger Gobin, whose term of office was scheduled to expire at the annual general meeting held to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2008.

The shareholders elect Dominique Lefebvre to replace Mr Gobin as Director for the remainder of his predecessor's term of office.

Eleventh Resolution

(Election of a Director)

The shareholders will be asked to note the resignation of Corrado Passera and to appoint a new director for Mr Passera's remaining term of office, i.e. until the annual general meeting held to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007.

The name of the candidate was not known when this shelf registration document went to press.

Twelfth Resolution

(Directors' fees)

Voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact ordinary business, and pursuant to Article L. 225-45 of the Code de Commerce, the shareholders hereby fix the total annual amount of fees allocated to the Directors in consideration for the performance of their duties at nine hundred and fifty thousand euros (€950,000).

Thirteenth Resolution

(Grant of authority to the Board of Directors to trade in the company's shares)

Having familiarised themselves with the Board of Directors' management report and voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact ordinary business, the shareholders hereby authorise the Board of Directors, with the right to further delegate this authority under the conditions provided by law, to trade in the company's own shares in accordance with provisions of Articles L. 225-209 et seq. of the Code de Commerce and European Commission Regulation 2273/2003 of 22 December 2003.

This authority, which replaces the authority granted at the Ordinary General Meeting of 17 May 2006, is valid until renewed at a future ordinary general meeting and, in any event, for a maximum period of eighteen (18) months from the date of this meeting.

Share purchases made by the Board of Directors pursuant to this authority may under no circumstances result in the company

holding more than ten percent (10%) of its share capital. However, the number of shares purchased by the company for the purpose of holding the shares purchased with a view subsequently to exchanging them or using them to pay for a potential merger, spin-off or asset transfer shall not exceed 5% of the company's share capital.

Under the share buyback programme established by the company, shares may be traded on one or more occasions and by all and any means, including on the market, over the counter or by way of derivatives traded on organised markets or over the counter (such as call and put options or any combination thereof), as provided for by the appropriate market authorities and at such times as the Board of Directors or its duly authorised representative deems appropriate. The entirety of the share buyback programme may be completed through block purchases.

The number of shares purchased may not exceed 10% of the total number of shares comprising the company's share capital (on this date equal to 164,705,453 shares) on the date of purchase, and the maximum number of shares held after said purchases may not exceed 10% of the share capital.

The total cost of all such share purchases made during the term of this authority may not exceed three (3) billion euros. The purchase price may not be more than fifth (50) euros. However, the shares may be allotted for no consideration in accordance with the provisions of the law.

This authority is designed to allow the company to trade in its own shares either on the market or over the counter for any purpose permitted by applicable laws or regulations, and more particularly:

- to allot stock options to some or all employees and/or officers and directors serving in an executive capacity within the company and companies or groups affiliated to it now or in the future, as defined by Article L. 225-180 of the Code de Commerce;
- to allot shares in the company to the employees referred to in the above paragraph as part of an employee profit-sharing or share ownership plan and in connection with the transactions covered by Articles L. 225-197-1 to L. 225-197-3 of the Code de Commerce;
- to hold the shares purchased with a view subsequently to exchanging them or using them to pay for a potential acquisition;
- to ensure coverage of securities giving access to the company's share capital;
- to ensure that liquidity is provided for the shares on the equity market by an investment services provider under a contract that complies with the AFEI (French Association for Investment Firms) Code of Conduct;
- to retire the purchased shares, subject to adoption of the twenty-third resolution.

The Board of Directors may trade in the company's shares pursuant to this authority at any time during the term of the share buyback programme.

The company may also use the authority under this resolution and continue to implement its share buyback programme as provided

by law, and in particular by the provisions of Articles 231-1 et seq. of the General Regulations issued by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers, during a public cash or share exchange offer made by the company.

The shareholders grant full powers to the Board of Directors to implement this authority and to determine the method of so doing, including without limitation placing stock market orders, signing deeds, entering into agreements, accomplishing formalities and filings, particularly with the Autorité des Marchés Financiers, and more generally to do all that is necessary.

Extraordinary Business

Fourteenth Resolution

(Grant of authority to the Board of Directors to increase the share capital by issuing ordinary shares and/or any other securities giving immediate and/or future access to the share capital, with pre-emptive rights retained)

Having familiarised themselves with the Board of Directors' management report and the statutory auditors' special report, and voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact extraordinary business, pursuant to the provisions of Articles L. 225-129-2, L. 225-132 et seq., L. 228-91 and L. 228-92 of the Code de Commerce, the shareholders hereby:

1. Grant to the Board of Directors the authority to increase the share capital, on one or more occasions, in euros, foreign currency or composite monetary units established by reference to a basket of currencies, in France or abroad, with or without a premium, by issuing ordinary shares in the company and/or any other securities with pre-emptive rights giving immediate and/or future rights to subscribe ordinary shares of the company by any means or granting the right to a debt security, for cash or by set off against claims due, conversion, exchange, redemption or any other means;
2. Resolve that the maximum nominal amount of the capital increases which may be effected immediately and/or in the future pursuant to this authority shall not exceed two billion five hundred million euros (€2.5 billion) or the equivalent thereof. This limit does not include the effect of any adjustments made to protect the rights of holders of securities granting rights to the company's shares;
3. Further resolve that the maximum nominal amount of debt securities granting rights to the share capital or giving rights to debt securities that may be issued pursuant to this authority shall not exceed five (5) billion euros or the equivalent thereof in foreign currency;
4. Resolve that shareholders shall have a pre-emptive right, as provided by law, to subscribe a minimum number of securities in proportion to the number of shares they hold. The Board may further grant shareholders a preferential right to subscribe any securities not taken up under those pre-emptive rights, in proportion to their

rights and within the limits of their application, which will be scaled back in the event that applications exceed the number of securities available. If the shareholders' pre-emptive and, where applicable, preferential rights are not taken up in their entirety, the Board may limit the capital increase to the amount of applications received, provided that the conditions provided by law are met, or allot the unsubscribed shares as it deems appropriate and/or offer them to the general public;

5. Expressly waive their pre-emptive rights to any shares issued upon the conversion of bonds or the exercise of warrants and acknowledge that this resolution shall also operate as ipso jure waiver of their pre-emptive rights to any securities created as a result of the securities issued pursuant to this authority in favour of their holders;
6. Resolve to grant full powers to Board of Directors, with the authority to further delegate as provided by law, to take actions including but not limited to the following:
 - to determine the form, type and attributes of the securities to be issued, as well as the issue dates, deadlines and procedures,
 - to determine the issue price, amounts and effective date (which may be retroactive) of the securities to be issued,
 - to determine the payment method for shares and/or securities issued or to be issued,
 - to determine, where applicable, the procedures by which the company will have the right to redeem or exchange on the stock market securities issued or to be issued, either at any time or during specific periods,
 - to determine, where applicable, the procedures required to protect the rights of holders of securities granting rights to the company's share capital, and to suspend exercise of the rights attached to those securities for a maximum of three months,
 - to deduct, at its sole discretion where it deems appropriate, all expenses connected with the issue from the premium generated by it and to deduct from the said premium the sums required to raise the legal reserve to one tenth of the new share capital following each new issue,
 - where applicable, to have the securities to be issued listed on a regulated market,
 - more generally, to do all that is necessary, to enter into all agreements and to accomplish all formalities required to complete the issues, to officially record the resulting capital increases and to amend the Articles of Association accordingly,
 - in the event of an issue of debt securities, to decide whether or not such securities shall be subordinated, to set their interest rate, their term to maturity, the conditions of their redemption at a fixed or variable price, with or without a premium, the terms and conditions for their amortisation as a function of market conditions and the conditions under which such securities shall give access to shares in the company or to the allotment of debt securities;
7. Resolve that this authority, which replaces the authority granted by extraordinary resolution at the annual general meeting of 17 May

2006 and cancels the portion thereof that has not been used to date, is valid for a term of twenty six (26) months as from the date of this meeting.

Fifteenth Resolution

(Grant of authority to the Board of Directors to increase the share capital by issuing ordinary shares and/or any other securities giving immediate and/or future access to the share capital, with pre-emptive rights waived)

Having familiarised themselves with the Board of Directors' management report and the statutory auditors' special report, and voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact extraordinary business, pursuant to the provisions of Articles L. 225-129-2, L. 225-135 et seq., L. 225-148, L. 228-91 and L. 228-92 of the Code de Commerce, the shareholders hereby:

1. grant to the Board of Directors the authority to increase the share capital, on one or more occasions, in euros, foreign currency or composite monetary units established by reference to a basket of currencies, in France or abroad, with or without a premium, by issuing ordinary shares in the company and/or any other securities giving immediate and/or future rights to subscribe for ordinary shares of the company or granting the right to a debt security, for cash or by set off against claims due, conversion, exchange, redemption or any other means;
2. resolve that:
 - the maximum nominal amount of the capital increases which may be effected immediately and/or in the future pursuant to this authority shall not exceed:
 - ▶ one (1) billion euros or the equivalent thereof in the event of an issue with a priority subscription period,
 - ▶ five hundred (500) million euros or the equivalent thereof in the event of an issue without a priority subscription period,
 - These limits do not include the effect of any adjustments made to protect the rights of holders of securities granting rights to the company's shares,
 - furthermore, the maximum nominal amount of debt securities granting rights to the share capital or giving rights to a debt security that may be issued pursuant to this authority shall not exceed five (5) billion euros or the equivalent thereof in foreign currency,
 - the combined total must not exceed the unused portion of the limits set in the fourteenth resolution, it being stipulated that all issues made pursuant to this authority shall count towards the corresponding maximum limit or limits;
3. expressly waive their pre-emptive rights to the securities to be issued in accordance with the law, although the Board of Directors may offer existing shareholders a right of priority over a minimum number of securities to be issued in proportion to their holdings or to apply for excess shares, for a period and on the terms fixed by the Board, it being stipulated that these priority rights shall not be negotiable or transferable,

4. resolve that if the number of applications received is not sufficient to take up the entire issue of securities, the Board of Directors may do one or both of the following in the order of its choice:
 - limit the issue to the amount of applications received, provided that the conditions provided by law are met,
 - allot all or part of the unsubscribed securities as it deems fit,
5. expressly waive their pre-emptive rights to any shares issued upon the conversion of bonds or the exercise of warrants and acknowledge that this resolution shall also operate as ipso jure waiver of their pre-emptive rights to any securities created as a result of the securities issued pursuant to this authority in favour of their holder;
6. resolve that, in the event of an immediate or future issue of shares for cash, the sum received or to be received by the company for each of the shares issued pursuant to this authority shall be at least equal to the minimum issue price provided by law at the time this authority is exercised, after any adjustment to this average required to take account of the difference in dividend entitlement date, it being stipulated that in the event of an issue of warrants to subscribe shares in the company, the sum received upon subscription of the warrants shall be factored into the calculation;
7. Grant the Board of Directors the authority, within the limits of the maximum capital increase referred to in paragraph 2 above, to increase the share capital by issuing shares in exchange for shares or securities giving access to the share capital tendered to a public share or mixed cash and share offer (principal, secondary or alternative offer) made by the company for the shares of another publicly traded company, subject to the terms, conditions and restrictions set forth in Article L. 225-148 of the Code de Commerce. To that end, the Board shall have full powers to (i) determine the list of securities tendered to the offer; (ii) determine the terms and conditions of the offer, the exchange parity and, where applicable, any cash balance to be paid; (iii) fix the procedures for the issue;
8. Grant the Board of Directors full powers, which it may further delegate as provided by law, to take actions including but not limited to the following:
 - to determine the form, type and attributes of the securities to be issued, as well as the issue dates, deadlines and procedures,
 - to determine the issue price, amounts and effective date (which may be retroactive) of the securities to be issued,
 - to determine the payment method for shares and/or securities issued or to be issued,
 - to determine, where applicable, the procedures by which the company will have the right to redeem or exchange on the stock market securities issued or to be issued, either at any time or during specific periods,
 - to determine, where applicable, the procedures required to protect the rights of holders of securities granting rights to the company's share capital, and to suspend exercise of the rights attached to those securities for a maximum of three months,
 - to deduct, at its sole discretion where it deems appropriate, all expenses connected with the issue from the premium generated by it and to deduct from the said premium the sums required to raise the legal reserve to one tenth of the new share capital following each new issue,
 - where applicable, to have the securities to be issued listed on a regulated market,
 - more generally, to do all that is necessary, to enter into all agreements and to accomplish all formalities required to complete the issues, to officially record the resulting capital increases and to amend the Articles of Association accordingly,
 - in the event of an issue of debt securities, to decide whether or not such securities shall be subordinated, to set their interest rate, their term to maturity, the conditions of their redemption at a fixed or variable price, with or without a premium, the terms and conditions for their amortisation as a function of market conditions and the conditions under which such securities shall give access to shares in the company or to the allotment of debt securities;
9. Resolve that this authority, which replaces the authority granted by extraordinary resolution at the annual general meeting of 17 May 2006 and cancels the portion thereof that has not been used to date, is valid for a term of twenty six (26) months as from the date of this meeting.

Sixteenth Resolution

(To authorise the Board of Directors to increase the number of shares to be issued in the event of a capital increase, with or without retention of pre-emptive rights)

Voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact extraordinary business, and pursuant to the provisions of article L. 225-135-1 of the Code de Commerce, the Shareholders hereby:

1. grant to the Board of Directors, when the Board finds there is surplus demand, the authority to increase the number of securities to be issued for each issue with or without pre-emptive rights under the terms of the 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st and 22nd resolutions of this general meeting, within thirty days from the closing date for applications, up to a maximum of 15% of the initial issue and at the same price as the price applied to the initial issue;
2. resolve that the maximum amount of the capital increases which may be effected pursuant to this authority, excluding capital increases authorised by the 20th, 21st and 22nd resolutions, shall count towards the total maximum limits for capital increases as defined by 14th and 15th resolutions of this general meeting;
3. note that the Board of Directors has all powers to act on this authority under the 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st and 22nd resolutions of this general meeting;
4. resolve that this authority is valid for a term of twenty six (26) months as from the date of this meeting.

Seventeenth Resolution

(Grant of authority to the Board of Directors to issue equity securities and other securities giving access to the share capital in consideration for contributions in kind granted to the company and consisting of equity securities and other securities giving access to the share capital, except through a public exchange offer)

Having heard the Board of Directors' management report and voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact extraordinary business, pursuant to Article L. 225-147 of the Code de Commerce, the shareholders:

1. grant to the Board of Directors the authority to undertake, on one or more occasions, a capital increase without retention of pre-emptive rights, up to a maximum of 10% of the company's share capital, in consideration for contributions in kind granted to the company and consisting of equity securities and other securities giving access to the share capital, when the provisions of article L. 225-148 of the Code de Commerce do not apply;
2. grant to the Board of Directors full powers, with the authority to further delegate as provided by law, to approve the valuation of contributions, to note the completion of the capital increase in consideration for the contribution, to deduct, at its sole discretion where it deems appropriate, all expenses connected with the issue from the premium generated by it and to deduct from the said premium the sums required to raise the legal reserve to one tenth of the new share capital following each new issue and to amend the Articles of Association accordingly;
3. resolve that the maximum amount of the capital increases which may be effected pursuant to this authority shall count towards the total maximum limit as defined by the 14th and 15th resolutions of this general meeting;
4. resolve that this authority is valid for a term of twenty six (26) months as from the date of this meeting.

Eighteenth Resolution

(Grant of authority to the Board of Directors to determine the issue price of ordinary shares or any securities giving access to the share capital, in the event the pre-emptive rights are waived, up to a maximum of 5% of the share capital per year)

Having familiarised themselves with the Board of Directors' management report and the Statutory Auditors' special report, and voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact extraordinary business, pursuant to the provisions of articles L. 225-136 of the Code de Commerce, the shareholders authorise the Board of Directors, up to a maximum of 5% of the share capital per year, to determine the issue price of ordinary shares or any securities granting rights to the company's share capital, in the event the pre-emptive rights are waived, which will be at least equal to the weighted average price during the three

previous trading days before determination of such price, less a potential discount of no more than 10%.

Nineteenth Resolution

(To empower the Board of Directors to increase the company's capital through the capitalisation of reserves, earnings, premiums or other)

Having familiarised themselves with the Board of Directors' management report and voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact extraordinary business, pursuant to the provisions of Articles L. 225-129-2, L. 225-130 and L. 228-92 of the Code de Commerce, the shareholders hereby:

1. grant to the Board of Directors the authority to increase share capital on one or more occasions, in the proportions and at the times it deems appropriate, by capitalising share premiums, reserves, earnings or other items which may be capitalised under the provisions of the law and the company's Articles of Association, in the form of bonus share issues or by way of an increase in the nominal value of existing shares, or a combination of both;
2. resolve that the nominal amount of the capital increases that may be effected pursuant to this authority may not exceed three (3) billion euros, plus any amount needed to safeguard the rights of holders of securities giving the right to shares in the company, in accordance with the law. This limit is distinct and separate from the total maximum limit set forth in the 14th and 15th resolutions submitted to this general meeting;
3. should this authority be used, grant to the Board of Directors full powers, which may be further delegated as provided by law, to take actions including but not limited to the following:
 - to determine the amount and nature of sums to be capitalised, determine the number of new shares to be issued or the amount by which the nominal value of existing shares will be increased, and to fix the date, which may be retroactive, from which the new shares will be entitled to a dividend or on which the increase in nominal value will be effective,
 - to resolve that, in the event of a bonus issue, fractional rights will not be negotiable and that the corresponding shares will be sold, the proceeds being allocated to the rights holders no later than 30 days after registration of the whole number of shares allotted,
 - to make any adjustments required by law,
 - officially to record each capital increase and alter the Articles of Association accordingly,
 - to take all necessary measures and to enter into all agreements to ensure the proper completion of the transactions and, more generally, to do all that is necessary and to accomplish all actions and formalities required to finalise the capital increase or increases carried out pursuant to this authority;
4. Resolve that this authority, which replaces the authority granted by extraordinary resolution at the annual general meeting of 17 May

2006 and cancels the portion thereof that has not been used to date, is valid for a term of twenty six (26) months as from the date of this meeting.

Twentieth Resolution

(Grant of authority to the Board to increase the share capital by issuing new shares reserved for Crédit Agricole Group employees belonging to a group employee share ownership plan)

Having familiarised themselves with the Board of Directors' management report and the statutory auditors' special report, and voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact extraordinary business, the shareholders hereby:

1. authorise the Board of Directors, pursuant to the provisions of Articles L. 225-129-6 and L. 225-138-1 of the Code de Commerce and Articles L. 443-1 et seq. of the Code du Travail, to carry out new share issues, on one or more occasions, at its sole discretion, at the times and in accordance with the terms and conditions it shall define, which are reserved for employees of the Crédit Agricole Group, which comprises the company, companies or groups consolidated by it (including those companies included in the scope of consolidation of Crédit Agricole S.A. at the latest on the day before the start of the subscription period or the start of the reservation period if a reservation period has been arranged), the Regional Banks and their subsidiaries, and entities or groups controlled by the company and/or the Regional Banks pursuant to Article L. 444-3 of the Code du Travail, who belong to one of the employee share ownership plans operated by the company or one of the companies in the Crédit Agricole Group (such employees are hereinafter referred to as the 'Beneficiaries');
2. waive their pre-emptive rights to any shares issued pursuant to this authority and waive any right to bonus shares issued pursuant to this authority in favour of the said beneficiaries;
3. resolve that the maximum nominal amount of the capital increase or increases made pursuant to this authority may not exceed one hundred and fifty (150) million euros, it being stipulated that this sum shall not count towards the amount of capital increases effected under the preceding resolutions;
4. resolve that the subscription price for Crédit Agricole S.A. shares may not be more than the average price quoted on Euronext during the twenty trading days preceding the date of the decision made by the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer, or by one or more Deputy Chief Executive Officers with the Chief Executive Officer's approval, fixing the opening date of the issue, nor more than 20% lower than this average. In the event that this authority is used, the Board of Directors may adjust the amount of the discount on a case-by-case basis to comply with legal and regulatory requirements and more particularly with tax, accounting or employment-related requirements in a particular country where one of the Group's companies or groups of companies taking part in the offer operates;

5. authorise the Board of Directors to allot for no consideration shares issued or to be issued or other securities issued or to be issued and giving the subscribers rights to the share capital in lieu of the discount on the share price referred to in paragraph 4 of this resolution, subject to the conditions and limitations stipulated in Article L. 443-5, paragraph 4 of the Code du Travail;
6. resolve that this authority, which replaces the authority granted under the 26th resolution at the general meeting of 17 May 2006 and cancels the portion thereof that has not been used to date, except with respect to any capital increases that the Board of Directors has already decided to effect but that have not been completed, is valid for a term of twenty six (26) months as from the date of this meeting.

The shareholders grant the Board of Directors full powers, with the authority to further delegate as provided by law, to fix the terms, conditions and procedures of the capital increase or increases to be made pursuant to this authority, and more particularly to take actions including but not limited to the following:

- a) to establish the criteria which must be met by companies consolidated within the Crédit Agricole Group before the Beneficiaries may participate in the share issues made pursuant to this authority;
- b) to determine the criteria which must be met by the Beneficiaries of the newly issued shares, in particular to determine whether the shares may be subscribed directly by Beneficiaries who are members of an employee share ownership plan, or through a dedicated company investment fund or other structures or entities permitted by law;
- c) to determine the terms, conditions and procedures for the issues to be effected pursuant to this resolution, and in particular, to determine the number of shares to be issued and the issue price for each issue, together with the rules for scaling back in the event that such issues are over-subscribed;
- d) to fix the opening date and closing date for applications, the application terms and conditions, the reservation periods prior to making applications, the procedure for paying up and delivering shares, and the dividend entitlement date for the shares issued;
- e) in the case of a bonus issue or an issue of other securities giving access to the share capital, to opt to allot such shares or securities in full or in part in lieu of the discount on the share price, pursuant to the conditions and limitations provided by Article L. 443-5 of the Code du Travail;
- f) officially to record the capital increase or increases to the extent of the shares actually subscribed;
- g) to deduct all expenses connected with the issue from the premium generated by it and deduct from the said premium the sums required to raise the legal reserve to one tenth of the new share capital following each new issue;
- h) to amend the Article of Association accordingly;

- i) and more generally, to do all that is necessary and take all actions to complete the capital increase or increases, to enter into all agreements, and to accomplish all necessary formalities subsequent to the capital increase or increases.

Twenty-first Resolution

(Grant of authority to the Board to increase the share capital by issuing new shares reserved for the company known as Crédit Agricole International Employees)

Having heard the Board of Directors' management report and the statutory auditors' special report, and voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact extraordinary business, the shareholders hereby:

1. duly note that (i) employees of Crédit Agricole Group legal entities (as defined below) with head offices located in countries where financial, legal and/or tax requirements would make it difficult to set up employee share ownership schemes through a dedicated company investment fund; or (ii) employees of Crédit Agricole Group legal entities residing in such countries who belong to an employee share ownership plan of a Crédit Agricole Group legal entity, are hereinafter referred to as "Foreign Employees"; in this resolution, the term "Crédit Agricole Group" refers to Crédit Agricole S.A., companies or groups included in its scope of consolidation (including companies that have entered Crédit Agricole S.A.'s scope of consolidation at the latest by the day before the start of the subscription period or the start of the reservation period if a reservation period has been arranged), the Regional Banks and their subsidiaries, and entities or groups controlled by Crédit Agricole S.A. and/or the Regional Banks, pursuant to Article L. 444-3 of the Code du Travail;
2. resolve, in accordance with the provisions of Article L. 225-138 of the Code de Commerce, to increase the company's share capital, on one or more occasions, by issuing new shares reserved for "Crédit Agricole International Employees", a société anonyme with share capital of €40,000, with its head office located in Courbevoie (92400), at 9 quai du Président Paul Doumer, registered with the Nanterre Trade and Companies Registry under registration number 422 549 022 (hereinafter the "Beneficiary") and grant the Board of Directors all necessary powers to fix the date, amount and procedures of the capital increase under the conditions described below;
3. waive their pre-emptive rights to any shares that may be issued pursuant to this authority in favour of the Beneficiary;
4. resolve that the issue price for new shares subscribed by the Beneficiary pursuant to this authority shall be the same as the price at which the shares will be offered to other Group Beneficiaries pursuant to the authority granted under the 20th resolution, and shall not more than 20% lower than the average quoted price for the Crédit Agricole S.A. shares on the Eurolist by Euronext during the twenty trading days preceding the date of the decision made by

the Board of Directors or Chief Executive Officer, or by one or more Deputy Chief Executive Officers with the Chief Executive Officer's approval, fixing the opening date of the issue;

5. resolve that the period during which the issue may be carried out shall be eighteen (18) months from the date of this general meeting;
6. resolve that the maximum nominal amount of the capital increase or increases that may be effected pursuant to this authority shall not exceed forty (40) million euros.

The shareholders grant the Board of Directors full powers, with the authority to further delegate as provided by law, to fix the terms, conditions and procedures of the capital increase or increases to be made pursuant to this authority, and more particularly to take actions including but not limited to the following:

- a) to determine the maximum number of shares to be issued, within the limits fixed by this resolution, and officially to record the definitive amount of each capital increase;
- b) to determine the dates and the terms, conditions and procedures applicable to such capital increase, in particular the level below which the number of applications will not be scaled back;
- c) to deduct all expenses connected with the issue from the premium generated by it and to deduct from the said premium the sums required to raise the legal reserve to one tenth of the new share capital following each new issue;
- d) and, more generally, to enter into all agreements, to take all appropriate actions and accomplish all formalities required to complete the issues and to ensure the financial servicing of the shares issued pursuant to this authority or to exercise the rights attached thereto, officially to record the capital increase resulting from any shares issued pursuant to this authority, and to amend the Articles of Association accordingly.

Twenty-second Resolution

(Grant of authority to the Board of Directors to increase the share capital by issuing new shares reserved for Crédit Agricole Group employees belonging to a group employee share ownership plan in the United States)

Having familiarised themselves with the Board of Directors' management report and the statutory auditors' special report, and voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact extraordinary business, and in accordance with the provisions of the Code de Commerce and in particular article L. 225-138-1 thereof and the provisions of articles L. 443-1 et seq. of the Code du Travail, the shareholders hereby:

1. authorise the Board of Directors to increase the company's share capital, on one or more occasions, by issuing shares to be paid for in cash, for a period of twenty-six (26) months from the date of this meeting;

2. reserve the right to apply for all shares to be issued to the employees of certain Crédit Agricole S.A. Group legal entities (as defined in the 20th and 21st resolutions) established in the United States, and whose employment agreement is governed by United States law, or who reside in the United States, insofar as such employees belong to one of the employee share ownership plans of a Crédit Agricole S.A. Group legal entity ("US Employees");
3. resolve that the maximum nominal amount of the capital increase or increases that may be effected pursuant to this authority shall not exceed forty (40) million euros;
4. resolve that the issue price for the new shares to be issued shall be equal to the higher of (i) 85% of the average opening price for the Crédit Agricole S.A. share on the Eurolist by Euronext during the twenty trading days preceding the date of the decision made by the Board of Directors or Chief Executive Officer, or by one or more Deputy Chief Executive Officers with the Chief Executive Officer's approval, fixing the opening date for applications to the share issue reserved for US Employees; or (ii) 85% of the quoted price for the Crédit Agricole S.A. share on the date of the decision made by the Board of Directors or Chief Executive Officer, or of the decision made by one or more Deputy Chief Executive Officers with the Chief Executive Officer's approval, fixing the opening date of the application period for the share issue reserved for US Employees, up to a maximum of 100% of the average opening price for the Crédit Agricole S.A. share during the twenty trading days preceding the date of the decision of the Board of Directors or Chief Executive Officer, or of the decision made by one or more Deputy Chief Executive Officers with the Chief Executive Officer's approval, fixing the opening date of the application period for the share issue reserved for US Employees;
5. authorise the Board of Directors to allot to subscribers for no consideration shares to be issued or that have been issued or any other securities to be issued or that have been issued and giving access to the share capital, in lieu of all or part of the aforesaid discount on the share price, in accordance with the conditions and limitations stipulated in article L. 443-5, paragraph 4 of the Code du Travail;
6. waive their pre-emptive rights to any shares issued pursuant to this authority and waive any right to bonus shares issued pursuant to this authority in favour of the US Employees.

The shareholders grant the Board of Directors full powers, with the authority to further delegate as provided by law, to fix the terms, conditions and procedures of the capital increase or increases to be made pursuant to this authority, and more particularly to take actions including but not limited to the following:

- a) to determine the maximum number of shares to be issued, within the limits fixed by this resolution, and, for each such capital increase, to determine whether the shares must be applied for directly by the US Employees or whether they must be applied for through a mutual fund;

- b) to determine the date and procedures of the issues to be effected pursuant to this authority, together with the rules for scaling back in the event that such issues are over-subscribed, and, in particular, to fix the price of the shares, the dividend entitlement dates and, if applicable, the maximum number of shares that may be applied for per employee and per issue;
- c) in the case of a bonus issue or an issue of other securities giving access to the share capital, to opt to allot such shares or securities fully or partly in lieu of the discount on the share price referred to above, pursuant to Article L. 443-5 of the Code du Travail;
- d) officially to record the capital increases to the extent of the shares actually subscribed;
- e) to carry out or arrange for an authorised representative to carry out all filing procedures and formalities;
- f) to amend the Articles of Association accordingly;
- g) to deduct all expenses connected with the issues from the premium generated by each issue and deduct from the said premium the sums required to raise the legal reserve to one tenth of the new share capital following each new issue;
- h) and more generally, to do all that is necessary.

Twenty-third Resolution

(Grant of authority to the Board of Directors to reduce the share capital by retiring shares)

Having familiarised themselves with the Board of Directors' management report and the statutory auditors' special report, and voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact extraordinary business, pursuant to the provisions of Article L. 225-209 of the Code de Commerce, the shareholders hereby authorise the Board of Directors:

1. to retire, on one or more occasions at its sole discretion, all or part of the shares purchased by the company pursuant to the share buyback authority granted under the 13th resolution or subsequent authorities, up to a maximum of 10% of the share capital in any one twenty-four (24) month period as of the date of this meeting;
2. to reduce the share capital accordingly by deducting the difference between the cost of the retired shares and their nominal value from the distributable share premium or reserve accounts of its choice.

This authority, which replaces the authority granted at the general meeting of 17 May 2006 and cancels the portion thereof that has not been used to date, is valid for a term of twenty four (24) months as from the date of this meeting. The shareholders grant the Board of Directors full powers, with the right to further delegate such powers, for purposes of carrying out all actions, formalities or filings required to retire the shares and finalise the capital reduction or reductions, officially to record the capital reduction or reductions, to alter the Articles of Association accordingly, and, more generally, to do all that is necessary.

Twenty-fourth Resolution

(Amendments to the Articles of Association to bring them into compliance with decree no. 2006-1566 of 11 December 2006 amending decree no. 67-23 of 23 March 1967 on commercial companies)

Voting in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements to transact extraordinary business, the shareholders hereby resolve to amend article 23 of the articles of association relating to access to general meetings and powers, to bring it into compliance with new regulations.

Accordingly, the shareholders propose the following wording:

“Article 23. – Access to General Meetings – Powers

All shareholders, regardless of the number of shares they own, have the right to attend shareholders’ meetings and to take part in decisions in person, through a proxy or by voting remotely, provided that the shares are recorded for accounting purposes in the name of the shareholder or intermediary registered as acting on the shareholder’s behalf at midnight (Paris time) on the third working day prior to the general meeting:

- holders of registered shares: shares must be recorded in the registered securities accounts kept by the company;
- holders of bearer shares: shares must be recorded in the bearer shares accounts kept by the authorised intermediary, with recording confirmed by an ownership certificate provided by the intermediary, including in electronic form.

If the shareholder does not attend the meeting in person, he/she may select one of the following three options:

- appoint another shareholder or his/her spouse to represent him/her; or
- vote remotely; or
- send the company a power of attorney without specifying a proxy, in accordance with laws and regulations in force.

If the shareholder wishes to vote remotely, has sent a power of attorney or requested an admittance card or an ownership certificate, he/she may not select another option for taking part in the meeting. However, he/she may sell some or all of his/her shares at any time.

If the sale takes place before midnight (Paris time) on the third working day prior to the meeting, the company shall invalidate or amend accordingly the vote cast remotely, the power of attorney or the admittance card or ownership certificate. For this purpose, the authorised account-keeping intermediary shall notify the company or its proxy of the sale and shall send the necessary information to it.

No sale or transaction carried out after midnight (Paris time) on the third day prior to the meeting shall be notified by the authorised intermediary or taken into consideration by the company.

Owners of the company’s shares whose domicile is not in France may be registered and represented in the meeting by any intermediary registered on their behalf and in possession of a general share management mandate, provided that the intermediary has declared its status as an intermediary holding shares on another’s behalf when opening the account with the company or with the account-keeping financial intermediary, in accordance with laws and regulations.

Shareholders may, on the decision of the Board of Directors published in the notice of meeting, take part in general meetings via videoconferencing or any telecommunication or broadcasting medium, including the internet, in accordance with laws and regulations in force. The Board of Directors shall set the corresponding participation and voting conditions, ensuring that the procedures and technologies used meet the technical criteria allowing continuous and simultaneous transmission of discussions and guaranteeing the integrity of votes cast.

Shareholders using the electronic voting form on the website set up by the meeting organiser, for this purpose and within the required timeframe, are assimilated with other shareholders present or represented. The electronic form may be filled in and signed directly on this website through any procedure that has been approved by the Board of Directors and that meets the conditions defined in the first sentence of the second paragraph of article 1316-4 of the Code civil, and may consist of a user ID and a password.

The granting of the power of attorney and the casting of the vote through this electronic medium prior to the meeting, along with the acknowledgement of receipt, shall be considered written documents that are irrevocable and binding on all persons, it being stipulated that in the event of shares being sold before midnight (Paris time) on the third day before the meeting, the company shall invalidate or amend accordingly the power of attorney or the vote cast before that time.”

Twenty-fifth Resolution

(Formalities and powers)

The shareholders hereby grant full powers to the bearer of an original, copy or extract of the minutes of this meeting to complete any legal filing or publication formalities relating to or arising as a result of the resolutions passed above and/or any additional resolutions.

→ PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SHELF-REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

Mr Georges Pauget, Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.

→ RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

I hereby certify that, to my knowledge and after all due diligence, the information contained in this registration document is true and accurate and contains no omissions likely to affect the import thereof.

I have obtained a letter from the statutory auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit and Ernst & Young et Autres, upon completion of their work, in which they state that they have verified the information relating to the financial situation and financial statements provided in this registration document and read the document as a whole.

The above-mentioned letter states: "Estimated figures to show the impact of accounting standards IAS 32, 39 and IFRS 4 in relation to the 2004 financial year, which are incorporated into this registration document by reference, do not fall within the scope of the consolidated financial statements that we have audited."

Executed in Paris on 22 March 2007

The Chief Executive Officer of Crédit Agricole S.A.

Georges Pauget

→ STATUTORY AUDITORS

Persons Responsible for Audit

Statutory Auditors

Ernst & Young et Autres

Represented by
Valérie Meeus
41, rue Ybry
92576 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex

Statutory Auditors, Member, Compagnie Régionale
des Commissaires aux Comptes de Versailles

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit

Represented by
Gérard Hautefeuille
63, rue de Villiers
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine

Statutory Auditors, Member, Compagnie Régionale
des Commissaires aux Comptes de Versailles

Alternate Auditors

Picarle et Associés

Represented by Denis Picarle
11, allée de l'Arche
92400 Courbevoie

Statutory Auditors, Member, Compagnie Régionale
des Commissaires aux Comptes de Versailles

Pierre Coll

63, rue de Villiers
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine

Statutory Auditors, Member, Compagnie Régionale
des Commissaires aux Comptes de Versailles

- **Barbier, Frinault et Autres** was appointed Statutory Auditor at the Ordinary General Meeting of 31 May 1994 for a term of six years, which was renewed for six years at the Ordinary General Meeting of 25 May 2000. This term of office was renewed for a further six years at the Combined General Meeting of 17 May 2006. The company, represented by Valérie Meeus, has been a member of the Ernst & Young network since 5 September 2002. It adopted the name 'Ernst & Young et Autres' on 1 July 2006.
- **Alain Grosmann** was appointed Alternate Auditor at the Ordinary General Meeting of 31 May 1994 for a term of six years, which was renewed for six years at the Ordinary General Meeting of 25 May 2000. His term of office expired at the end of the Combined General Meeting of 17 May 2006.

- **Picarle et Associés**, domiciled at 11, allée de l'Arche, Courbevoie (92400), was appointed Alternate Auditor for Ernst & Young et Autres for a term of six years at the Combined General Meeting of 17 May 2006.
- **PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit** was appointed Statutory Auditor at the Ordinary General Meeting 19 May 2004. This term of office was renewed for a further six years at the Combined General Meeting of 17 May 2006. PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, represented by Gérard Hautefeuille, belongs to the PricewaterhouseCoopers network.
- **Pierre Coll** was appointed Alternate Auditor for PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit at the Ordinary General Meeting 19 May 2004. This term of office was renewed for a further six years at the Combined General Meeting of 17 May 2006.

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N/A = not applicable.

* In accordance with article 28 of regulation EC 809/2004 and article 212-11 of the AMF's General Regulations, the following are incorporated by reference:

- the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005, the Statutory Auditors' Report on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005 and the Group's Management report appearing on pages 118 to 215, 216 to 217 and 61 to 116 of the Crédit Agricole S.A. 2005 shelf-registration document registered by the AMF on 30 March 2006 under number D.06-0188;
- the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2004, the Statutory Auditors' Report on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2004 and the Group's Management report appearing on pages 107 to 169, 170 to 171 and 27 to 85 of the Crédit Agricole S.A. 2004 shelf-registration document registered by the AMF on 17 March 2005 under number D.05-0233.

The sections of the shelf-registration documents D.05-0233 and D.06-0188 not referred to above are either not applicable to investors or are covered in another part of this shelf-registration document.



Crédit Agricole S.A.
A French limited company with a share capital of € 4,491,966,903
Paris Trade and Company Registry N° 784 608 416
91-93, boulevard Pasteur - 75015 Paris
Tél. 33 (0) 1.43.23.52.02
www.credit-agricole-sa.fr

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