Annual report 2023

FONDS DE GARANTIE
DES DÉPÔTS ET
DE RÉSOLUTION

French deposit insurance and resolution fund

Annual report Financial year 2023

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Foreword

In spring 2023, the European Commission published a new proposal for a bank Crisis Management and Deposit Insurance (CMDI) framework. Following the proposal in late 2015 for a single European Deposit Insurance Scheme (EDIS) and the consultation in 2021, this proposal represents an essential step in terms of how the Union plans to handle crises at both national and EU level.

This proposal no longer focuses primarily on building a single European Deposit Insurance Scheme (EDIS) as a way to sever the Gordian knot between sovereign debt and banking crises (sovereign-bank nexus). It also falls short of the objectives announced in 2019, which sought to truly integrate the Union's banking markets through broad harmonisation of crisis management mechanisms and even greater prudential, fiscal and legal convergence. While these objectives remain a prospect, solidarity among member countries and integration are not the main area of focus at present.

What emerges from a review of the proposal is the seemingly less political desire to move forward in harmonising two of the three pillars of the Banking Union – resolution and deposit insurance – the degree of completeness of which leaves the European authorities dissatisfied. While walking a fine line – more priority given to resolution instruments, but based on financing from deposit insurance – and therefore through a joint and simultaneous revision of the mechanisms of these two pillars, the Commission intends to move again towards the harmonisation that it defends. Indeed, to ensure adequate scope and ambition, the proposal represents a very technical plan to reform the tools and funding mechanisms provided for in the DGSD and BRRD directives.

We will not venture to predict the chances of success of this project prior to the European elections in June 2024. However, by taking a step back and while waiting for the work to be finalised – active waiting, since the FGDR is involved in it together with the European Forum of Deposit Insurers (EFDI) – we may perhaps see the conclusion of one of those still intriguing seven-year cycles.

Let's take a look back. The financial crisis that began in 2007, amplified by the euro zone crisis starting in 2010, was resolved in Europe seven years later through the agreement on the Banking Union in May 2014. In spring 2016, the European authorities began negotiations on the EDIS project presented by the Commission and, after seven years of reflection, a different proposal was put on the table in spring 2023, sparking a new series of discussions. With renewed talk of EDIS in the form of collective liquidity support, the link between sovereign risk and banking risk may be partially broken in 2024, 14 years after it materialised in the euro zone.

Looking back on it, the guarantee of asset management services, enshrined in law at the end of 2007 and reaffirmed by a directive in 2009, was effectively implemented 14 years later, in 2022. This report mentions the outcome in late 2023 much to the FGDR's satisfaction of the initiative to update the investor compensation scheme launched by it seven years earlier, at the end of 2016.

One can't help but think here of Billy Wilder's unforgettable film *The Seven Year Itch*. Might there be times, over a seven-year cycle, when something must materialise or disappear – perhaps because it becomes necessary to direct one's efforts towards other priorities? Or could this be specific to the deposit guarantee scheme, marked by the symbolism of the seven-day compensation period?

The magic of numbers that never ceases to charm and which, of course, we will only believe if we want to play along with it. But apart from this, without bothering about cycles, the Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts et de Résolution continues its work year after year, with a firm focus on protecting customers of the financial industry.

Your money is protected.

Thierry DISSAUX
Chairman of the Executive Board

Michel CADELANO
Member of the Executive Board

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The FGDR's missions and framework of activity

1.1. Missions

The Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts et de Résolution (FGDR) is a financial crisis operator.

It was born out of a need, which is in its DNA: to protect customers of financial institutions, particularly banks, and preserve financial stability. Of course, both these things work together. The public's confidence is needed for financial sector stability. And the financial sector must ensure that this confidence is deserved, through the quality of its services and its practices and through its soundness. It must go even further and assure the public that, if a bank does fail, as rare as that may be, the interests of those who trusted it – the customers – will be protected.

That is where the FGDR comes in. Within the "financial safety net", alongside the Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority ("ACPR"), the Banque de France, the Financial Markets Authority ("AMF") and the public authorities, its own mission is to intervene in crisis management, either before a crisis occurs or, when necessary, afterwards, if the crisis has already occurred, by compensating customers.

It is a complex undertaking that entails, at the legal and operational levels, developing specific tools and making them available to all those concerned over the long term. It is also an undertaking with an important international dimension, since its regulatory framework derives largely from European texts, while exchanges with other European and international deposit schemes are crucial to performance, progress and planning.

The FGDR is a financial sector body. Created by law in 1999 and reinforced by public oversight, it has private law status and governance that comes from the financial sector itself, reflecting the guarantee mechanisms it manages. This demonstrates the conviction shared by public authorities and private players alike – that financial stability and customer protection are a common goal in which everyone has a part to play.

The FGDR manages four guarantee mechanisms:
- the deposit guarantee scheme, which protects bank customers;
- the investor compensation scheme, which protects customers of companies authorised to provide investment services;
- the performance bonds guarantee scheme, which covers performance bonds issued by authorised financial intermediaries to customers of certain regulated professions (real estate agents, travel agents, etc.); and
- the guarantee of asset management services, which covers the clients of portfolio management companies (PMC).

In addition to these schemes, there is also a mechanism for funding the resolution of credit institutions and other financial intermediaries.

The FGDR's intrinsic mission is to promote sustainability and social responsibility. It works to support the public interest and serve the public; its role is to anticipate crises, prevent them from occurring or minimise their impact, while the mechanisms for building up its reserves, through risk-based contributions, favour the strongest, best managed institutions. The FGDR also strives to strengthen Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and to present itself, to both the public and its financial sector members, as one of the faces of responsible finance to which they themselves are committed and contribute.

Overall, the mission and *raison d'être* of the FGDR is to be a **crisis operator in support of sustainable finance**.

The guarantee mechanisms managed by the FGDR

Deposit guarantee scheme
The deposit guarantee scheme covers amounts of up to €100,000 per person, per bank left in passbook and other accounts by the customers of a failed institution. It covers all bank customers, including natural persons, whether minors or adults, business owners, associations, civil and commercial partnerships, with the exception of financial institutions.

Compensation is made available to depositors within seven working days of the ACPR's decision noting the unavailability of the institution's deposits.

The guarantee may be increased up to an additional €500,000 per event to cover various cases of large deposits made within the three months preceding the failure (sale of residential property, compensation for harm, estate, etc.).

Investor compensation scheme
This guarantee covers all the securities and financial instruments held by investors through a company authorised jointly by the ACPR and the AMF to provide investment services (this company may be a bank) in an amount up to €70,000 per person, per institution. Like the deposit guarantee scheme, it covers all investors, including private individuals and legal entities, with the exception of financial institutions.

The products covered include shares, bonds, units of open-end investment companies or mutual funds, certificates of deposit and negotiable debt instruments, whether held directly (securities accounts) or through an equity savings scheme (PEA). The cash associated with these securities and instruments is also covered up to an additional amount of €70,000. When the service provider is a bank, this cash coverage is included in the €100,000 provided under the deposit guarantee scheme.

The guarantee is initiated when the ACPR and the AMF note that the securities have disappeared and the institution at which the accounts were held is no longer able to return or repay them. The FGDR compensates investors within two months from the time it was able to determine the eligibility and amount of their claims.

Performance bonds guarantee
The performance bonds guarantee scheme covers regulated performance bonds that an authorised bank or financial institution must issue to certain regulated professions (real estate agents, travel agents, developers, etc.) to guarantee the proper completion of their customers' projects.

If the bank or financial institution fails, the FGDR takes over and honours the performance bond until the project is completed. If, in the meantime, the professional itself fails with regards its customers, the FGDR pays compensation in an amount up to 90% of the harm sustained by the customer, with a deductible amount of €3,000.

Guarantee of asset management services
This guarantee is for clients of portfolio management companies. It covers financial instruments, particularly units of UCITS, and associated cash, which are held or managed by these companies on behalf of their clients up to a total of €20,000.

The guarantee of asset management services works much like the investor compensation scheme (coverage of private individuals and legal entities other than financial institutions, initiation in case of disappearance of securities or cash), with compensation paid within three months of the notice of inability to return them. However, the AMF is solely responsible for activating the guarantee through the FGDR.

1.2. Organisation

The FGDR has the skills and resources necessary for its operation both under normal circumstances and during a crisis, while controlling its cost base. The internal team oversees an ecosystem of service providers that can rapidly deploy the resources needed to manage an intervention (call centre, processing centre, media agency, printing, electronic document management, etc.) based on a pre-set, clearly defined and regularly tested *modus operandi*.

It also outsources IT services to a French group for core operational systems such as the integrated Compensation and Communication System (CCS) and the member database.

The Executive Board is responsible for specifying the FGDR's main objectives, defining its organisation and managing its activities. It also provides overall supervision and ensures that the annual targets are met in accordance with a specific risk management policy. The FGDR itself has five departments that work interactively: operations, communications, legal, finance and risk management, to which an office manager has been added.

The FGDR employed 14 people at year-end and three people are currently being recruited. All FGDR employees carry out their tasks in accordance with the rules governing the FGDR's missions, including the internal regulations and the confidentiality and ethics charter which are revised regularly.

The operations department employs seven people on a permanent basis. It is built around three key functions:
- define, create and update the FGDR's compensation processes, while guaranteeing their compliance with the regulatory requirements;
- develop, operate, secure and update the FGDR's information systems; and
- ensure the operational capability of the system as a whole, particularly by performing regular and on-site controls with credit institutions, but also by participating in stress test campaigns alongside the FGDR's other operational departments.

The communication and training department employs two people. One person on a work-study programme also helps the department achieve its objectives. The department is responsible for defining and managing the communication channels and for developing and preparing the production of information content regarding the FGDR's missions and activity intended for the general public and the press. In addition, this department provides training for external compensation operators together with the operations department and implements the continuous training plan for FGDR employees.

The legal and administrative department consists of one person, its manager, who is tasked with analysing, monitoring and implementing regulations regarding the FGDR's activity, monitoring any lawsuits related to the FGDR's interventions and managing the FGDR's business activities (including acting as secretary of the Supervisory Board). This department also handles labour law matters.

The finance department consists of three people. It handles the FGDR's administrative management and accounting and produces the financial statements. It ensures compliance with the operating budget through appropriate management control, determines the amount of member contributions together with the ACPR and collects them. In addition, this department is responsible for implementing the FGDR's asset management policy in accordance with the objectives and criteria set by the Supervisory Board.

The risk management department consists of one person. This department is responsible for assessing, controlling and remediating risks that may affect all aspects of the FGDR's activity, under normal circumstances and during a crisis. In addition to managing risks (affecting the FGDR's business continuity), the head of risk management is responsible for regulatory compliance (excluding legal matters but including personal data protection) and coordination of stress test campaigns.

1.3. Members

All companies that are licensed by the ACPR to operate as a credit institution, to provide investment services, to operate as a financial intermediary authorised to issue regulated performance bonds, or to operate as a portfolio management company are members of the FGDR under the deposit guarantee, investor compensation or performance bonds guarantee schemes, respectively. This membership is mandatory and a prerequisite for obtaining the licence.

All financial institutions that fall within the scope of resolution at the national level, and are therefore members to the National Resolution Fund ("NRF"), are also members of the FGDR.

At 31 December 2023, the FGDR had 1,173 members. When the 715 portfolio management companies that are members of the new guarantee of asset management services scheme are taken separately, the number of members decreased by 13 compared with 31 December 2022, for all mechanisms. Many of these members participate in several schemes.

Taken separately, each mechanism has:
- for the deposit guarantee scheme: 329 members (-2 per year on year);
- for the investor compensation scheme: 296 members (-8);
- for the guarantee of performance bonds scheme: 261 members (-5);
- for the guarantee of asset management services: 715 members;
- for the National Resolution Fund: 108 members (+3).

1.4. Legal framework

The FGDR's legal framework is mainly derived from the French Monetary and Financial Code (particularly Articles L. 312-4 to L. 312-18 for the FGDR's missions, intervention mechanisms and governance and for the deposit guarantee scheme; Articles L. 322-1 to L. 322-4 for the investor compensation scheme; Articles L. 313-50 to L. 313-51 for the performance bonds guarantee scheme; and Articles L. 322-5 to L. 322-10 for the guarantee of asset management services scheme).

This framework was originally established by Law No. 99-532 of 25 June 1999 on savings and financial security.

More recently, Order No. 2015-1024 of 20 August 2015 containing various provisions for adapting legislation to European Union financial law transposed both Directive No. 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on deposit guarantee schemes ("DGSD2") and Directive No. 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the resolution of credit institutions ("BRRD"). It revised the framework applicable to the deposit guarantee scheme and made changes to the FGDR's governance for all guarantee mechanisms.

The resulting overall legal framework is summarised below.

1.4.1. Provisions relating to the guarantee mechanisms

The French Monetary and Financial Code establishes, in Articles L. 312-4, L. 312-4-1, L. 312-16 and L. 312-18, the general principles governing the various guarantee mechanisms (deposit, investor compensation, performance bonds and asset management services): the institutions concerned, scope of the guarantees and their exclusions, limitation periods, obligations to inform customers of the institutions about these guarantees, and the framework of cooperation between the FGDR and its European counterparts, particularly in terms of cross-border compensation under the deposit guarantee scheme.

For the deposit guarantee scheme, and pursuant to Article L. 312-16 of the Code, these legislative provisions were supplemented on 27 October 2015 (*Official Journal* of 30 October) by:

- a decree on the implementation of the guarantee scheme, specifying its scope, the persons covered (customers of institutions, but also successors and attaching creditors), the compensation ceiling (including specific provisions regarding temporary high balances), the terms and conditions of compensation, the role and powers of the FGDR to prepare compensation, and the appeal and claims procedures. This decree was amended in 2019 to also set out the provisions applicable to factoring activities;
- a decree on the notification of depositors regarding the deposit guarantee scheme which defined the content and type of information that must be provided by the FGDR and by the institutions;
- a decree on the connection between the deposit guarantee scheme managed by the FGDR and savings accounts guaranteed by the French government (Article 120 of amending finance law 2008-1443 of 30 December 2008 for 2008), applicable in practice to Livret type "A" savings accounts and former Livret Bleu savings accounts, Livret type "LDDS" savings accounts and Livret type "LEP" savings accounts, which sets out the conditions under which the FGDR fulfils its mission as operator of the French government guarantee on behalf of the latter.

The above three decrees apply to the investor compensation scheme, the performance bonds guarantee scheme and the guarantee of asset management services scheme where relevant. Otherwise, CRBF Regulations No. 99-14 and 99-16 of 23 September 1999, CRBF Regulation No. 99-12 of 9 July 1999 and CRBF Regulation No. 2000-06 of 6 September 2000, as amended, as well as the decree of 5 August 2022 on the guarantee of services of asset management services, respectively, currently have precedence. CRBF Regulations No. 99-14 and 16 on the investor compensation scheme are due to be replaced by a decree on the method of implementing this guarantee as of the beginning of 2024.

1.4.2. Provisions relating to the FGDR's terms of intervention

Pursuant to Articles L. 312-5 to L. 312-6-1 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the FGDR may intervene in a troubled institution through compensation, on a preventive basis or through resolution. It is also entrusted with the management of the National Resolution Fund ("NRF") and is responsible for collecting contributions to the fund from the institutions that fall within its scope; it also collects contributions to the European Single Resolution Fund ("SRF").

With respect to prevention and resolution, the FGDR may intervene at various levels, through capital or financing of the failed institution, through capital or financing of a bridge institution or defeasance structure, through the acquisition of assets or by assuming the cost of measures intended to restore the institution's solvency. It may also replace certain creditors in the bail-in cascade if the Resolution Authority decides to exclude such creditors from this mechanism for reasons of feasibility or excessive risk of contagion (Article L. 613-55-1).

Under the deposit guarantee scheme, the FGDR can also be asked to participate in the bail-in of the institution under resolution in the event that the deposits must be drawn on, but under two conditions:

- firstly, given the preference established (see below), the deposits covered by the guarantee scheme, below €100,000, are used last and are not affected (the FGDR bears the cost of the adjustment);
- secondly, the amount of the FGDR's contribution may not exceed the losses that it would have incurred if the institution had been liquidated (subparagraph 4 of paragraph III of Article L. 312-5).

Moreover, in the event of court-ordered liquidation, the law established a depositor preference in the hierarchy of creditors (Article L. 613-30-3), immediately after the preferential creditors and up to the €100,000 ceiling of the guarantee provided by the FGDR.

Changes to the regulatory framework confirmed or prepared in 2023

In 2023, various texts modified the regulatory framework governing the FGDR's activities. Other texts are also being reviewed.

Implementation of the investor compensation scheme

The revision in 2015 of the regulatory framework of the deposit guarantee scheme made it necessary to adjust the framework of the investor compensation scheme. The investor compensation scheme and the deposit guarantee scheme may be implemented simultaneously for the same member, which means that both mechanisms must function in a consistent manner.

An order from the Minister of the Economy for the application of Article L. 322-3 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and relating to the investor compensation scheme was finalised in 2023. It will repeal CRBF Regulations No. 99-14 and 16 upon its publication at the beginning of 2024, and will constitute the framework for the application and implementation of this guarantee. While the new text will not result in changes to the basic data of the mechanism (scope of coverage, eligibility conditions, extent of the guarantee), it will, in addition to the required consistency mentioned above, bring several important innovations relating in particular to:

- coverage of complex cases;
- additional membership of branches in France of European Union institutions;
- investor information; and
- the starting point of the compensation period.

Calculation of contributions to the deposit guarantee mechanism

ACPR Decision No. 2023-C-61 of 14 December 2023 on the calculation of contributions to the deposit guarantee mechanism replaced the text of a similar nature previously in effect. It updates the calculation method based on the instructions issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA) in new guidelines applicable to the collection of contributions after 1 July 2024.

This results, in particular, in a more detailed view of institutions' risk factors and greater dispersion of these factors on the rating scale. The decision also establishes a formula for calculating the stock of contributions allowing the year-on-year alignment between the stocks of contributions and the risk bases of all institutions.

Calculation of contributions to the investor compensation and performance bonds guarantee mechanisms

Along the same lines as the previous decision, ACPR decisions No. 2023-C-62 and 2023-C-63 of 14 December 2023 made marginal adjustments to the method for calculating contributions to these mechanisms in order to better take into account member institutions' risk factors.

The three decisions in question also reduced the amount of the minimum contribution of the members of these guarantees from €1,000 to €700 to cover the FGDR's operating expenses.

Texts under review

Marginal corrections are in order for certain transposition provisions adopted at the time of implementation of the texts relating to the Banking Union and included in two decrees of 27 October 2015, one relating to the FGDR's financial resources and the other pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article L. 312–16 of the French Monetary and Financial Code. In addition, the integration of the guarantee of asset management services mechanism into the FGDR's decision-making processes requires various editorial adjustments to these same texts. The FGDR's proposals regarding these decrees are being reviewed by the public authorities.

The FGDR is also working with the public authorities on two texts that will be added to the legal framework of the guarantee of asset management services:

- development of election mechanisms (eligibility, college, voting rights) for the representation of asset management companies on the FGDR's Supervisory Board, through a recast of the FGDR's "governance" decree (decree of 16 March 2016 pursuant to paragraph 7 of Article L. 312–16 of the Code);
- methods for calculating asset management companies' contributions to this mechanism.

The FGDR is also preparing other texts intended to:

- allow the FGDR to mobilise borrowings from its members;
- ensure the pre-funding of compensation for regulated savings accounts, in the event that the French government initiates the guarantee;
- clarify the FGDR's ability to hold accountable managers of an institution that was the subject of an intervention;
- adapt the guarantee mechanisms to changes resulting from Law No. 2022-172 of 14 February 2022 in favour of self-employed occupations;
- provide adequate coverage of the costs of collecting contributions to the Single Resolution Fund and the National Resolution Fund.

1.4.3. Provisions relating to the FGDR's funding

Articles L. 312-7 to L. 312-8-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code define the FGDR's funding principles. The FGDR is funded by its members through contributions, which are calculated based on a method established by the ACPR after obtaining the opinion of the FGDR's Supervisory Board; however, the total amount, or the rate, of contributions is set by the FGDR's Supervisory Board, at the Executive Board's proposal and after obtaining the assent of the ACPR.

The texts also establish the types of instruments that may be used for this purpose: premiums, member's certificates, certificates of membership and collateralised payment commitments, which are allocated to losses in a specific order in the event of an intervention. The Code also stipulates that the FGDR's reserves are not distributable (subparagraph 3 of Article L. 312-9).

These provisions are supplemented by various decrees:

- a decree of 27 October 2015, amended by a decree of 13 April 2017 on the FGDR's financial resources. This decree specifies the procedure for collecting annual and special contributions, in particular the population concerned, the legal and accounting scheme relating to the various contribution instruments, various accounting provisions relating to the definition of losses, and the terms and conditions of possible loans and borrowings between the FGDR and its European counterparts;
- a second decree of 27 October 2015 on the criteria to be taken into account for opinions issued by the ACPR on decisions regarding the contributions collected by the FGDR, and on the conditions under which the power of substitution may be exercised by the ACPR in the event of a disagreement with the Supervisory Board on such matters.

The method used to calculate contributions to the guarantee mechanisms is derived from three ACPR instructions:

- decision No. 2023-C-61 of 14 December 2023 amended for the deposit guarantee scheme;
- joint ACPR and AMF decision No. 2023-C-62 of 14 December 2023 amended for the investor compensation scheme;
- decision No. 2023-C-63 of 14 December 2023 for the performance bonds guarantee scheme.

For the guarantee of asset management services, the calculation method will be finalised together with the AMF in 2024. The method used to calculate contributions to the National Resolution Fund (NRF) are defined by ACPR Decision No. 2022-CR-28 of 25 November 2022.

The FGDR's accounting and tax scheme is derived from amending finance law No. 2016-1918 of 29 December 2016 for 2016. In keeping with earlier provisions, Article 92 of this law authorised the creation of a provision for intervention risk for each mechanism or scheme in the FGDR's accounting system. This provision is equal to all excess income, including income resulting from the conversion of certificates and guarantee deposits into premiums in the event of an intervention, and the sums collected following an intervention, but excluding non-recurring income, relative to all the expenses for the year, including intervention expenses. It is added to the FGDR's reserves and is reversed in the event of an intervention by the FGDR under the conditions set out in Article L. 317-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

In terms of taxation, this same article of the law added an Article 39 *quinquies* GE to the General Tax Code stipulating that this provision for intervention risk must be tax-exempt.

This accounting and fiscal framework, specific to the FGDR, is the reference framework that has been used for the closing of the accounts since 2016.

Lastly, the FGDR's borrowing capacity is established by Law No. 2018-32 of 22 January 2018 on public finance planning for the years 2018 to 2022. At the end of 2016, the FGDR was statistically reclassified by the national ("INSEE") and European ("Eurostat") statistics bodies as a "public administration", thereby losing the ability to contract new loans of more than one year under French domestic law.

Article 25 of the above-mentioned law lifted this prohibition as a matter of principle, while an additional decree of 25 March 2019 specified the terms and limits of such borrowings and loans of more than 12 months. Similarly, the total amount of certificates of membership is capped, while the term of guarantee deposits provided as collateral for payment commitments is unrestricted.

1.4.4. Provisions relating to the FGDR's organisation and operation

The FGDR's organisation and operation are defined in Articles L. 312-9 to L. 312-15 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, particularly as regards its governance method, with a Supervisory Board that includes full members and elected members representing each of the mechanisms, an Executive Board, and a non-voting member appointed by the Minister for the Economy. The text defines the powers conferred on each body, as well as voting rules (proportional to contributions, but with the principle of "one member/one vote" applied for decisions related to contributions). The regulatory implementation of the guarantee of asset management services mechanism will result in the election in 2024 of a 13th member to the FGDR's Supervisory Board, who will represent portfolio management companies.

As the FGDR has no articles of association in the usual sense of the term, its amended internal regulations (dated 29 March 2017, approved by ministerial decrees of 28 April 2017 and 14 June 2022) apply for provisions that are covered neither by law nor by implementing decrees. These internal regulations include additional information about the FGDR's organisation and operation (Supervisory Board, Executive Board, ethics), as well as rules regarding the use of funds and accounting rules.

1.5. International framework

The FGDR's activity is governed at the European level by various directives of the European Union, including in particular:

- Directive No. 2014/49/EU of 16 April 2014 on deposit guarantee schemes, "DGSD2";
- Directive No. 97/9/EC of 3 March 1997 on investor compensation schemes, "ICSD";
- Directive No. 2014/59/EU of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms, BRRD, amended by Directive No. 2019/879/EU ("BRRD2").

These directives were transposed into French law through the above-mentioned texts.

The FGDR's activity also has a highly international dimension, as evidenced by supranational projects to overhaul or update the banking and financial crisis management framework and by the FGDR's exchanges with European authorities in general and the European Banking Authority (EBA) in particular, and with its counterparts around the world. These counterparts are members of two associations: the European Forum of Deposit Insurers (EFDI) and the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI).

In this area, together with the authorities and its counterparts, the FGDR plays an active role both when regulations are developed and at the time of their individual and collective operational implementation.

1.5.1. Proposal to revise the Crisis Management and Deposit Insurance (CMDI) framework (April 2023)

This recent proposal has its roots in the past.

In November 2015, the European Commission unveiled its proposal to create a single European Deposit Insurance Scheme (EDIS). This initiative aimed to complete the "third pillar" of the Banking Union by organising a euro-area wide system of reinsurance/coinsurance, followed by full insurance, among the national funds. It fulfilled the desire to de-link sovereign risk and banking risk and responded to concerns that the guarantee schemes of some countries might be unable to deal with a local bank crisis if the failed institutions whose compensation they would need to pay became too large in size.

In 2018-2019, it appeared that the proposed single European Deposit Insurance Scheme could be just one of several elements of a real Banking Union. In light of its goals, the Banking Union project requires that multiple components be taken into account, including perhaps:

- the harmonisation of liquidation procedures applicable to banks;
- a discussion on the greater or lesser freedom of use by guarantee schemes of crisis management measures other than compensation;
- a change in the "public interest test" criterion to allow a possible extension of the resolution scheme to small- and medium-sized banks;
- the identification of prudential and non-prudential obstacles to greater trans-border integration of banking groups;
- this last point includes the fundamental "Home/Host" problem relating to the extent of the prudential consolidation of cross-border groups (liquidity ratios, minimum requirements for liabilities to be used in a bail-in, Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities – MREL, etc.).

The work carried out in this regard by the European authorities, including a broad consultation in 2021, led the Commission to propose, in April 2023, a partial recast of the provisions of the Banking Union in order to revise the Crisis Management and Deposit Insurance (CMDI) framework. In particular, this proposal aims to promote resolution as the default instrument for managing banking crises, with an asset transfer tool as a lever for the run-off of small and mid-sized banks and resolution having preference over compensation and preventive or alternative actions by deposit insurers.

The preferential nature of resolution would be ensured by the modification of certain parameters (removal of the super-preference of deposit insurers, changes in the creditor hierarchy, ban on deposit insurers benefiting from a new money privilege, constraints imposed in the least cost test used to compare the costs of intervention methods, etc.). In addition, resolution authorities, coordinated in the euro zone by the Single Resolution Board (SRB), would mainly have the power to implement this strategy, while being able to mobilise the resources of guarantee schemes themselves.

In a consistent manner, and independently of the political options that would involve varying degrees of solidarity among Member States of the euro zone, through these projects the FGDR endeavoured to send a mainly technical message:

- to ensure depositors' trust, the deposit guarantee scheme may be European, but must, at the same time,

remain local in its practical application – savings products, taxation, language, special cases, etc.;
- even before sharing of the financial burden, the most important thing for a deposit guarantee scheme is immediate access to liquidity;
- a more effective system, as any new framework must be, is also less expensive than the previous one and must, at the very least, not prevent the implementation of more cost-effective solutions or increase the expenses of the banking system;
- while rules regarding the use of instruments must be defined, the range of tools available to participants in the financial safety net must remain as broad as possible, while also aiming for full effectiveness and full efficiency in access to these tools so that all possible crisis situations can be dealt with;
- in the area of crisis management, perhaps more than elsewhere, sound and proven governance rules must prevail, with short decision-making cycles, accountability of participants and respect for the fundamental decision-maker/payer rule. This also means that every effort must be made to ensure that the choice and calibration of intervention instruments is not based on "black boxes" that would not guarantee the predictability and clarity of decisions.

The work carried out in Brussels in spring 2023 on the CMDI framework proposal is still being discussed by the Council, the Parliament and the Commission. While the expansion of the scope of resolution advocated by the Commission was initially very broad, the discussions held to date point more to a 30% increase in the number of institutions to which resolution would apply. The matter of European solidarity among deposit guarantee schemes through the creation of EDIS has also been reopened, but in the form of liquidity support rather than loss sharing.

The Commission's goal is to reach an agreement in principle before the mid-2024 European elections.

1.5.2. The EBA's guidelines - Task Force on Deposit Guarantee Schemes (TFDGS)

Since the entry into force of the DGSD2 directive, the European Banking Authority (EBA) has published various guidelines concerning the deposit guarantee scheme and relating to the following areas:
- general rules for calculating contributions to deposit guarantee schemes (September 2015 and revision in February 2023);
- characteristics of the "collateralised payment commitments" by which institutions may fulfil up to 30% of their contribution-related obligations (September 2015);
- definition of the cooperation agreements among the Union's deposit guarantee schemes to allow the arrangement of cross-border compensation, as well as any loans and transfers of contributions between funds (June 2016);
- stress tests that must be conducted by deposit guarantee schemes to assess the degree of preparation and resistance of their intervention systems (October 2016, revision in September 2021);
- definition of "Qualified Available Financial Means" ("QAFM", December 2021).

In 2019 and 2020, the EBA's TFDGS task force focused on collecting data and analysis on the implementation of the DGSD2 directive within the EU, as part of the review that it was required to conduct pursuant to the directive, together with the European Commission. This work led to the issuance in the second half of 2019 and in 2020 of three very detailed "Opinions" regarding eligibility, coverage and cooperation among schemes, the compensation processes, and the resources of the deposit guarantee schemes and the use thereof, respectively. The main issues covered by these Opinions were the level and types of resource instruments of the guarantee schemes, the use of additional resources (*ex-post* contributions, lines of credit), the investment policy of the schemes, the eligibility and coverage of specific types of deposits (temporary high balances, accounts with successors, etc.), the processing of fraudulent or suspicious transactions, and cross-border compensation, issues on which the EFDI often developed common positions prior to the work of the task force.

This work has subsequently been complemented by two new Opinions, one on the interactions between the Deposit Guarantee Scheme Directive and the Anti-money Laundering Directive (December 2020), the other on the processing of customer accounts with regard to the DGSD2 (October 2021). In total, these documents offer a unique summary of the diverse practices for implementing the DGSD2 directive. They also pointed to the adjustments included in the European Commission's proposals for the recast of DGSD2 announced in April 2023 as part of its work on the CMDI framework.

The TFDGS has subsequently worked on defining the Qualified Available Financial Means (QAFM), i.e. the question of a precise delineation of the reserves of the deposit guarantee schemes eligible for the calculation of the regulatory ratio of target resources (0.5 to 0.8% of the deposits covered by July 2024). The resulting guideline was published in December 2021.

The task force also looked into the processing of beneficiary accounts held by financial or non-financial institutions, on behalf of their customers. This was to specify the compensation that can fairly be paid to end customers, but also to limit the contagion of a banking crisis spreading to other members of the system.

The work concluded with the publication of the opinion, in October 2021, on the processing of customer funds referred to above.

The task force then carried out a thorough revision of the previous guidelines relating to the stress tests used by the deposit guarantee schemes in order to standardise and strengthen the scope and precision of these preparatory tests for compensation. The FGDR used these new recommendations, upon their conclusion, to slightly adjust its own multi-year stress test programme (2023-2024), with the objective of extracting reporting elements necessary for European comparisons from these tests, yet without abandoning the generally more detailed and frequent requirements of its own programme.

Following extensive work with the task force, in the second half of 2022 the EBA began to update its 2015 guidelines on contributions to deposit guarantee schemes. These new guidelines, which provide for the revision of various risk indicators, a wider spread of the corresponding scores, and a wider range of calculation formulas, were formalised in February 2023 for implementation in July 2024. Most notably, these guidelines also provide the first official stamp of approval by the European authorities of the stock-based method of calculating contributions created and implemented by the FGDR in 2016. This new calculation method, which limits the effects of moral hazard and creates a level playing field for members in terms of contributions to deposit guarantee schemes, has since been adopted to varying degrees by several other European guarantee schemes. The FGDR, for its part, plans to work with the ACPR and the AMF to extend this calculation method to include all the mechanisms for which it is responsible.

On all these matters, the TFDGS has benefited from the work and analyses of the EFDI and the FGDR.

Since its creation in 2002, the European Forum of Deposit Insurers (EFDI) has brought together all European funds (deposit guarantee and investor compensation schemes) including those of countries outside the European Union, to enable deposit insurance practitioners to exchange experiences and share their thoughts on the European legal framework specific to their activities.

The revision of the EFDI's statutes, which took place over a long period of time, was submitted to the community of 57 European member guarantee schemes and approved almost unanimously at an extraordinary general meeting held in Brussels in May 2017.

The European Banking Authority

The European Banking Authority (EBA), created on 1 January 2011 pursuant to EU Regulation 1093/2010 of 24 November 2010 to strengthen the European system of financial supervision, is an independent authority of the European Union that works to ensure an effective and consistent level of prudential regulation and supervision across the European banking sector. Its main objectives are to maintain financial stability in the EU and to ensure the integrity, efficiency and orderly functioning of the banking sector. The EBA contributes to the creation of a single rulebook in the banking sector through the adoption of binding technical standards and guidelines. The guidelines are subject to prior consultations with the relevant public, and then to decisions of the Authority's competent college, before being proposed to the Member States based on a comply or explain procedure. Although these regulations are therefore not directly binding, they have the full scope of a legal rule because of the manner in which they are developed and the general discipline of the States.

The EBA also has authority with respect to deposit guarantee schemes. Article 26 of the above-mentioned Regulation stipulates that: "The Authority shall contribute to strengthening the European system of national deposit guarantee schemes […] with the aim of ensuring that national deposit guarantee schemes are adequately funded by contributions from financial institutions [...] and provide a high level of protection to all depositors in a harmonised framework throughout the Union."

With the conclusion in May 2014 of the main constituent provisions of the Banking Union, and particularly the directive on European Union deposit guarantee schemes (DGSD2), the EBA was tasked with developing extensive secondary regulations relating to deposit guarantee schemes.

In the autumn of 2018, the EBA launched a task force known as TFDGS with the EU's public authorities and guarantee funds, which serves as a platform of cooperation on the technical and operational aspects of deposit guarantee activity. The FGDR has participated in the task force since its creation, along with the ACPR.

The changes to the statutes, which sought to preserve the association's genetic code (exchanges among practitioners, priority given to the technical approach, consensus building, lightweight operation), resulted in an operating framework characterised mainly by the following elements:
• redefinition of the missions so as to encompass resolution activities;
• the ability to issue non-binding guidance/insights to members;
• better integration of members and issues relating to investor compensation schemes;
• enhanced governance for the EU Committee, the centre of the EFDI's activities, through an independent EU Management Executive responsible for coordinating the work regarding the European Union's schemes;
• maximum fee increased to €10,000;
• less onerous quorum rules and more stringent proxy rules.

1.5.3. Activities of the European Forum of Deposit Insurers (EFDI)

To facilitate its operation and expand the scope of services provided to its members while remaining lightweight, the association adopted a permanent structure, with its own Secretary General, in early 2018. The recruitment of the Secretary General, followed by the recruitment of an assistant in 2019, gave new momentum to the activities of the association, which is now fully operational.

The association's roadmap covers various objectives, particularly in terms of scheduling and conducting stress tests (Stress Test Working Group), the guarantee schemes' relations with the public (Public Relations and Communication Committee), research (Research Working Group – risk-based contribution systems, transfer of contributions between guarantee schemes, changes in covered deposits, etc.), cooperation among investor compensation schemes (ICS Working Group), and of course a specific programme for the European Union's deposit guarantee schemes (EU Committee).

At the initiative of the FGDR, in early 2022 the association formalised the creation of a new working group, the Risk Management Working Group, which initially focused on comparing the risk control systems implemented by guarantee schemes across Europe.

Within the EU Committee and under the guidance of the EU Management Executive, the main work priorities selected echoed the requirements of the collective practice and consideration of the European Union's deposit insurers, in the context of the planned revision of both the DGSD and the general framework of intervention in banking crises (CMDI framework). The Commission's publication of its proposal for a new CMDI framework in April 2023 marked the start of a work cycle within the EFDI. A list of substantive comments was drawn up and issued in autumn 2023, in preparation for a more thorough analysis of the new technical provisions for the DGSD set out in the Commission's proposal. This analysis is expected to be made public in spring 2024.

Three main groups are involved in the work of the EU Committee:
• the D3 Working Group (for "DGSD3"), which is focusing on areas in which, excluding the general architecture of intervention in banking crises, there appears to be a need to update the European text by integrating the experience gained with DGSD2 (this group is also continuing the work undertaken by the EFDI on Non-Binding Guidance for the implementation of European regulations – see https://www.efdi.eu/news
• the Banking Union Working Group, which is examining the feasibility and technical procedures for applying the objectives of the Banking Union, particularly the CMDI framework proposal aimed at updating the general framework of intervention in banking crises;
• the Cross Border Working Group, which is responsible for harmonising the way in which the European schemes interact in terms of cross-border cooperation and compensation and which began work on updating and expanding the Multilateral Cooperation Agreement prepared by the EFDI in 2016 to define the technical terms of cooperation.

In 2020, the EFDI also published a sustainability charter for European and international deposit guarantee schemes and investor compensation schemes, which calls for a commitment to a set of principles of sustainability and social responsibility specific to the activities of guarantee schemes. The FGDR was the sponsor and the first signatory.

1.5.4. Activities of the International Association of Deposit Investors (IADI)

The IADI has been chaired by Mr Alejandro López, CEO of SEDESA(Seguro de Depósitos S.A.), since October 2022, serving a three-year term.

The IADI's Board of Directors has representatives from various international guarantee schemes, including Mr Michel Cadelano, a member of the FGDR Executive Board, who began his first term in 2019 and was reappointed in October 2022.

The association's strategic priorities were confirmed in 2021, aiming, in particular, to ensure the dissemination of deposit insurance principles worldwide, provide technical cooperation and expertise in this regard to jurisdictions that express a need for this, and produce analysis and research related to deposit guarantee schemes.

Under this plan, at its meeting on 29 March 2022 the IADI's Executive Committee decided to launch a project to review and update the IADI's Core Principles. Each of these core principles is broken down into essential criteria.

This project was paused to allow time for a high-priority study launched in the wake of the crises in the US and Switzerland in spring 2023. Its aim is to ensure that the IADI's organisation and governance enables it to serve as an effective international standardisation body for deposit insurance systems, with the necessary agility to respond effectively to changes in the financial systems.

The IADI's activities

The International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) was founded in 2002 with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of deposit insurance worldwide through the issuance of guidelines and through international cooperation among deposit insurers. At the end of 2014, the IADI issued a revised set of Core Principles for Deposit Insurance. The Core Principles constitute the basic doctrine of all deposit insurers around the world, as well as the standard used by the International Monetary Fund as the basis for the periodic assessments of national financial sectors and regulation that it conducts in all Member States (Financial Sector Assessment Program – "FSAP").

The new set of Core Principles therefore provided a more solid and more rigorous structure to the previous version and attempted to address the issues of moral hazard and resolution and define increasingly stringent action principles. It includes a seven-day target repayment period, the shortest possible compensation initiation times, rules related to funding and management, and monitoring or elimination of conflicts of interest.

In accordance with these Core Principles, the IADI has subsequently finalised another key element of the standards for the deposit guarantee scheme, the Assessor Handbook. This handbook is a detailed technical guide to the Core Principles for FSAP assessors and clearly defines a content of recommended standards for deposit insurers.

These principles, along with the Assessor Handbook, are currently being reviewed.

2

Management bodies

2.1.
Composition and operation of the Executive Board

The composition of the Executive Board is as follows:

Position	Name	Effective date of appointment	End of current term
Chair	Thierry DISSAUX	Reappointed on 23 August 2022	22 August 2026
Member	Michel CADELANO	Reappointed on 21 September 2023	20 September 2027

The contractual framework applicable to members of the Executive Board was set by the Supervisory Board at its meeting on 8 December 2010. As it does each year, at its meeting on 22 March 2023, the Supervisory Board reviewed the aspects relating to the compensation of the members of the Executive Board, at the recommendation of the Nomination and Compensation Committee.

2.2.
Composition and operation of the Supervisory Board

Pursuant to Article L. 312-10 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the seven banking groups that are the largest contributors to the deposit guarantee scheme are entitled members of the Supervisory Board. The others are elected at a rate of two members for the deposit guarantee scheme, two members for the investor compensation scheme, and one member for the performance bonds guarantee scheme.

The seven largest contributors considered are: the Crédit Agricole group, the BPCE group, the Crédit Mutuel group, the Société Générale group, the BNP Paribas group, Banque Postale and RCI Banque.

The other members of the Supervisory Board were elected in May 2020 by the members of each mechanism in accordance with the following rules:

- only credit institutions not represented by the entitled members may elect members for the two seats to be filled for the deposit guarantee scheme;
- only members of the investor compensation scheme that are not credit institutions (for all practical purposes, investment firms) may elect members for the two seats to be filled for the investor compensation scheme;
- only members of the guarantee of performance bonds scheme that are not credit institutions (for all practical purposes, financing companies) may elect the member for the seat to be filled for the guarantee of performance bonds scheme.

Elected for the deposit guarantee scheme were: Oddo BHF SCA and Orange Bank. Elected for the investor compensation scheme were: Epsens and Exane, replaced by Axa Épargne Entreprise as of December 2021. Elected for the performance bonds guarantee scheme was: Crédit Logement.

At its initial meeting in May 2020, the Supervisory Board elected its Chairman and its Vice-Chairman. It also appointed the members of its committees, as well as the Board Secretary, Ms Clara Cohen, Head of Legal at the FGDR. The Supervisory Board's term of office will end after the meeting at which it approves the financial statements for the fourth year of its term of office, which is the first half of 2024.

In 2023, the composition of the Supervisory Board was as follows:

Chair	
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE until 30 September 2023 **Gilles BRIATTA** – Secretary General then **CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. (group)** from 1 October 2023 **Jérôme GRIVET** – Deputy Chief Executive Officer	
Vice-Chair	
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. (group) until 30 September 2023 **Jérôme GRIVET** – Deputy Chief Executive Officer then **BNP PARIBAS** from 1 October 2023 **Jean-Jacques SANTINI** – Executive Advisor to the President and General Management	
Members	
AXA ÉPARGNE ENTREPRISE **Marie-Pierre RAVOTEUR** - Chief Executive Officer	**BNP PARIBAS** until 30 September 2023 **Jean-Jacques SANTINI** – Director of Institutional Affairs then **SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE** **Francis DONNAT** – Secretary General from 8 December 2023
BPCE (group) **Benoît de la CHAPELLE BIZOT** – Advisor to the Chair in charge of public affairs	**CRÉDIT LOGEMENT** **Jean-Marc VILON** – Chief Executive Officer
CNCM and CCM **Isabelle FERRAND** – Deputy Chief Executive Officer	**EPSENS** **Catherine PAYS-LENIQUE** – Chief Executive Officer
LA BANQUE POSTALE **François GÉRONDE** – Chief Financial Officer then **Sophie RENAUDIE** – Chief Financial Officer from 8 December 2023	**ORANGE BANK** **Véronique McCAROLL** – Deputy Chief Executive Officer
ODDO BHF SCA **Grégoire CHARBIT** – Managing Director	**RCI Banque** **Jean-Marc SAUGIER** – Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Non-voting member appointed by the Minister for the Economy	
TREASURY DIRECTORATE **Gabriel CUMENGE** – Assistant Director Banking and General-Interest Financing	

Audit Committee		
Chair		
BNP PARIBAS **Jean-Jacques SANTINI**		
Members		
BPCE (group) **Benoît de la CHAPELLE BIZOT**	**CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. (group)** **Jérôme GRIVET** until 30 September 2023	**LA BANQUE POSTALE** **François GÉRONDE** then **Sophie RENAUDIE** from 21 September 2023

Nomination and Compensation Committee	
Chair	
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE **Gilles BRIATTA** until 30 September 2023 then **CRÉDIT AGRICOLE S.A. (group)** **Jérôme GRIVET** from 1 October 2023	
Members	
CNCM and CCM (CRÉDIT MUTUEL) **Isabelle FERRAND**	**ORANGE BANK** **Véronique McCAROLL**

The Supervisory Board held four meetings, on 22 March, 2 June, 21 September and 8 December 2023, during which detailed reports on asset management (performance and outlook), updates on the implementation of the guarantee of services of portfolio management companies mechanism, issues being discussed with the authorities and international developments, and various aspects of risk management were routinely presented.

In addition, the main topics discussed at the 2023 Supervisory Board meetings included, but were not limited to, the following:

- meeting of 22 March: preliminary discussions on the 2023 contributions, approval of the 2022 financial statements, presentation of the 2022 internal control report, progress of work related to the Public Procurement Code (*Code de la commande publique*);
- meeting of 2 June: review of asset allocation, progress of work related to the Public Procurement Code, presentation of the European Commission's CMDI (Crisis Management and Deposit Insurance) project;
- meeting of 21 September: changes in the board's governance bodies as of 1 October 2023, choice of the future chair, vice-chair, committee members, reappointment of the member of the Executive Board, presentation of the new head of risk management, presentation of the half-yearly financial statements;
- meeting of 8 December: 2023 income forecasts and 2024 budget, planning for the collection of 2024 contributions, stress test programme, finalisation of the draft decree on the investor compensation scheme.

The breakdown of votes on the FGDR's Supervisory Board at 31 December 2023 was as follows:

Group or member name	Represented by	Breakdown of votes deposit guarantee	Breakdown of votes investor compensation	Breakdown of votes performance bonds guarantee	Breakdown of votes all guarantees
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE GROUP	Jérôme GRIVET	31.98%	19.34%	13.94%	31.60%
BPCE GROUP	Benoît de la CHAPELLE BIZOT	22.09%	10.95%	15.70%	21.80%
CRÉDIT MUTUEL GROUP	Isabelle FERRAND	16.47%	9.56%	7.68%	16.27%
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE GROUP	Francis DONNAT	9.37%	13.33%	26.97%	9.55%
BNP PARIBAS GROUP	Jean-Jacques SANTINI	8.31%	23.05%	22.43%	8.71%
LA BANQUE POSTALE	Sophie RENAUDIE	8.59%	2.43%	0.04%	8.41%
RCI BANK & SERVICES GROUP	Jean-Marc SAUGIER	1.14%	-	0.04%	1.11%
ORANGE BANK	Veronique McCAROLL	1.75%	-	-	1.70%
ODDO BHF SCA	Grégoire CHARBIT	0.30%	0.91%	-	0.32%
EPSENS	Catherine PAYS-LENIQUE	-	17.41%	-	0.39%
CRÉDIT LOGEMENT	Jean-Marc VILON	-	-	13.19%	0.07%
AXA ÉPARGNE ENTREPRISE	Marie-Pierre RAVOTEUR	-	3.01%	-	0.07%
TOTAL		**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

3

Activity during the year

3.1. Collection of resources

The FGDR's resources come from the contributions paid by its members. These are annual contributions determined in accordance with the regulations outlined below.

3.1.1. Regulatory framework and collection of contributions

Except for contributions to the two resolution funds for which different procedures exist, Articles L. 312-8-1 and L. 312-10 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, resulting from Order No. 2015-1024 of 20 August 2015 applicable since the collection of 2015 contributions, stipulate that:

- the Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority (ACPR) determines the method used to calculate each member's contributions, after obtaining the opinion of the FGDR's Supervisory Board. This calculation method includes defining the basis of calculation, each member's specific risk factors, their weighting and how they are taken into account in the calculation in terms of increasing or decreasing the contributions, all of which must reflect the guidelines issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA);
- the Supervisory Board sets the amount or rate and the nature of the contributions levied each year, at the recommendation of the Executive Board and after obtaining the assent of the ACPR. The Supervisory Board has a choice of two methods: either it sets the amount of an overall contribution to be allocated among the members, or it sets the rate to be applied to the basis weighted by each member's risks and adjustment factors to determine its individual contribution. It also determines the possible legal forms of the contributions (premiums, member's certificate, certificate of membership and payment commitment backed by a guarantee deposit in an equal amount given to the FGDR);
- lastly, the ACPR calculates the individual contributions, by incorporating the risk factors specific to each institution, and notifies the members and the FGDR, which then collects them.

Pursuant to the decrees of 27 October 2015, since the calculation methods for the three mechanisms are now established, contributions for the three guarantee mechanisms are set based on the following sequence:

- transmission to the ACPR of a proposal for discussion by the FGDR's Supervisory Board of the amount or rate and the nature of the contributions to be levied for a given year for each of the mechanisms;
- opinion of the ACPR's Supervisory College regarding this proposal;
- final decision of the Supervisory Board on this basis, in compliance with the opinion of the ACPR. If the decision does not comply with the opinion of the ACPR, the procedure is repeated, on an urgent basis (eight days), based on a draft decision prepared by the ACPR. If the non-compliance persists, a finding of non-compliance is issued by the ACPR whereby its opinion becomes the decision.

It should be noted that, for contributions to be levied for the investor compensation scheme, the opinion of the AMF must also be obtained before each decision is taken.

3.1.2. Contributions collected in 2023

The procedures for collecting contributions have remained largely unchanged since 2016. The contributions are broken down into two categories:

- the first – and largest – portion (98.34%) is intended to provide the FGDR with the resources needed for a possible intervention;
- the second portion, amounting to €11.80 million, is intended to finance the FGDR's operating expenses.

The net contributions collected by the FGDR in 2023 totalled €697.18 million (including €691.57 million for the deposit guarantee scheme and €5.62 million for the investor compensation and performance bonds guarantee schemes and the national resolution fund).

They broke down as follows:

- call of €141.86 million in the form of premiums;
- call of €344.58 million in the form member's certificates and certificates of membership;
- call of €210.74 million in guarantee deposits.

The amount of contributions collected in 2023 therefore decreased by €131.98 million compared with 2022.

Following the collection of contributions, the FGDR's own funds for all mechanisms totalled €7.7 billion at 31 December 2023.

The FGDR is also responsible for collecting contributions on behalf of the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) and transferring them to that fund after receipt.

In order to simplify and secure the collection of contributions, the FGDR has set up a direct debit payment method with its members. This collection method also makes it possible to collect contributions, as necessary, within the seven working day period stipulated for compensation under the deposit guarantee scheme.

3.2. Changes to the integrated Compensation and Communication System (CCS)

The year 2023 was marked by three structural changes to the integrated Compensation and Communication System (CCS) involving the regular control process, payment of depositors in the event of compensation and preparation of compensation. These changes both enhance the security and optimise the operation of the system.

3.2.1. Standardisation of the regular control process

Until 2021, the FGDR's regular controls (100 to 180 annual controls) were carried out using both the CCS and dedicated tools in Excel.

The aim of the changes, which began in 2021 and were completed in 2023, was to further automate and standardise this process by using only the CCS secure environment for all control stages. In particular, these changes helped to:

- increase the protection of data transmitted by institutions during a control: data transmitted must be encrypted by each institution; data can only be viewed by the FGDR in the CCS (no possibility of extraction); and data is automatically purged at the end of the control. These measures are in addition to those that existed previously (in particular, data anonymisation);
- facilitate exchanges between the institutions and the FGDR: all exchanges regarding anomalies detected or action plans to be implemented now take place only in the CCS;
- make the anomaly tolerance thresholds configurable: configuration is possible for each anomaly; it is reviewed regularly and allows the levels used for the score to be defined;
- fine-tune the detection of certain anomalies: for example, special attention was given to duplicates in 2023 as they concern many institutions;
- produce and distribute the control report automatically: drafting of the report, its signing after validation and its distribution were automated in the CCS to ensure greater efficiency in these final control stages.

These changes not only decreased the amount of work required for a regular control, but also helped to reduce execution risks and fully secure data and information exchanges with institutions by allowing this data to be processed only via the CCS, in a perfectly airtight way.

3.2.2. Optimisation of the depositor payment module

The payment module of the CCS allows the FGDR's finance department to compensate depositors and generate financial reports.

This module receives all the so-called passing cases, i.e. those that can be paid upon receipt of the information and data from the failed bank, as well as non-passing cases, i.e. special cases that need to be reviewed by the FGDR's processing centre (depositor identification problem, attachments, etc.), after they are validated by the operations department.

To further secure these operations, the cases validated by the operations department will now be checked by the FGDR's risk management department before their payment by the finance department. The aim of this additional control is to identify possible fraud attempts, for example when the same bank details are identified for more than three of the compensation payments to be made based on a set of alerts.

A first set of alerts was developed in 2023 and will be delivered at the beginning of 2024. It will be supplemented by a second set of alerts, the development of which will be launched in 2024.

3.2.3. Additions to the SCV (Single Customer View) file by credit institutions

The last structural change in 2023 entailed asking credit institutions to provide additional data in the SCV file. Aside from stricter formatting rules being introduced, institutions will be expected to provide two new basic data items.

a) National identifier

This is a unique code that identifies a private individual or legal entity in some foreign countries (Spain, for example).

The national identifier must be included in the SCV file for depositors of European branches that use it; this will allow foreign depositors to be compensated in case of cross-border compensation in countries where this data is mandatory in order for their payment system to work.

b) Inactivity start date

The inactivity start date is the date on which a depositor's accounts became inactive within the meaning of the Eckert law.

This field will provide the FGDR with accurate information to process special cases sent by the failed bank and enable it to send this information to the Caisse des dépôts et consignations if necessary.

In this respect, new SCV functional requirements were published in July 2023 and will become mandatory in 2025. The year 2024 is considered a transition year in which institutions that are ready to send this data before 2025 can test data quality in the secure portal intended for regular controls.

3.3. Risk management

The FGDR's risk management policy has two key objectives:

- firstly, to support robust governance of the FGDR, as is expected of every company; and
- secondly, to prepare the FGDR, as a crisis operator, for an intervention.

Risk management is a focal point of the FGDR's activity that extends from its members, on the one hand, to its service partners, on the other, and also to its own operational systems. Risk management is refined every year by the FGDR and enables it to reduce execution risks associated with its operation both under normal circumstances and during a crisis. Risk management includes an internal control system that is built around the use of stress tests, an assessment of the quality of the data produced and made available by its members, and the establishment and implementation of a security and continuity plan.

3.3.1. Overall structure of the internal control system

The FGDR's internal control system is an essential and necessary component of its operation. It ensures compliance with laws and regulations, protects information, and assesses the risks to which the FGDR is subject in order to reduce them to the acceptance level defined by the FGDR. It helps to ensure that the FGDR has an effective level of operational capability under normal circumstances and, in particular, in the event of an intervention.

The FGDR is not subject to the provisions of the decree of 3 November 2014 on the internal control of entities in the banking, payment services and investment services sector subject to supervision by the ACPR. However, the FGDR endeavours to have an internal control system that is as close as possible to the standards applicable to its members and is adapted to its mission.

The internal control system is based on the internal control charter approved by the FGDR's Supervisory Board. In addition, the FGDR's means and resources are appropriate to its organisation and include an internal control officer – in the person of the head of risk management – who reports directly to the Supervisory Board, and three successive lines of defence made up of:

- permanent control carried out by each operational department;
- a level of control implemented by the internal control officer based on guidelines issued by the Executive Board; and
- various external audits and the review and approval of an annual internal control report by the Supervisory Board.

To ensure that its risks are identified and controlled, the FGDR's internal control system is implemented with a focus on five areas that are listed below and detailed further on:

- risk assessment and monitoring (i.e. risk mapping);
- control plan;
- stress test programme;
- remediation plan;
- regular and on-site controls.

The risk assessment and monitoring process is based on a tool built on a comprehensive and settled reference framework. This reference framework includes eight risk categories that identify impacts based on those involved in or associated with the FGDR's missions and activity.

The control plan, for its part, includes controls, tests and analyses aimed at verifying the conformity of the processes, whether they are strictly internal or shared with other participants, based on the rules, standards and procedures in place to reduce their risks. This plan allows a level-one assessment of the system's performance and is updated each year.

Stress tests are also an important component of the assessment of operational risks to which the FGDR is subject. The planning and implementation of stress tests is a long-standing practice at the FGDR. They allow it to test the same subset of critical processes of the deposit guarantee compensation system on an annual basis and gradually expand the scope of key components to be tested.

The FGDR built its 2022-2023 stress test plan with the aim of:

- performing end-to-end test scenarios involving all stakeholders and under conditions that are as close as possible to the operational reality, with random events not known by the operating teams;

- assessing the FGDR's capacity to compensate depositors while complying with the seven working day period for simple so-called "passing" compensation cases;
- opening the exercises to external actors for the execution, observation and assessment of the tests;
- including interoperability tests with the FGDR's European counterparts.

The FGDR also has a solid, scalable reference framework to ensure the completeness of the tests based on the objectives set for that biennial cycle, to plan and monitor the execution of the tests, and to compare both the scope and the results obtained from one year to the next.

The lessons learned from the work related to risk mapping, the control plan and stress tests are translated into remediation plans. These plans are developed and reassessed each year to ensure a reduction in the FGDR's risks.

Finally, to ensure the FGDR's compliance with the regulatory framework relating to deposit guarantee schemes, two types of controls are performed (regular and on-site). The aim of regular controls is to analyse the quality of the data sent by credit institutions by reviewing statistical indicators and anomalies detected based on pre-defined quality tests. On-site controls, for their part, are intended to assess the SCV file creation process more broadly (governance, processes, controls, etc.).

In addition to the overall structure, special consideration will be given to five major risks/areas of attention for the FGDR.

The FGDR's approach to deposit guarantee stress tests

The aim of the 2022-2023 stress test plan is to ensure that the production of all those involved at the time of a credit institution's failure meets the necessary requirements in terms of processes, content, quality, lead times, volume capacities and security.

These tests concern all stakeholders, including the FGDR as a whole, its member credit institutions and its partners and service providers. To ensure full coverage of the wide range of players and aspects to be tested, the FGDR has developed a classification of tests that covers all types of intervention by the FGDR in order to create a set of tests that includes:
- **1. availability and scale tests:** these tests are used to ensure that the elements essential for an intervention are indeed available and able to be activated and that the scale of the system is adapted and adaptable to all situations, with the correct level of resilience and continuity;
- **2. performance tests:** these tests are used to ensure that the level of effectiveness of the services is expected and sufficient for an intervention, under both nominal and adverse conditions;
- **3. execution tests:** these tests are used to ensure that a compensation intervention is executed in accordance with the rules set by the FGDR, including under adverse conditions.

These categories include several test dimensions:
- **cross-functional tests that cover the entire compensation process, *Total Flow*:** the objective is to ensure that the compensation system is deployed in its entirety (all the FGDR's functions, all service providers, all tools);
- **area-specific simulations:** this entails stressing a specific part of the system to ensure a given level of performance, generally in an external service;
- **tests for intrusion in the security system:** the goal is to verify that the computer systems are resistant to malicious attacks;
- **tests with credit institutions:** in the form of remote or on-site control, these tests are used to ensure that each institution meets the FGDR's regulatory requirements. Control involves production of the Single Customer View (SCV) file and the final Deposit Account Statements ("DAS"), or can relate to the crisis communication process to be used.

3.3.1.1. Financial risk
The FGDR incurs a risk of loss on the assets that it manages and which make up its intervention reserves. It also bears a liquidity risk in crisis situations, when it potentially has to mobilise all its resources in under seven working days. Various instruments have been used to reduce these financial risks.

The FGDR has an investment policy that is developed by a management committee, validated by the Supervisory Board and reviewed regularly. In addition to security (credit risk, counterparty risk, market risk, etc.) and adaptation of the ESG policy (which includes environmental, social and governance criteria), its objective is to allow the rapid liquidation of assets regardless of market conditions. This cautious investment policy is reflected in the asset allocation and the restrictions defined for the investment universe (see section 3.6. Asset management).

In addition to the resources that it has through collecting contributions, the FGDR took out a syndicated loan in the amount of €1.5 billion to complement its intervention capacity and reduce any asset liquidity risk. In accordance with the European DGSD2 Directive, the FGDR can collect special contributions when a crisis strikes. Thanks to the use of levies, it is able to collect these *ex-post* contributions within just a few days.

3.3.1.2. Regulatory compliance
The FGDR is subject to regulatory requirements at several levels, in terms of its activity both under normal circumstances and during an intervention.

Alignment with these requirements is continuously monitored and actions to ensure compliance are reviewed on a weekly basis. In particular, the FGDR complies with the General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR").

3.3.1.3. IT security
For the FGDR and for others, information systems security is an absolute priority, whether it is operating under normal circumstances or during more critical intervention periods as a crisis operator.

The security committee oversees the FGDR's IT security, in particular through a multi-year security plan covering three areas:
- an appropriate organisation, including an expert IT security consultant, training of the entire team in the basics of IT security, and recurrent awareness-raising initiatives;
- the implementation of technical and functional security systems;
- external audits and intrusion tests, both on the core environment of the compensation process (CCS, SCA), and on the environment related to day-to-day activity (member database, institutional website). These tests and the associated verification counter-tests have been conducted regularly since 2014.

These actions also entail improving the formalisation of relevant policies, rules, procedures and logging.

3.3.1.4. Business continuity
Business continuity is also a crucial objective for the FGDR. It is assessed through a plan that takes into account key components in terms of continuity: staff, premises, information systems, essential service providers. This plan allows the continuity of its missions in the event of major disruptions or incidents.

3.3.1.5. Risks related to essential service providers
Oversight of essential service providers is of major importance to the FDGR. These service providers are key to the success and continuity of operations under normal circumstances and in times of crisis.

The system in place aims to ensure the compliance of the relationship and services for all the processes carried out by service providers.

3.3.2. Summary of actions in 2023
The actions taken in 2023 included:
- an annual risk assessment and monitoring process;
- implementation of the control plan in accordance with the defined objectives;
- implementation of the stress test programme, including:
  - a cross-functional "Total Flow" global simulation of a typical compensation procedure;
  - tests with credit institutions:
    - > regular control of 144 institutions to assess their ability to provide depositor data, in a SCV file, within the specified time periods and with the required quality level,
    - > on-site control of five institutions to assess governance and the process used to produce and manage the quality of the depositor data files,
    - > the collection of information from 248 institutions on crisis communication processes;
  - tests conducted with service providers or entities that would intervene in the event of compensation:
    - > 9 dimensioning tests,
    - > 16 tests to verify contractual and operational commitments;
  - specific tests on the mobilisation of resources conducted by the finance department;
  - a cross-border test;
  - tests to assess the security of the FGDR's information system (intrusion tests) for the office and accounting environment, core applications (CCS, SCA, member database) and websites.

3.3.2.1. Stress test plan

3.3.2.1.1. Focus on the cross-functional "Total Flow" simulation of a compensation procedure
The aim of the Total Flow simulation exercise is to activate the FGDR's operational system and that of its service providers annually so as to verify the operational readiness of the system as a whole and allow the various actors, including external stakeholders, to fine-tune their knowledge of the tools and procedures. The 2023 Total Flow is the fifth exercise of its kind.

Additional objectives of the exercise included testing the conflict of interest prevention process and the anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (AML-CTF) filtering mechanism.

An assessment of the results was satisfactory and demonstrated the FGDR's ability to activate and execute its overall process within the specified time periods.

3.3.2.1.2. Focus on tests related to communication

The availability and operational efficiency of the FGDR's communication channels also need to be tested regularly, independently of a Total Flow test. The following were therefore conducted in 2023:
- an operational test of the production of press releases and of their coordinated distribution on all internal and external communication channels;
- a continued proficiency test for call centre operators;
- two dimensioning tests for the call centre teams under actual scheduling conditions;
- an institutional website load test to verify the hosting platform's ability to withstand significant lengthy traffic spikes;
- two media trainings; and
- a business continuity test carried out with service providers that administer and develop the institutional website.

3.3.2.1.3. Focus on tests related to financial resources

Each year, the FGDR conducts stress tests to measure the time needed to liquidate its assets in order to meet the requirements of a possible intervention. They last several days, involve all asset managers, and therefore apply to all the FGDR's investments of any type.

The FGDR gives the managers of its funds a few hours to indicate, in light of the prevailing market conditions at the time of the test, the time needed to sell all the securities in the portfolio and any discounts that may be applied.

Tests focused on examining the drawdown conditions of the FGDR's cash assets at the Treasury and credit line, followed by an actual drawdown test at the Treasury.

These tests confirmed the responsiveness of the managers and the relevance of the allocation choices and the restrictions applicable to the FGDR's investments in terms of deadlines and costs for mobilising resources.

3.3.2.1.4. Focus on cross-border tests

The FGDR participated for the first time in a cross-border test with the simultaneous participation of three funds:
- the Netherlands' deposit guarantee scheme ("DNB");
- Germany's principal deposit guarantee scheme ("EdB");
- Spain's deposit guarantee scheme ("FGD").

Belgium's deposit guarantee scheme ("FGFP") participated as an observer.

The FGDR confirmed its operational capacity and that of the CCS portal to complete operations related to compensation, payment of depositors and transfer of the SCV file, as well as its operational capability to communicate on compensation with depositors during a compensation process. It did so with the FGDR both in the home position, legally and financially responsible for compensating customers of an EU-based branch of a French credit institution but for which the operator is the guarantee scheme of the host country, and in the host position, where the FGDR is the service provider of another guarantee scheme for these same transactions.

This two-pronged exercise enabled the FGDR to strengthen its cross-border compensation practices and identify automations to ensure more efficient and shorter transaction processing.

3.3.2.1.5. Annual review and outlook

Conducting and monitoring stress tests are now important activities for the FGDR, and are geared towards making improvements and reducing execution risks during a compensation process.

These exercises allow the FGDR to guarantee its operational capability and its ability to properly fulfil its mission.

The FGDR intends to pursue an ambitious stress test policy, with a broad plan covering multiple dimensions, and gradually make their conditions more complex. Its goal is to test and improve the processes, tools and organisational methods implemented, which will also satisfy the EBA's criteria.

The 2022-2023 stress test programme will be subject to an end-of-cycle assessment and a report in June 2024, in accordance with the provisions of the EBA guidelines, for which the FGDR is already prepared.

3.3.2.2. 2023 regular and on-site control campaign

Of the 331 institutions that are members of the deposit guarantee scheme and for the 2023 campaign, 170 were eligible for controls. In fact:
- 93 were not subject to regular controls for the following reasons: no collection of deposits (as is the case every year, the effective manager of the institution in question requested an exemption, which was approved by the FGDR after reviewing the situation); merger or revocation of licence; transfer to a foreign fund; institution with fewer than 10 SCVs;
- 68 others were also not subject to controls as they are part of a banking group that undergoes regular controls every two years.

For the 2023 campaign, 85% of this target underwent controls, which represents 144 control procedures:
- either regular controls (139);
- or on-site controls (5).

However, the control procedure focused on "core targets", non-systemic institutions for which the FGDR would intervene on a preventative basis or to pay compensation in the event of a failure. Therefore, 100 out of 103 "core target" institutions (97%) were subject to control in 2023, along with 44 out of 67 systemic institutions, i.e. 66% of those likely to be subject to control this year.

3.3.2.2.1. General results of regular controls

Of the 144 institutions subject to control in 2023:
- 72% (104 institutions) had a "satisfactory" or "relatively satisfactory" score;
- for the remaining 28% (40 institutions):
  - 16% (23 institutions) had a "less than satisfactory" score,
  - 12% (17 institutions) had an "unsatisfactory" score.

The percentage of "satisfactory" and "relatively satisfactory" results decreased compared with the previous campaigns (87% in 2020, 90% in 2021, 77% in 2022). This was mainly due to the reduction in the advance notice period, which is closer to actual conditions (an institution's score is lowered when it does not submit its file within the specified time periods), and to the controls being more robust, particularly when the number of anomalies remains the same or when action plans that are to be implemented by institutions are not implemented satisfactorily.

Furthermore, the anomalies detected during the 2023 campaign show an improvement in the quality of the data sent by institutions. Indeed, over the last five years:
- the number of SCVs with no anomalies has increased from 64% to 82%;
- the number of SCVs with "blocking" anomalies has decreased from 2% to 0.9%;
- the number of SCVs with "annoying" anomalies decreased from 34% to 17%.

In 2024, for the tenth regular control campaign, the FGDR will pursue its policy of convergence towards the actual conditions of a compensation procedure, by again shortening the advance notice period and the deadline by which institutions must submit the SCV file.

3.3.2.2.2. General results of on-site controls

The on-site control process that began in 2021 continued in 2022 and 2023. Five institutions were subject to control this year after being selected based on a risk analysis. There are various types of objectives:
- raise effective managers' awareness of the issues at stake;
- offer the relevant teams an educational discussion;
- conduct a comprehensive audit of governance and the regular control process;
- verify consistency of the data with data submitted during regular controls;
- help the institution with action plans by having direct discussions with those involved.

On a still limited basis, the lessons learned are in line with the on-site controls performed in previous years:
- the controls were received positively by the institutions, with a focus on improving their system (in terms of governance and technical operation);
- on-site controls are instrumental in raising institutions' awareness about SCV and DAS reporting of the FGDR;
- management of the control system at institutions often needs to be better integrated into their governance structure;
- data quality is of vital importance when submitting information.

These controls, which are essential for ensuring the required level of quality, will be continued and ramped up in 2024.

3.4. Communication and training

3.4.1. Principles and preparation of the FGDR's communication

The FGDR's communication is centred around communication "under normal circumstances" and "crisis" communication. For the FGDR, it is essential to communicate about the protective mechanisms to all its audiences (partners, financial institutions, media, industry professionals and the general public) and thereby further strengthen trust in the financial sector. In addition, controlling the effects of a media crisis and customer support processes are crucial in the event of an intervention.

3.4.2. Communication under normal circumstances and in times of crisis

In 2023, the work related to communication under normal circumstances aimed to:
- continue to gradually increase the visibility of the FGDR and the guarantees it manages in order to strengthen depositors' trust in the banking system, particularly via the website, social networks and media relations;
- promote the FGDR's role and operation, convey a positive image so as to create a favourable environment among the public and preserve trust in the banking system in case of an intervention;
- maintain a community of communication correspondents at member institutions of the deposit guarantee scheme and extend it to training correspondents;

- design and produce three additional e-learning modules; and
- create communication events that part of depositors' daily lives and covered by the news media which boost the content of the FGDR website, in the press and on social networks.

From a contextual point of view, the failures of Silicon Valley Bank in the United States and Crédit Suisse in Europe in March 2023 were particularly impactful in terms of the FGDR's communication with its stakeholders. These two events prompted the press to spontaneously reach out to the FGDR.

In addition to the response to this news given to the media and depositors at the beginning of the year, the aim of the work related to crisis communication was to:
- put the finishing touches on the communication content and messages regarding compensation, particularly those intended for the website and social networks;
- strengthen the ability to interact with members' communication correspondents;
- prepare and train for the activation of all the FGDR's communication channels during a crisis, whether or not it is related to compensation.

The FGDR's six communication principles

- **Progressiveness:** being appropriately visible, without generating unnecessary questions or fuelling fears of a crisis.
- **Education:** responding clearly to questions and conveying a strong message of customer protection and financial risk prevention for banks and financial institutions.
- **Support:** being available quickly at the public's request, creating and nurturing a relationship of trust.
- **Consistency:** being in line with the messages and information disseminated by the entire banking industry (authorities, banking institutions, representative bodies).
- **Clarity:** conveying a strong message in support of customers and the financial sector regarding the progress made in terms of protecting customer deposits.
- **Adaptability and responsiveness:** immediately initiating a crisis communication process as needed.

All these objectives were achieved through the operational actions included in the communication department's roadmap for 2023:
- improvement in the website's user-friendliness and the addition of current content;
- ongoing posts on the three social networks (Facebook, LinkedIn and X - formerly Twitter), which continue to build the FGDR's qualitative visibility and raise the profile of the FGDR website;
- coordination of the network of crisis communication correspondents at the member institutions of the deposit guarantee scheme;
- contribution to the FGDR's cross-functional stress test plan with the implementation of area-specific operational tests on communication procedures and tools, and participation in a "Total Flow" test.

3.4.3. Media and press relations

Since the end of 2015, the FGDR has worked to cultivate a link with the community of journalists specialising in the economy and finance, which has gradually grown to include representatives of the regional and mainstream press.

The FGDR has generated a stable level of information and news on its own (three press releases were published in 2023). However, the number of incoming requests increased in 2023 and media coverage of the FGDR more than doubled.

Education was a key area of focus, especially from the perspective of "neobanks" and scams.

Year	Annual press mentions (mentions and articles)
2021	83
2022	98
2023	228

Articles during the year included:
- "In the event of a bank failure, your savings are protected", *L'Humanité*, 1 April 2023;
- "Livret A, current account: guarantees in the event of a bank failure", *Le Monde*, 16 March 2023;
- "The French deposit guarantee scheme approaches €7 billion", *Le Figaro*, 26 April 2023;
- "The deposit guarantee scheme may also cover clients of asset management companies", *L'Agefi*, 27 April 2023;
- "Banks: nearly €7 billion euros to protect French people", *Les Echos*, 28 April 2023;
- "The FGDR's CEO explains why cryptos are not covered by the deposit guarantee scheme", *BFM TV*, 22 May 2023;
- "Banking: the deposit guarantee scheme, unknown but essential coverage", *Le Parisien*, 20 June 2023;
- "Protecting your assets: beware of appearances", *Le Journal du Net*, 28 December 2023.

3.4.4. Social networks

The spread of information many times over prompted the FGDR to create X - formerly Twitter and Facebook accounts, the first in 2016 and the second in 2018, and then a LinkedIn account in 2019. Knowledge of the FGDR and its visibility are on the rise, allowing the creation of a community among economic experts, the banking sector and the general public.

In 2023, the FGDR's visibility on social networks continued to grow. Content design is based on a concise, educational editorial line on the FGDR's mission and the guarantees it provides to depositors, and on the participants in the banking and financial safety net. Tracking allows a bounce to other relevant publications, thereby further improving the FGDR's visibility.

In 2023, the number of followers on the FGDR's X - formerly Twitter account passed the 1,000 mark and is now 1,256. The strategy aimed at fine-tuning the X - formerly Twitter community over the past two years has led to the creation of a qualified community. Many members of the FGDR's direct ecosystem, including journalists, participants in the banking and financial safety net, academics and industry experts, contribute to this high-quality community of ambassadors. There were fewer, more selective posts in 2023 compared with 2022; however, the number of views, and therefore the performance, was maintained in the same proportion.

FGDR X - formerly Twitter account

Year	Number of followers on X - formerly Twitter	Number of subscriptions	Number of tweets posted	Number of views
2021	686	909	109	51,031
2022	963	729	88	28,089
2023	1,256	293	65	21,221

On LinkedIn, a lower number of posts nevertheless resulted in a significant increase in the number of followers. This good result is linked to two factors:
- the publication of corporate content that helps make the FGDR more tangible (team meetings, participation in conferences) and is very popular on this professional network; and
- the synergy created between the company page and the LinkedIn accounts of several FGDR employees.

FGDR LinkedIn account

Year	Number of subscribers	Number of posts	Number of visits to the page	Number of times content viewed
2021	462	98	1,400	24,725
2022	682	91	2,768	44,331
2023	1,006	71	2,509	42,842

On Facebook, the 2023 results confirm the performance of the strategy aimed at enhancing the FGDR's visibility among the general public by focusing on the number of people reached. The performance in 2023 remained strong, with more than 1.8 million unique individuals reached (compared with 1.2 million in 2022).

FGDR Facebook account

Year	Number of subscribers	Number of posts	Number of people reached	Engagement rate	Video views at 95% of their length
2021	603	36	1,309,888	5.73%	188,685
2022	740	40	1,248,970	8.55 %	252,629
2023	1,032	35	1,864,302	2.86 %	191,111

3.4.5. Institutional website

Following a complete overhaul of its website in 2020 in favour of a more "service-oriented" structure geared towards users' needs, the FGDR emphasised a facilitation strategy, which it stepped up in 2023 around two areas of focus. The first entailed boosting the presentation of the usual content: pages on press relations, the name recognition poll and the annual report, for example. The second focused on the addition of new content and innovations: launch of three new online courses, creation of an event page for World Savings Day, and presentation of the fourth guarantee related to asset management services. Like every year, improvements were made in terms of natural search engine optimization to ensure that the site remains at the top of the list of responses to users' queries on topics relating to the FGDR.

The measurement of traffic on the FGDR's institutional website was disrupted by the requirement to replace Google Analytics with the statistical tracking tool Matomo, developed in France and approved by the CNIL. But traffic did not lose momentum. Public interest in the FGDR and the guarantees it offers continued to rise in 2023, with a peak in visits in March 2023 following the Silicon Valley Bank and Crédit Suisse crises.

The FGDR website clearly plays a central role in informing and reassuring those who have questions about the banking sector and customer protection.

Traffic on the FGDR's institutional website	Number of impressions per year	Number of clicks
2022	1,466,200	93,630
2023	1,748,000	111,060
2023/2022	+19%	+18%

3.4.6. Relations with the banking industry in terms of communication in France

The FGDR set up a financial working group in 2015 to deal specifically with customer information and communication, both under normal circumstances and in a crisis situation or compensation process. This work is essential for the FGDR given the importance of proper coordination of communication within the industry in the event of a media crisis related to an intervention in a member institution.

In 2023, 224 member banks appointed a communication correspondent in response to a request from the FGDR. Many lessons were learned from this exchange of information about the communication systems in place and those that would need to be activated in case of an intervention by the FGDR. An analysis of the data collected provides the FGDR with a status of the resources and the key persons it would need to contact if it had to activate a crisis communication system. In addition, once a year, the FGDR's team presents the aggregation of these first of a kind results. Each contributor can then calibrate its systems and performance against the entire banking sector.

In 2023, efforts were made to inform the banking sector of the importance of training sales advisers in contact with customers about the deposit guarantee scheme. At the FGDR's request, 160 training correspondents were appointed during the year. There are plans to contact them annually so that they continue to ensure that the FGDR's (now seven) online courses that present the FGDR and the deposit guarantee scheme in detail are offered at their institutions. This roll-out of educational modules to the member institutions' banking advisers will be monitored each year to ensure that the many new advisers receive this training.

3.4.7. Work related to communication within the European Forum of Deposit Insurers (EFDI)

Since 2017, the FGDR has been responsible for oversight of the EFDI's communication and public relations committee. This committee, which meets four times a year, brings together the 80 communication correspondents of our counterparts that are members of the EFDI to share best communication practices under normal circumstances and experience in crisis communication. In 2023, international work and seminars within the Public Relations and Communication Committee focused on 13 presentations of practical cases and experience in communication during a crises and under normal circumstances, monitoring of the name recognition levels of deposit guarantee schemes that have conducted such studies, and work on home-host cooperation. These exchanges are very valuable for the FGDR as they enrich its knowledge base and allow it to fine-tune communication initiatives for France.

More broadly in terms of the FGDR's liaison and communication with its European counterparts, France had long been expected to host an annual general meeting of EFDI members, especially after the six-year term of office held by the Chairman of the Board of the FGDR as President of the association.

Preparations for this event began in early 2023 and Nice was chosen as the host city. This annual four-day meeting is a major event for the 69 EFDI members from 49 countries and allows for freer discussions with the European authorities that are invited to attend it.

3.4.8. Internal and external training

Maintaining and developing its employees' skills is essential to the FGDR's missions.

The 2023 internal training programme continued to focus on:

- the group programme to raise awareness about data protection (GDPR), IT security and crisis management in which all new employees participated;
- traditional skills improvement courses for office tools such as Excel; and
- choices based on individual needs and profiles.

In 2023, most employees took a course on the banking environment and issues related to this sector.

In 2023, nearly 380 hours of training were completed (vs. 320 hours in 2022), with an increase in the number of training days per employee compared with the previous year.

External training is offered to service providers through a continued proficiency programme for the team of "lead" operators at the call centre and processing centre set up at Teleperformance. The operational stress tests conducted by the FGDR's teams with their service providers are, in essence, an intensive training and practice ground (see section 3.3.2.1. Stress test plan).

3.5. The annual awareness and recognition poll

For the eight consecutive year, the Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts et de Résolution has measured French people's knowledge of the deposit guarantee scheme and the FGDR and their confidence in the banking system. This poll, conducted with the market research firm, Harris Interactive, is based on a constant methodology over time.

3.5.1. Results among the general public

In 2023, despite the events in the banking sector that occurred abroad (failure of Silicon Valley Bank and rescue of Crédit Suisse via USB), the general public's confidence in the banking system remains high:

- 72% of French people say that, generally speaking, they are confident in the French banking system (+4% compared with 2022);
- 74% say they know their money is safe when they deposit it at a bank (+6% year on year);
- 53% say they are confident that they will not lose all their money if their bank fails (stable compared with 2022).

Question 1 – To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Question asked to everyone. Results as a % (change relative to 2022).

TOTAL AGREEMENT	2023	Who know about the FGDR	Who know exactly what the FGDR does
Generally speaking, I have confidence in the French banking system.	72% (+4%)	78% (=)	81% (+2%)
When I deposit my money at a bank, I know that it is safe.	74% (+6%)	80% (+5%)	81% (+8%)
If my bank fails, I know that I will not lose all my money.	53% (=)	62% (-4%)	73% (-5%)

The general public's overall confidence level was 78% among those interviewed who stated that they know about the FGDR (+3%) and 81% among those who said they know exactly what the FGDR does (+2%).

More than half of the general public are now aware that there is a deposit protection scheme: 56% of French people (+4% compared with 2022).

However, most of those interviewed still do not know how the mechanism works. The details of the scheme about which most people remain unclear are:

- the €100,000 compensation ceiling: just under one-third of French people know the amount (29%, +7% compared with 2022);
- and the 7-day compensation period: 9% are able to identify it (-1% compared with 2022).

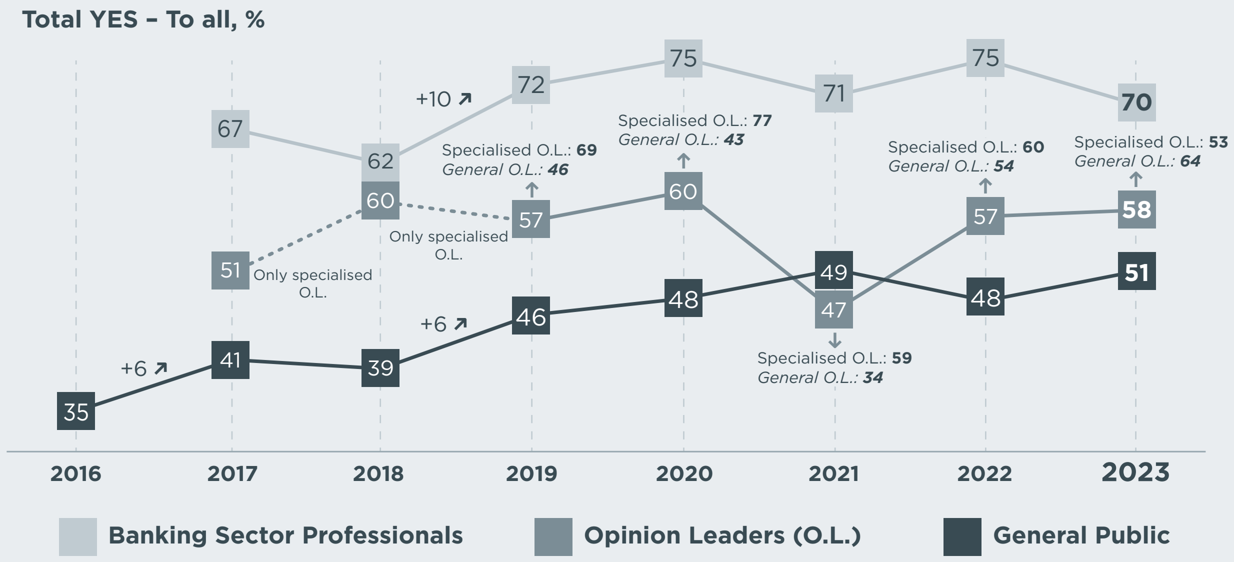
The FGDR's name recognition continues to grow:

- the FGDR was named by 39% of those interviewed (stable) as the institution responsible for protecting deposits and paying compensation if a bank fails, ahead of the Banque de France (27%) and the French Government (23%);
- 57% of French people say they have heard of the FGDR, a 2% higher score this year.

Regarding the notification method in the event of a bank failure, receipt of a document sent by the bank had the highest score among respondents (35%), followed by information provided by the adviser by telephone (33%) or at the branch (30%), and information provided on the bank's website (20%) and on their online bank account statements (21%).

Question 2 of the 2023 Harris Interactive – FGDR Poll

"If a bank at which you have made deposits were to fail, do you think your money will be protected?"



Methodology of the FGDR/ Harris Interactive awareness and recognition poll

In accordance with international public awareness best practices derived from the Core Principles issued by the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI), every year the FGDR conducts an awareness and recognition poll with the market research firm, Harris Interactive.

The objectives are as follows:
- track changes in French people's knowledge and opinion of bank guarantees and confidence in the sector;
- assess the perception of audiences informed about the same issues;
- assess the impact of communications of banking institutions and the FGDR on the general public;
- analyse the effectiveness of messages and the communication and information channels from institutions, the media and the FGDR.

This semi-directive poll consists of 19 questions with most of the answers being selected from a list. However, the notions of awareness and recognition are studied using open questions.

Online poll of a sample of 2,003 people representative of the adult French population aged 18 and above and its 13 administrative regions conducted from 24 March to 7 April 2023.

Telephone survey of:
- 120 banking sector professionals within institutions based on the quota method: personal and professional customer service managers, business unit managers;
- 70 opinion leaders, including 35 journalists and section editors from business and financial media outlets, saver association managers and expert "economy" bloggers, and 35 journalists from mainstream media outlets.

3.5.2. Results among banking sector professionals

Professionals continue to display a high level of confidence in their business sector with a score of 98%. Among professionals, confidence in protection in the event of a bank failure declined slightly in 2023, with a score of 76% compared with 84% in 2022.

General knowledge of the deposit guarantee scheme remains very high at 94% among professionals in the sector (-1% year on year).

The FGDR is still identified as the body responsible for protecting and paying compensation for bank deposits with 79% of responses (-3%). And while 86% of professionals say they have heard of the FGDR (+5% year on year), 94% say they are personally well informed about the deposit guarantee scheme (+1%).

The dissemination of information and training on the deposit guarantee scheme among banking professionals rose this year, with 54% of sales advisers saying they were exposed to it (+4% compared with 2022).

These results are an incentive to continue educational efforts among all professionals who are in contact with customers, particularly as regards the products covered, the compensation ceiling and the seven working day compensation period. In response to this need to improve knowledge of the mechanism among banking sector sales staff, the FGDR has added three new e-learning modules to its collection which have been available on the website to everyone since the end of 2023.

3.6. *Asset management*

3.6.1. Investment policy

The FGDR's investment policy has been defined so as to meet the objectives of its mission.

These objectives are set out in the European directive on deposit guarantee schemes, with which the FGDR fully complies. The aim is to have the necessary resources for an intervention, particularly to be able to compensate depositors within seven working days.

In light of this, the FGDR has designed its investment policy with liquidity and capital preservation as its main objectives and performance as merely a secondary objective. As a result of this policy, there are strict requirements as to the quality of debt securities eligible for investment (A- for corporate securities and BBB for sovereign securities), dispersion of credit risk (maximum 4% per corporate issuer) and asset allocation.

Asset allocation is one of the key factors that enable the FGDR to meet its investment objectives.

In 2020, on the government's initiative, the French Parliament enacted a law providing for the centralisation of the cash assets of a number of public and private bodies at the Public Treasury (Law No. 2020-734 of 17 June 2020 - Article 58), for which Order No. 2020-1496 of 2 December 2020 (article one) provides for its application to the FGDR in 2021. This resulted in a requirement to centralise, at the end of the year, 75% of the resources recorded on the balance sheet the previous year. The FGDR therefore adjusted its asset allocation to reflect this change. It first shifted some assets by reducing the portion allocated to bond investments in 2021 to keep the stock allocation constant and maintain the amount invested in capitalisation contracts.

In June 2023, the Supervisory Board decided to change the asset allocation. It felt that, given the high valuation of equities, this asset class could adversely affect the overall future performance of the portfolio. It therefore decided to exit the "equity" asset class completely. The proceeds from the sale of the equity funds (€496 million) were fully reinvested in units of absolute return dedicated bond funds in which the FGDR had already invested.

At 31 December 2023, the target asset allocation was as follows:

Historical value of units of mutual funds	
Equity investments	-
Investments centralised at the Treasury	at least 75% of total Y-1 assets
Capitalisation contracts	up to 6%
Bond investments	between 20% and 30%[1]

[1] In the event that the historical value of the portfolio remains constant from one year to the next. Changes in assets between two years may affect this range upwards or downwards.

3.6.2. Implementation of the investment policy

The implementation of this investment policy relies on the management companies to which the FGDR entrusts funds for which it sets the investment rules. These rules are applied to the dedicated funds in which the FGDR invests.

The FGDR selects the management companies using tenders, according to the rules of the Public Procurement Code, in which several criteria are analysed. The main ones are:
- compliance with investment constraints in the model portfolio presented;
- the management company's proven expertise in the management style considered and its size in relation to what the FGDR intends to entrust to it;
- the quality of the risk control and monitoring process;
- the price of the service.

Moreover, as a banking crisis operator in support of responsible finance, the FGDR has included environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria in its investment policy for the past several years. Its goal is therefore to contribute to the overall objectives of the banking sector in this area.

To develop the investment policy, the FGDR's Executive Board has long been supported by an advisory committee on financial resources management, in accordance with the FGDR's internal regulations.

The role of this independent committee is to express opinions regarding asset management. It has at least five members, including a Chair. Its members are individuals chosen from member institutions and their subsidiaries who have acquired recognised experience in cash and fund management. They are appointed by the Executive Board.

At 31 December 2023, the committee's members included the following:

Advisory Committee on Financial Resources Management	
Chair	**Isabelle REUX-BROWN** - Independent consultant
Members	**Laurent TIGNARD** - AMUNDI
	Alexandre ADAM - BNP PARIBAS
	Laurent CÔTE - CA-CIB
	Claudio KERNEL - BPCE GROUP
	Florence PREVOT - HSBC AM
The members of the Executive Board participate in meetings.	

In 2023, the advisory committee on financial resources management assessed management in 2022 and monitored changes in the performance of the FGDR's asset portfolios in a market environment heavily impacted by inflation and rising interest rates.

The committee was also asked to issue an opinion on:
- the FGDR's asset allocation and particularly on the relevance of maintaining an equity allocation;
- its perception of market trends and their impact on the FGDR's investments;
- the relevance of fixed maturity bond management;
- the choice of investments after the 2023 contributions are collected.

3.6.3. Management decisions

Based on the decision taken by the Supervisory Board in June 2023, the FGDR sold all the units it held in equity funds (€496 million) to no longer be exposed to this asset class. All the proceeds from this sale were reinvested in absolute return dedicated bond funds in which the FGDR already held units.

In addition, the FGDR invested the amount of contributions collected in 2023 by increasing the share of funds deposited in the Treasury account (+€620 million) and keeping funds in the Banque de France account (€75 million), pending their investment in dedicated bond funds that will be launched in the first quarter of 2024.

The total amount of the FGDR's investments therefore rose by €790.40 million in book value, given the realisation of capital gains on equities, and by €760.80 million in market value.

The increase in the book value of investments breaks down as follows:
- +€630.00 million for the account at the Public Treasury;
- +€491.70 million for the dedicated bond funds;
- -€337.70 million for the dedicated equity funds;
- +€6.40 million for the capitalisation contracts.

These investments were made in accordance with the limits in historical values defined by the allocation strategy.

3.6.4. Return on the portfolio

Performance				
2023	Net asset value (€m)	Performance during the year (€m)	Return %	Unrealised gains (€m)
Overall portfolio	7,797.9	+137.1	+1.94	68.9
Equity portfolio	0	+63.5	+14.67	0
Bond portfolio	2,337.2	+67.2	+3.22	68.9
Treasury account(1)	5,210.0	0	0	0
Capitalisation contracts	250.7	+6.4	+2.61	0

(1) The interest on the funds deposited at the Treasury is zero.

The portfolio's overall performance during the year was positive at +1.94% in 2023. Unrealised gains, i.e. not recorded in the profit and loss statement, represented 0.88% of the market value of the investment portfolio at 31 December 2023, and amounted to €68.90 million.

Historically, the equity portfolio was the main source of the FGDR's unrealised capital gains; the sale of the entire portfolio resulted in the realisation of €158.50 million in capital gains. These capital gains stemmed from the portfolio's performance from the beginning of the year to June 2023 for €63.50 million and historical capital gains for €95.00 million. The portfolio was sold after the sharp rise in the stock markets in the first half of the year.

The bond portfolio performed much better in 2023, +3.22% (+€67.20 million). Managers took full advantage of the higher returns during the year, positioning the portfolio on short durations to benefit from the steep rise in short-term rates following the ECB's decision to raise its key interest rates. All the unrealised capital gains, which amounted to €68.90 million at 31 December 2023, are now concentrated in the bond portfolio.

Under legislation, funds deposited in the account at the Treasury do not earn interest.

The capitalisation contracts, fully invested in "euro funds", performed better than the previous year, +2.61% in 2023. This performance stemmed from the improvement in the return on general assets of insurance companies with more favourable market conditions, but also from insurers' desire to limit outflows by offering more attractive returns.

3.6.5. Portfolio analysis

Assets under management or deposited at the Public Treasury, measured at market value at 31 December 2023, totalled €7,797.90 million, for a net book value of €7,729.00 million.

They break down as follows in market value:

Market value (€m) - Breakdown (%)	End of 2023	End of 2022	End of 2021	End of 2020	End of 2019
Equity mutual fund investment	0 -	432.7 6.1%	504.9 8.0%	401.3 7.4%	378.0 8.0%
Bond mutual fund investment	**2,337.2 30.0%**	**1,780.1 25.3%**	**2,133.3 33.8%**	**1,847.5 34.1%**	**1,370.3 29.1%**
Treasury account + capitalisation contracts + money market mutual funds (before 2021)	5,460.7 70.0%	4,824.3 68.6%	3,671.0 58.2%	3,175.3 58.5%	2,966.5 62.9%
Total	**7,797.9**	**7,037.1**	**6,309.2**	**5,424.1**	**4,714.8**

In historical value, the breakdown of investments reflects the strategic allocation defined by the Supervisory Board.

Historical value (€m) - Breakdown (%)	End of 2023
Equity mutual fund investment	0
Bond mutual fund investment	2,268.3 29.3%
Treasury account + capitalisation contracts	5,460.7 70.7%
Total	**7,729.0**

a) Breakdown of counterparty risks

The management agreements on bond funds stipulate that counterparties must have a rating of at least BBB (S&P) or Baa2 (Moody's) for government securities and A- (S&P) or A3 (Moody's) for corporate securities. Risk dispersion rules limit the concentration of investments in issuers.

The centralisation of a portion of the funds at the Treasury led to an over-representation of the French Government, rated AA (67.4% of total investments).

Excluding French government exposure through deposits in the Treasury account, the 10 largest nominal exposures to credit risk represented only 8.88% of the total exposure in 2023.

At 31 December 2023, the breakdown by rating of the securities in the bond portfolio was as follows:

Rating	
AAA	3.88
AA	20.09
A	65.92
BBB	10.11
< BBB	0

b) Sensitivity of the fixed-income portfolio and stress tests
At 31 December 2023, the overall sensitivity of the bond portfolio to changes in interest rates, which is used to assess the overall interest rate risk in the FGDR's portfolio, was 0.17. In other words, a 1% increase in market rates would have had an impact of -0.17% on the performance of the portfolio, all things being equal. This level remains very low and reflects the managers' desire to maintain a very defensive profile after the sharp rise in interest rates in 2023. This low sensitivity is also the result of the FGDR's decision to reduce investments in absolute return bond funds in favour of fixed maturity funds. This decision will be implemented in 2024 with partial exits from absolute return bond funds announced to managers, who have therefore shortened the duration of the portfolios to limit risks at the time of divestments.

The annual risk assessment was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the advisory committee on financial resources management and the Supervisory Board in 2007. The value at risk ("VaR") of the portfolio is calculated based on the parameter approach with probabilities of 95% and 99% and time horizons of one week, one month and one year.

The table below indicates the level of VaR at 31 December 2023:

VaR	1 week	1 month	1 year
VaR 95%	-0.25%	-0.51%	-1.53%
VaR 99%	-0.36%	-0.73%	-2.29%

Over one year, the investment structure of the FGDR's portfolio is such that the probability of a rate of return of more than -2.29% is 99%. This decrease in VaR is related to the increase in deposits in the Public Treasury account, with a resulting reduction in the return prospects of the portfolio.

The overall risk associated with the portfolio seems very low, as the stress tests confirm. Stress tests have a legislative nature and are not associated with a probability of occurrence. They are used to estimate losses based on significant changes in certain assets or interest rates. The main assumptions used are as follows:

- for equities: 20%, 30% and 40% asset deterioration (assumption abandoned in 2023 after the sale of the equity funds);
- for interest rates: 0.5%, 1% and 2% rate increase;
- for bond assets: 4 and 8 times the historical default per rating published by the rating agencies (S&P and Moody's).

For the extreme scenarios – applied to the portfolio at 31 December 2023 – for all risks taken simultaneously, this results in a calculated loss of 0.26%, i.e. €18.50 million (vs. 2.4%, €168 million in 2022). This extremely large year-on-year reduction in the risk profile is mainly due to the exit from equity investments in 2023. The equity asset class alone represented a risk of more than €160 million in 2022 based on the above-mentioned stress test scenarios (40% loss in value of equities).

3.6.6. Socially Responsible Investment (SRI)

For many years, the FGDR has incorporated environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria into its investment and management company selection policy. These criteria are fully in line with its strategy as a responsible finance operator. They are also taken into account during the FGDR's assessment of fund management performance.

With this in mind, in 2020 the FGDR conducted various studies to decide which indicators and principles it would use in determining its investment policy and opted for the following:

- verification during fund management tenders that the service providers selected are signatories of the Principles for Responsible Investment ("PRI") defined by the United Nations ("UN");
- determination of the percentage of securities in its portfolio that is eligible for each management company's "socially responsible investment" (SRI) funds.

In addition, in 2021 the FGDR asked the management companies to adapt the management criteria they applied to the FGDR's dedicated funds, if necessary, so that all these funds could be classified under "Article 8" of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR"). It also monitors regulatory developments to ensure that all its funds apply ESG criteria that meet this classification. Since 2021, all the dedicated funds in which the FGDR makes investments belong to this category. In the future, the FGDR intends to develop the ESG criteria included in the tenders for selecting the management companies responsible for its investments.

4

Monitoring of past interventions

4.1. Crédit martiniquais

Crédit Martiniquais, which became Financière du Forum, was placed in court-ordered liquidation by the Commercial Court of Paris on 24 June 2015. In accordance with the laws in force, the FGDR presented its claim in an amount of more than €237 million. On 29 May 2018, the liquidator subpoenaed the directors of Financière du Forum as part of an action to pay off that company's debt, including the FGDR's claim, at their expense. On 16 February 2021, the Commercial Court of Paris rejected the liquidator's request. The liquidator immediately filed an appeal. On 20 September 2022, the Court of Appeal rejected all the liquidator's requests. The liquidator appealed to the Court of Cassation against the decision of the Court of Appeal. This procedure is still pending.

4.2. Européenne de gestion privée (EGP)

All the proceedings that were pending in France ended without any decision taken by the FGDR regarding the compensation of EGP's former clients being invalidated. Moreover, the criminal lawsuits in Italy against the former senior managers, and in which the FGDR was a plaintiff claiming damages, continued. In a ruling, the operative part of which was sent to the parties on 2 December 2016, the District Court of Rome, in addition to convicting the individuals charged, referred the determination of injury and the allocation of compensation to the civil court, to which the matter will be presented at the end of the criminal proceedings. Since the ruling of the District Court of Rome is being appealed, the quantification ruling by the civil court will only take place once the court of appeal has rendered its ruling. Criminal proceedings are still pending before the Italian courts. Since the Covid-19 pandemic, the courts have had difficulties organising proceedings between the parties concerned, seeing that no hearings have they held since 2021. The Italian courts must address issues regarding the logistical organisation of hearings involving more than 100 participants.

4.3. Géomarket (formerly Dubus SA)

In late 2022, the FGDR received the sum of €150,000 as part of the distribution of assets. However, the court-ordered liquidation is currently still under way and other funds from the available assets could still be received once the court in charge of the case is informed of them.

5

Financial statements

5.1.
Balance sheet

Balance sheet - all mechanisms

Assets (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Non-current assets	**886**	**884**
Net tangible and intangible assets	493	509
• Gross amount	*2,235*	*2,420*
• Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	*-1,743*	*-1,911*
Net compensation platform assets	393	375
• Gross amount	*18,753*	*18,893*
• Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	*-18,359*	*-18,518*
Short-term receivables	**20**	**25**
Amounts due from members	0	0
Other receivables (advances made and credit notes received)	4	25
Members – interest receivable	0	0
Net monetary penalties and court costs receivable	16	0
• Gross amount	*1,373*	*2,169*
• Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	*-1,358*	*-2,169*
Revenue accruals	0	0
Claim-related receivables	**0**	**0**
Net receivables	0	0
• Gross amount	*201,765*	*201,765*
• Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	*-201,765*	*-201,765*
Transferable securities and cash assets	**6,946,818**	**7,815,177**
Shares	337,717	0
Bonds	1,776,544	2,268,344
Public Treasury Account	4,580,000	5,210,000
Capitalisation contracts	244,291	250,659
Cash assets	8,266	86,174
Accruals	**91**	**159**
Pre-paid expenses	91	159
Total assets	**6,947,815**	**7,816,246**

Liabilities (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Equity	**4,324,410**	**4,907,158**
Profit/loss	0	0
Technical provision for intervention risk	1,590,468	1,831,377
Member's certificates	2,733,942	3,075,781
Subordinated debt	**2,616,377**	**2,822,184**
Certificates of membership	542,888	542,195
Guarantee deposits	2,073,489	2,279,989
Total equity	**6,940,787**	**7,729,342**
Provisions for claims	**208**	**208**
Provisions for risks and charges	**2,237**	**1,906**
Provisions for risk - capitalisation contracts	500	0
Provisions for charges	1,737	1,906
Current liabilities	**2,516**	**2,832**
Trade payables	1,525	1,759
Tax and social security liabilities	976	1,073
Advances received on net monetary penalties and court costs payable	16	0
Liabilities to members	**2,066**	**81,958**
Members - licence revocations and overpayments	1,737	8,206
Members - interest payable	0	73,725
Liabilities to European SGD	329	27
Accruals	**0**	**0**
Unearned income	0	0
Total liabilities	**6,947,815**	**7,816,246**

Between 2022 and 2023, the FGDR's balance sheet total grew by €868 million from €6.948 billion to €7.816 billion. This increase mainly resulted from the collection of contributions for the various guarantee mechanisms managed by the FGDR and the realisation of capital gains on shares for €158.2 million.

The contributions collected amounted to €690 million (excluding €11.8 million in contributions for operating expenses) and break down as follows:
• €342 million in member's certificates;
• €142 million in premiums; and
• €206 million in guarantee deposits.

On the asset side, the increase in the balance sheet was linked to a rise in transferable securities and cash assets, which were up by €868 million. The account at the Public Treasury increased by €630 million to €5.210 billion, in accordance with the relevant legislative provisions applicable to the FGDR. The bond segment was also up (+€491.8 million) as a result of the transfer of funds from the equities segment by the FGDR. At 31 December 2023, the FGDR had sold all its equity funds (€337.7 million in book value) and invested the proceeds of the divestment in bond funds. Cash assets also increased by €78 million with the aim of investing a significant amount in fixed maturity bond funds that will be set up at the beginning of 2024.

On the liabilities side, in addition to the growth in member's certificates and guarantee deposits mentioned above, the increase was attributed to a €241 million rise in the technical provision for intervention risk (which corresponds to the FGDR's net profit before this provision).

Deposit guarantee scheme balance sheet

Assets (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Non-current assets	**393**	**375**
Net compensation platform assets	393	375
• *Gross amount*	*18,753*	*18,893*
• *Depreciation, amortisation and provisions*	*-18,359*	*-18,518*
Short-term receivables	**2**	**0**
Amounts due from members	0	0
Other receivables (advances paid and credit notes received)	2	0
Members – interest receivable	0	0
Net monetary penalties and court costs receivable	0	0
• *Gross amount*	*303*	*303*
• *Depreciation, amortisation and provisions*	*-303*	*-303*
Claim-related receivables	**0**	**0**
Net amount due from Crédit martiniquais	0	0
• *Gross amount*	*178,537*	*178,537*
• *Depreciation, amortisation and provisions*	*-178,537*	*-178,537*
Transferable securities and cash assets	**6,656,394**	**7,528,439**
Share of overheads assets	**13,538**	**626**
Total assets	**6,670,326**	**7,529,440**

Liabilities (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Equity	**4,136,407**	**4,707,802**
Profit/loss	0	0
Technical provisions for intervention risk	1,402,465	1,632,021
Member's certificates	2,733,942	3,075,781
Subordinated debt	**2,531,859**	**2,738,609**
Certificates of membership	532,947	532,569
Guarantee deposit	1,998,912	2,206,041
Total equity	**6,668,266**	**7,446,411**
Provisions for claims	**208**	**208**
Current liabilities	**1,134**	**831**
Trade payables	1,134	831
Liabilities to members	**718**	**78,237**
Members - licence revocations and overpayments	389	5,531
Members - interest payable	0	72,680
Liabilities to European DGS	329	27
Share of overheads liabilities	**0**	**3,752**
Total liabilities	**6,670,326**	**7,529,440**

Investor compensation scheme balance sheet

Assets (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Short-term receivables	**22**	**0**
Net amounts due from members	6	0
• *Gross amount*	*22*	*15*
• *Depreciation, amortisation and provisions*	*-15*	*-15*
Members – interest receivable	**0**	**0**
Net monetary penalties and court costs receivable	16	0
• *Gross amount*	*1,070*	*1,055*
• *Depreciation, amortisation and provisions*	*-1,055*	*-1,055*
Claim-related receivables	**0**	**0**
Net amounts due from EGP	0	0
• *Gross amount*	*22,436*	*22,436*
• *Depreciation, amortisation and provisions*	*-22,436*	*-22,436*
Net amounts due from Dubus SA	0	0
• *Gross amount*	*792*	*792*
• *Depreciation, amortisation and provisions*	*-792*	*-792*
Transferable securities and cash assets	**174,060**	**174,595**
Share of overheads - assets	**0**	**15**
Total assets	**174,082**	**174,610**

Liabilities (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Equity	**121,759**	**127,017**
Profit/loss	0	0
Technical provision for intervention risk	121,759	127,017
Subordinated debt	**46,891**	**45,333**
Certificates of membership	9,941	9,626
Guarantee deposits	36,950	35,707
Total equity	**168,651**	**172,350**
Provisions for claims	**0**	**0**
Current liabilities	**78**	**12**
Advances received on monetary penalties	16	0
Trade payables	62	12
Liabilities to members	**37**	**2,160**
Members - licence revocations	37	1,594
Members - interest payable	0	567
Share of overheads liabilities	**5,317**	**87**
Total liabilities	**174,082**	**174,610**

Performance bonds guarantee balance sheet

Assets (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Short-term receivables	**-10**	**0**
Net amounts due from members	-10	0
• *Gross amount*	-6	*4*
• *Depreciation, amortisation and provisions*	*-4*	*-4*
Members – interest receivable	0	0
Claim-related receivables	**0**	**0**
Transferable securities and cash assets	**41,731**	**41,033**
Share of overheads - assets	**0**	**3**
Total assets	**41,720**	**41,037**

Liabilities (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Equity	**21,446**	**22,410**
Profit/loss	0	0
Technical provision for intervention risk	21,446	22,410
Subordinated debt	**18,360**	**18,255**
Certificates of membership	0	0
Guarantee deposits	18,360	18,255
Total equity	**39,805**	**40,666**
Current liabilities	**0**	**0**
Trade payables	0	0
Liabilities to members	**9**	**351**
Members - licence revocations	9	122
Members - interest payable	0	228
Share of overheads liabilities	**1,906**	**20**
Total liabilities	**41,720**	**41,037**

Guarantee of asset management services balance sheet

Assets (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Non-current assets		**44**
Net tangible and intangible assets		44
• Gross amount		*46*
• Depreciation, amortisation and provisions		*-2*
Short-term receivables		**0**
Net monetary penalties and court costs receivable		0
• Gross amount		*811*
• Depreciation, amortisation and provisions		*-811*
Claim-related receivables		**0**
Transferable securities and cash assets		**271**
Share of overheads - assets		**0**
Total assets		**315**

Liabilities (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Equity		**315**
Profit/loss		0
Technical provision for intervention risk		315
Total equity		**315**
Current liabilities		**0**
Trade payables		0
Liabilities to members		**0**
Members - licence revocations		0
Share of overheads liabilities		**0**
Total liabilities		**315**

National Resolution Fund (NRF) and Single Resolution Fund (SRF) resolution mechanisms balance sheet

Assets (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Short-term receivables	**0**	**0**
Net amounts due from members	0	0
• Gross amount	*1*	*1*
• Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	*-1*	*-1*
Members - penalties receivable	0	0
Members – interest receivable	0	0
Transferable securities and cash assets	**69,004**	**70,838**
Share of overheads - assets	**0**	**6**
Total assets	**69,004**	**70,844**

Liabilities (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Equity	**44,798**	**49,614**
Profit/loss	0	0
Technical provision for intervention risk	44,798	49,614
Subordinated debt	**19,267**	**19,986**
Guarantee deposit	19,267	19,986
Total equity	**64,066**	**69,600**
Liabilities to members	**1,302**	**1,209**
Members – NRF licence revocations	1,302	959
Members - interest payable	0	250
Liabilities to the SRF	**0**	**0**
SRF contributions collected	0	0
SRF guarantee deposits collected	0	0
SRF contributions to be transferred	0	0
SRF guarantee deposits to be repaid	0	0
Share of overheads liabilities	**3,637**	**35**
Total liabilities	**69,004**	**70,844**

5.1.1. Composition of own funds

Own funds (€ thousand)	Deposit guarantee scheme	Investor compensation scheme	Performance bonds guarantee scheme	Guarantee of asset management services	Resolution mechanisms	Total
Equity	**4,707,802**	**127,017**	**22,410**	**315**	**49,614**	**4,907,158**
Technical provision for intervention risk	1,632,021	127,017	22,410	315	49,614	1,831,377
Member's certificates	3,075,781	0	0	0	0	3,075,781
Subordinated debt	**2,738,609**	**45,333**	**18,255**	**0**	**19,986**	**2,822,184**
Certificates of membership	532,569	9,626	0	0	0	542,195
Guarantee deposits	2,206,041	35,707	18,255	0	19,986	2,279,989
Total equity	**7,446,411**	**172,350**	**40,666**	**315**	**69,600**	**7,729,342**

Provisions (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	Additions	Reversals	31/12/2023
Technical provision for intervention risk	1,590,468	240,909	0	1,831,377
Total	**1,590,468**	**240,909**	**0**	**1,831,377**

Member's certificates (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	Calls	Repayments	31/12/2023
Member's certificates	2,733,942	344,538	2,699	3,075,781
Total	**2,733,942**	**344,538**	**2,699**	**3,075,781**

Subordinated debt (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	Calls	Repayments	31/12/2023
Guarantee deposits	2,073,489	209,038	2,538	2,279,989
Certificates of membership	542,888	44	738	542,195
Total	**2,616,377**	**209,082**	**3,275**	**2,822,184**

5.1.2. Gross non-current assets

Gross non-current assets (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	Acquisitions	Disposals	31/12/2023
Tangible, intangible and financial assets	**2,236**	**184**	**0**	**2,420**
Intangible assets	**1,495**	**96**	**0**	**1,591**
• Software	*142*	*0*	*0*	*142*
• Website	*434*	*23*	*0*	*457*
• Member database	*918*	*27*	*0*	*946*
• Guarantee of asset management companies mechanism (GSG)	*0*	*46*	*0*	*46*
• Website - assets under construction	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
• Software - assets under construction	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Tangible assets	**664**	**84**	**0**	**748**
• General facilities and fixtures	*352*	*4*	*0*	*356*
• Office and computer equipment	*87*	*76*	*0*	*163*
• Furniture	*225*	*4*	*0*	*229*
Financial assets	**77**	**5**	**0**	**82**
• Miscellaneous	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
• Guarantee deposits paid	*77*	*5*	*0*	*82*
Compensation platform project	**18,753**	**140**	**0**	**18,893**
Compensation platform - operating assets	18,753	140	0	18,893
Compensation platform - construction work in progress	0	0	0	0
Total non-current assets	**20,989**	**325**	**0**	**21,313**

5.1.3. Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation/Amortisation (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	Additions	Reversals	31/12/2023
Tangible and intangible assets	**1,742**	**169**	**0**	**1,911**
Intangible assets	**1,132**	**141**	**0**	**1,274**
• Software	*129*	*5*	*0*	*134*
• Website	*291*	*51*	*0*	*343*
• GSG database	*0*	*2*	*0*	*2*
• Member database	*712*	*83*	*0*	*795*
Tangible assets	**611**	**27**	**0**	**637**
- General facilities and fixtures	*352*	*0*	*0*	*352*
- Office and computer equipment	*35*	*27*	*0*	*61*
- Furniture	*224*	*0*	*0*	*224*
Compensation platform project	**18,360**	**158**	**0**	**18,518**
Compensation platform - operating assets	18,360	158	0	18,518
Total depreciation and amortisation	**20,102**	**327**	**0**	**20,429**

5.1.4. Receivables and debts

Gross receivables (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Receivables due in less than one year	1,373	2,169
Receivables due in one year or more	201,765	201,765
Total receivables	**203,138**	**203,933**

Debt (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Debt due in less than 1 year	2,056,738	2,344,794
Debt due in 1 to 5 years	0	0
Debt due in more than 5 years	562,155	562,181
Total debt	**2,618,893**	**2,906,975**

Debt due in less than one year consists mainly of guarantee deposits received as collateral for payment commitments made by members. Debt due in more than five years includes certificates of membership issued to members of the deposit guarantee and investor compensation schemes, on the one hand, and guarantee deposits with an indefinite term paid in respect of the NRF, on the other.

5.1.5. Transferable securities

Type of investment	Book value (€ thousand)	Total net asset value 29/12/2023 (€ thousand)	Unrealised capital gain (€ thousand)
Equity mutual funds	0	0	0
Bond mutual funds	2,268,344	2,337,240	68,896
Public Treasury Account	5,210,000	5,210,000	0
Total investment	**7,478,344**	**7,547,240**	**68,896**

Article 58 of Law No. 2020-734 of 17 June 2020 authorised the government to require by order “legal entities subject to the rules of public accounting” and “public or private bodies, established by law, with a public service mission and whose cash assets mainly come from resources provided for by law [...]”, to deposit their cash assets into the account at the Treasury.

Order No. 2020-1496 of 2 December 2020 established the list of public and private bodies concerned, which included the FGDR (Article 1); this article also specifies that such deposit would not give rise to any remuneration.

To comply with these provisions, the FGDR deposited €5.210 billion (i.e. 75% of its financial assets at the end of 2022) into an account held in its name at the Public Treasury 2022.

Capitalisation contracts - Amount (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Capitalisation contracts no. 1	50,000	50,000
Accrued interest on contract no. 1	7,024	8,723
Capitalisation contracts no. 2	50,000	50,000
Accrued interest on contract no. 2	7,565	9,182
Capitalisation contracts no. 3	60,000	60,000
Accrued interest on contract no. 3	2,109	3,772
Capitalisation contracts no. 4	20,000	20,000
Accrued interest on contract no. 4	700	1,254
Capitalisation contracts no. 5	45,000	45,000
Accrued interest on contract no. 5	1,893	2,729
Total	244,291	250,659

5.1.6. Revenue accruals

Revenue accruals - Gross amount (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Monetary penalties (AMF)	1,070	1,866
Members – interest receivable	0	0
Repayment of court costs receivable	303	303
Other revenue accruals	0	0
Total	1,373	2,169

The main category of revenue accruals consists of monetary penalties. The penalties recognised and not yet received concern members of the investor compensation scheme for €1.055 million and members of the guarantee of asset management services for €811,000.

Monetary penalties Amount at 31/12/2022 (€ thousand)*	Penalties imposed in 2023	Payments received in 2023	Amount at 31/12/2023
1,055	2,860	2,049	1,866

* net of advances received

Provisions for monetary penalties at 31/12/2022 (€ thousand)	Additions	Reversals	Provisions at 31/12/2023
1,055	811	0	1,866

5.1.7. Accrued expenses

Liabilities to members correspond to contributions to be repaid following the revocation of their licence.

Accrued expenses (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	31/12/2023
Trade and similar payables	322	1,759
Tax and social security liabilities	567	1,073
Liabilities to members	2,066	81,958
Total	2,955	84,790

5.1.8. Provisions for risks and charges

Provisions for risks and charges (€ thousand)	31/12/2022	Increases	Decreases	31/12/2023
Retirement and end-of-contract payments	1,675	169	0	1,844
Provisions for claims	208	0	0	208
Provisions for risks - capitalisation contracts	500	0	500	0
Provisions for risks - litigation	62	0	0	62
Total	2,445	169	500	2,114

5.1.9. Off-balance sheet commitments

Financial commitments (€ thousand)	31/12/2023
Total commitments received - line of credit	1,500,000

The off-balance sheet commitment relates to a €1.5 billion credit line that was renewed in January 2021 and expires in January 2025.

Thanks to this credit line, which has not been drawn to date, the FGDR has an additional liquidity reserve that it can use in connection with the deposit guarantee scheme, in addition to its own resources for this mechanism totalling €7.4 billion. The FGDR thereby complies with the recommendations of the European Banking Authority with regard to available financial resources by securing access to additional financing.

5.2.
Profit and loss statement

Income +; Expenses - (€ thousand)	12 months 31/12/2022	12 months 31/12/2023
Income	**192,124**	**156,233**
Contributions	178,210	141,865
Contributions for operating expenses	12,539	11,753
Income on licence revocations and European transfers	**-124**	**566**
Other income	1,500	2,049
Cost of claims	**139**	**-5**
Risk management expenses	-11	-5
Provisions for claims	150	0
Financial income/expenses	**829**	**92,681**
Interest payable to members	0	-73,725
Interest receivable from members	0	0
Financial income (equities and bonds)	12,410	158,194
Financial income (capitalisation contract)	3,306	6,368
Reversal of provision for impairment (capitalisation contract)	937	500
Loss on transferable securities	-14,893	0
Reversal of provision for impairment	1,723	2,205
Interest on bank accounts	1,048	2,092
Credit line charges	-3,703	-2,952
Overhead costs	**-7,951**	**-8,001**
Committed costs	-5,753	-6,031
Depreciation and amortisation (computer equipment, furniture)	-112	-84
Expense for stock of contributions calculation	-74	0
Directly assignable expenses	-50	-35
Compensation platform operation and member database expenses	-1,962	-1,852
Non-recurring items	**0**	**0**
Technical provision for intervention risk	**-185,140**	**-240,909**
Profit/loss	**0**	**0**

5.2.1. Profit and loss statement by mechanism

Income +; Expenses - (€ thousand)	Deposit guarantee scheme	Investor compensation scheme	Performance bonds guarantee scheme	Guarantee of asset management services	Resolution mechanisms	Total
Income	**148,502**	**2,515**	**500**	**799**	**3,917**	**156,233**
Contributions	137,948	0	0	0	3,917	141,865
Contributions for operating expenses	9,988	1,265	500	0	0	11,753
Income on licence revocations and European transfers	566	0	0	0	0	566
Other income	0	1,250	0	799	0	2,049
Cost of claims	**-3**	**-2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-5**
Risk management expenses	-3	-2	0	0	0	-5
Provisions for claims	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial income/ expenses	**87,076**	**3,549**	**743**	**0**	**1,313**	**92,681**
Financial income (equity mutual funds)	151,982	3,844	907	0	1,460	158,194
Financial income (capitalisation contract)	6,118	155	37	0	59	6,368
Reversal of provision for impairment (capitalisation contract)	480	12	3	0	5	500
Reversal of provision for impairment	2,118	54	13	0	20	2,205
Provision for impairment and capital loss on disposal of bond mutual funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on bank accounts	2,010	51	12	0	19	2,092
Interest payable to members	-72,680	-567	-228	0	-250	-73,725
Interest receivable from members	0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit line charges	-2,952	0	0	0	0	-2,952
Overhead costs	**-6,019**	**-804**	**-278**	**-484**	**-415**	**-8,001**
Committed costs	-4,221	-724	-241	-482	-362	-6,031
Depreciation and amortisation (computer equipment, furniture)	-64	-11	-4	0	-5	-84
Directly assignable expenses	0	-35	0	0	0	-35
Compensation platform operation and member database expenses	-1,734	-35	-34	-2	-48	-1,852
Non-recurring items	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Technical provision for intervention risk	**229,556**	**5,258**	**964**	**315**	**4,815**	**240,909**

5.2.2. Income

Contributions to the deposit guarantee scheme amounted to €147.9 million and included €137.9 million in regular contributions and €10.0 million in contributions for operating expenses.

Contributions to the other mechanisms were collected on the same basis as in previous years, namely:

- investor compensation scheme: €1.3 million in contributions to cover operating expenses;
- performance bonds guarantee scheme: €0.5 million in contributions to cover operating expenses;
- national resolution mechanism: €3.9 million in contributions.

Other income includes the monetary penalties imposed by the Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF) on FGDR members which, as provided by law, are allocated to the investor compensation mechanism or to the guarantee of asset management services mechanism, depending on the member. In 2023, the amount of penalties recognised as income was €2.05 million.

5.2.3. Claim-related expenses/income

Mechanism	Claim-related expenses	Expenses	Change in provision	Cost of claims
Deposit guarantee scheme	Crédit martiniquais	-3	0	-3
Investor compensation scheme	EGP	-2	0	-2
Investor compensation scheme	Dubus SA	0	0	0
Total		**-5**	**0**	**-5**

5.2.4. Compensation platform expenses

In 2023, the capital expenditure for the compensation platform was €140,000, bringing the total investment to €18,893,000.

The expenditure related to this platform and recognised as an expense was €1,852,000 and corresponded to operating and maintenance expenses (see section 3.2. Changes to the integrated Compensation and Communication System (CCS)).

5.2.5. Financial income/expenses

The FGDR's financial income was €92.7 million. This amount breaks down as follows:

- +€158.2 million in realised capital gains on the equity portfolio;
- +€6.4 million in capital gains on the capitalisation contracts;
- +€2.2 reversal of the provision for impairment on the bond portfolio;
- +€0.5 million reversal of the provision for a capitalisation contract for which the early withdrawal penalty can no longer be applied;
- +€2.1 million in interest on bank accounts;
- -€3.0 million in credit line commitment fees;
- -€73.7 million in interest or remuneration to be paid to members.

5.2.6. Committed costs

Income +; Expenses - (€ thousand)	Actual 31/12/2022	Actual 31/12/2023
Personnel expenses	**3,617**	**3,716**
Gross salaries	2,041	2,117
Employer's contributions	1,397	1,433
Other (including directors' fees)	178	167
Administrative expenses	**1,664**	**1,851**
Offices	450	490
IT	362	296
Insurance	204	207
Supplies, documentation and telecoms	45	45
Communication, travel and public relations	523	541
Organisation EFDI 2024	0	180
Contributions	69	71
Other (general taxes)	11	21
Professional fees and external services	**373**	**463**
Audit, accounting and internal control	192	194
Asset management	23	55
Fees tender invitations public procurement	20	74
Legal fees	56	29
Other	83	111
Prior-year expenses	**-1**	**0**
Total	**5,753**	**6,031**

5.2.7. Breakdown of expenses by mechanism

The breakdown of committed costs and financial income/expense is based on two separate keys:

- allocation key for committed costs, based on the estimated costing-based management cost of each mechanism (see section 5.3.2.6. Allocation key for committed costs):
  - deposit guarantee: 70.00%,
  - investor compensation: 12.00%,
  - performance bonds guarantee: 4.00%,
  - guarantee of asset management services: 8.00%,
  - resolution mechanisms: 6.00%;
- allocation key for financial income (proportional to the managed resources accruing to each mechanism):
  - deposit guarantee: 96.08%,
  - investor compensation: 2.43%,
  - performance bonds guarantee: 0.57%,
  - National Resolution Fund (NRF): 0.92%.

5.2.8. Profit/loss

Profit before the technical provision for intervention risk was €240,909,000. It breaks down as follows:

- +€229,556,000 for the deposit guarantee mechanism;
- +€5,258,000 for the investor compensation mechanism;
- +€964,000 for the performance bonds guarantee mechanism;
- + €315,000 for the guarantee of asset management services mechanism;
- +€4,815,000 for the resolution mechanism (NRF and SRF).

In accordance with the accounting and tax rule established for the FGDR, this entire amount of €240,909,000 will be transferred to the technical provision for intervention in order to set accounting income to zero (see section 1.4.3. Provisions relating to the FGDR's funding).

5.2.9. Number of employees

Number of employees	2022	New hires	Departures	2023
Management staff - permanent contract	14	5	5	14
Non-management staff - permanent contract	0	0	0	0
Fixed-term contract	0	0	0	0
Total	14	5	5	14

5.3. Notes to the financial statements

5.3.1. Accounting rules and methods

General accounting conventions were applied in accordance with the chart of accounts based on the principle of conservatism and the following basic assumptions:
- going concern principle;
- consistency principle;
- time period principle.

Moreover, specific accounting and presentation rules applicable to the financial statements of the FGDR were approved by the Supervisory Board pursuant to Article 2.4 of the Internal Regulations approved by decision No. 2000-01 of the French Banking and Financial Regulation Committee (*Comité de réglementation bancaire et financière*) and approved by order of the Ministry of the Economy on 6 September 2000. These specific rules are described below in the relevant notes.

5.3.2. Profit and loss statement

To best present the FGDR's fund investment activity and operation, the following interim balances and groupings have been used.

5.3.2.1. Income for the year

This includes definitive contributions, monetary penalties imposed by the AMF (see section 5.3.2.6. Allocation key for committed costs), European transfers and penalties paid by members (other income).

In accordance with the regulations in force, contributions paid during the last 12 months to a European guarantee scheme by a member whose activities are transferred to another European guarantee scheme must be transferred to the latter. These provisions, which are derived from Article 14.3 of the DGSD2 directive, were transposed into French law by the decree of 27 October 2015 relating to the financial resources of the FGDR.

The following internal procedure is used to record monetary penalties:
- automatic recording of the penalty as soon as notice is given by the AMF, subject to expiration of the appeal period;
- automatic provision in the same amount, unless:
  - there is no appeal before the Council of State (or the appeal is rejected),
  - the debtor's solvency is certain (assessed differently depending on whether the debtor is an individual or a legal entity and, in the latter case, based on its situation);
- reversal of the provision as payments are received.

5.3.2.2. Cost of claims

The following income and expenses specific to each intervention are recorded in separate accounts and assigned directly to the intervention:
- the cost of compensation paid to the beneficiaries of the guarantees;
- the cost of preventative interventions;
- claim-related administrative expenses;
- provisions set up to manage risks or expenses related to a specific claim before their final account assignment;
- deductions from resources intended for the final financing of a claim.

5.3.2.3. Financial income/expenses

This includes income and expenses resulting from asset management, financial provisions and provisions for interest payable on member's certificates, certificates of membership and guarantee deposits. The remuneration principles of these instruments are set out in the decree of 27 October 2015 on the FGDR's financial resources:
- member's certificates are remunerated based on a decision by the Supervisory Board at the Executive Board's proposal;
- certificates of membership are remunerated based on the conditions set by the Supervisory Board;
- guarantee deposits are remunerated based on a decision by the Executive Board.

The FGDR has taken out several capitalisation contracts since 2015. The accrued interest was set aside to cover the contractual withdrawal penalty clause in the event of divestiture before the end of a four-year holding period. This penalty may not exceed the return in the first 12 months of the contract. As the capitalisation contracts have been in place for more than four years since being signed, the income from their first annual performance was released.

5.3.2.4. Overhead costs

These include personnel expenses, external charges that are not directly assignable to a claim or mechanism, depreciation and amortisation and taxes.

5.3.2.5. Technical provision for intervention risk

Excess income is automatically and fully assigned to the technical provision for intervention risk.

5.3.2.6. Allocation key for committed costs

The allocation key for committed costs is calculated based on such factors as the number of members per mechanism for personnel directly responsible for member management and the estimated time spent on each mechanism for other personnel. Except in the event of an intervention, this estimate is comprehensive and fixed. The proportional allocation key that results from the combination of these two factors is then applied to the salaries of personnel and, on a pro rata basis, to all the committed costs.

In addition:
- the full amount of the expenses related to the compensation platform is allocated to the deposit guarantee scheme;
- contributions are levied by mechanism and allocated accordingly;
- monetary penalties (other income) imposed by the AMF on a member of the investor compensation mechanism or the guarantee of asset management services mechanism, and those imposed on one of their managers or employees, are allocated to the relevant mechanism;
- the sums (gifts and patronage) deducted by the FGDR from the penalties relating to the investor compensation mechanism to finance educational activities in the financial area (section III of Article L. 621-15 of the French Monetary and Financial Code) are allocated to this mechanism;
- the cost of each claim, including directly assignable administrative expenses, is allocated, per claim, to the respective mechanism, as well as the sums collected by the FGDR;
- the costs for the member database are allocated in proportion to the number of members (amortisation, maintenance).

Lastly, financial income and financial expenses are allocated in proportion to the balance sheet resources of each mechanism.

5.3.3. Balance sheet

5.3.3.1. Own funds

Own funds include:
- under equity:
  - the technical provision for intervention risk,
  - member's certificates;
- under subordinated debt:
  - certificates of membership,
  - guarantee deposits.

5.3.3.2. Provisions for risks

In accordance with section III of Article L. 312-9 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and the decrees of 27 October 2015, and in the event of losses sustained by the FGDR for any of the guarantee mechanisms as a result of its intervention, the losses will be charged firstly to the member's certificates and then to the certificates of membership of the member for which the fund intervened, secondly to the member's certificates and then to the certificates of membership of the other members, and lastly to the reserves.

The commitments undertaken with respect to severance pay are measured based on the acquired rights of all active employees and salaries at 31 December of each year. No discount or employee turnover factors are applied.

5.3.3.3. Tangible and intangible assets

Assets are valued at their acquisition cost (purchase price and incidental costs, excluding asset acquisition costs).

Depreciation of office and computer equipment is calculated using the diminishing balance method. Depreciation of other assets is calculated using the straight-line method based on the probable useful life:

Tangible and intangible assets	Depreciation period
Software	1 year
Member database	5 years
General facilities	8 to 10 years
Office and computer equipment	3 years
Furniture	5 to 10 years
Website	5 years
Compensation platform	5 years

Since 1 January 2005, an impairment test has been performed when there is an indication of a possible significant loss in value of a tangible or intangible asset. The assets held are not suited to a breakdown by component given their lack of complexity, nor to impairment tests given their nature.

5.3.3.4. Equity interests, other long-term investments, transferable securities

The gross value includes the acquisition cost excluding incidental costs. When the inventory value is less than the gross value, a provision for impairment is set up to cover the difference.

The FGDR's resources are managed globally in dedicated mutual funds. Their management is delegated to specialised operators selected via tender procedures that are re-opened at regular intervals. The management objectives are, first and foremost, the liquidity of the resources, followed by the security of the principal amount and, lastly, performance. The mutual funds are divided into three categories, each of which complies with specific and uniform management rules:

- funds invested in equities;
- funds invested in bond products;
- funds invested in money market products.

The inventory value is the net asset value at 31 December. Provisions are set up for any unrealised capital losses on equity, bond and money market funds.

The FGDR also takes out capitalisation contracts in euro funds with insurance companies rated A or higher.

As of 1 January 2019, the FGDR decided to measure transferable securities at their weighted average unit cost.

5.3.3.5. Receivables

Receivables are measured at their face value. A provision for impairment is recorded when the inventory value is less than the face value.

5.4. Subsequent events

Between 31 December 2023 and 8 March 2024, the date on which the accounts were reviewed by the Supervisory Board, there were no events that could have a significant impact on the economic decisions made on the basis of these financial statements.

At the reporting date, the FGDR had no subsidiaries or branches of Russian or Ukrainian banks among its members and, therefore, did not identify any direct significant exposure to the geopolitical situation in Ukraine and Russia.

5.5. External auditors reports and fees

For the audit of the FGDR's annual financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023, the fees of the external auditors represented by Mazars and PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit totalled €61,300 excluding tax.

See the auditors' report on the following pages.

FONDS DE GARANTIE DES DÉPÔTS ET DE RÉSOLUTION

Rapport des commissaires aux comptes sur les comptes annuels

(Exercice clos le 31 décembre 2023)

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit
63, rue de Villiers
92208 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex

MAZARS
61, rue Henri Regnault
92400 Courbevoie

Rapport des commissaires aux comptes sur les comptes annuels

(Exercice clos le 31 décembre 2023)

FONDS DE GARANTIE DES DÉPÔTS ET DE RÉSOLUTION
65, rue de la Victoire
75009 PARIS

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Opinion

En exécution de la mission qui nous a été confiée par votre conseil de surveillance, nous avons effectué l'audit des comptes annuels du Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts et de Résolution (FGDR) relatifs à l'exercice clos le 31 décembre 2023, tels qu'ils sont joints au présent rapport.

Nous certifions que les comptes annuels sont, au regard des règles et principes comptables français, réguliers et sincères et donnent une image fidèle du résultat des opérations de l'exercice écoulé ainsi que de la situation financière et du patrimoine du FGDR à la fin de cet exercice.

Fondement de l'opinion

Référentiel d'audit

Nous avons effectué notre audit selon les normes d'exercice professionnel applicables en France. Nous estimons que les éléments que nous avons collectés sont suffisants et appropriés pour fonder notre opinion.

Les responsabilités qui nous incombent en vertu de ces normes sont indiquées dans la partie « Responsabilités des commissaires aux comptes relatives à l'audit des comptes annuels » du présent rapport.

Indépendance

Nous avons réalisé notre mission d'audit dans le respect des règles d'indépendance prévues par le Code de commerce et par le Code de déontologie de la profession de commissaire aux comptes sur la période du 1er janvier 2023 à la date d'émission de notre rapport.

Justification des appréciations

En application des dispositions des articles L. 821-53 et R. 821-180 du Code de commerce relatives à la justification de nos appréciations, nous portons à votre connaissance les appréciations suivantes qui, selon notre jugement professionnel, ont été les plus importantes pour l'audit des comptes annuels de l'exercice.

Les appréciations ainsi portées s'inscrivent dans le contexte de l'audit des comptes annuels pris dans leur ensemble et de la formation de notre opinion exprimée ci-avant. Nous n'exprimons pas d'opinion sur des éléments de ces comptes annuels pris isolément.

Règles et principes comptables

L'annexe expose les règles comptables et de présentation des comptes qui sont spécifiques au FGDR.
Ces règles ont été approuvées par le conseil de surveillance en application de l'article 2.4 du Règlement intérieur approuvé par la décision n° 2000-01 du Comité de règlementation bancaire et financière et homologué par arrêté du ministère chargé de l'Économie en date du 6 septembre 2000.

Nous avons examiné la conformité des règles comptables et de présentation suivies par le FGDR avec celles arrêtées par le conseil de surveillance, en particulier pour la provision technique pour risque d'intervention exposée en note 5.3.2.5.

Estimations comptables

Comme indiqué, respectivement, en notes 5.3.1, 5.3.2.2 et 5.3.3.2 de l'annexe, le FGDR constitue des dépréciations et des provisions pour couvrir les risques relatifs aux sinistres et le risque de non-recouvrement des sanctions pécuniaires à encaisser.

Dans le cadre de notre appréciation de ces estimations, nous avons examiné les éléments d'information disponibles sur la base desquels ces estimations sont fondées et avons procédé à l'appréciation de leur caractère raisonnable.

Vérifications spécifiques

Nous avons également procédé, conformément aux normes d'exercice professionnel applicables en France, aux vérifications spécifiques prévues par les textes légaux et règlementaires.

Informations données dans le rapport de gestion

Nous n'avons pas d'observation à formuler sur la sincérité et la concordance avec les comptes annuels des informations données dans le rapport de gestion du président et dans les autres documents sur la situation financière et les comptes annuels adressés aux adhérents.

Responsabilités de la direction et des personnes constituant le gouvernement d'entreprise relatives aux comptes annuels

Il appartient à la direction d'établir des comptes annuels présentant une image fidèle conformément aux règles et principes comptables français ainsi que de mettre en place le contrôle interne qu'elle estime nécessaire à l'établissement de comptes annuels ne comportant pas d'anomalies significatives, que celles-ci proviennent de fraudes ou résultent d'erreurs.

Lors de l'établissement des comptes annuels, il incombe à la direction d'évaluer la capacité du FGDR à poursuivre son exploitation, de présenter dans ces comptes, le cas échéant, les informations nécessaires relatives à la continuité d'exploitation et d'appliquer la convention comptable de continuité d'exploitation, sauf s'il est prévu de liquider le FGDR ou de cesser son activité.

Les comptes annuels ont été arrêtés par le conseil de surveillance.

FONDS DE GARANTIE DES DÉPÔTS ET DE RÉSOLUTION
Rapport des commissaires aux comptes sur les comptes annuels
Exercice clos le 31 décembre 2023 - Page 4

Responsabilités des commissaires aux comptes relatives à l'audit des comptes annuels

Il nous appartient d'établir un rapport sur les comptes annuels. Notre objectif est d'obtenir l'assurance raisonnable que les comptes annuels pris dans leur ensemble ne comportent pas d'anomalies significatives. L'assurance raisonnable correspond à un niveau élevé d'assurance, sans toutefois garantir qu'un audit réalisé conformément aux normes d'exercice professionnel permet de systématiquement détecter toute anomalie significative. Les anomalies peuvent provenir de fraudes ou résulter d'erreurs et sont considérées comme significatives lorsque l'on peut raisonnablement s'attendre à ce qu'elles puissent, prises individuellement ou en cumulé, influencer les décisions économiques que les utilisateurs des comptes prennent en se fondant sur ceux-ci.

Comme précisé par l'article L. 821-55 du Code de commerce, notre mission de certification des comptes ne consiste pas à garantir la viabilité ou la qualité de la gestion du FGDR.

Dans le cadre d'un audit réalisé conformément aux normes d'exercice professionnel applicables en France, le commissaire aux comptes exerce son jugement professionnel tout au long de cet audit. En outre :

- il identifie et évalue les risques que les comptes annuels comportent des anomalies significatives, que celles-ci proviennent de fraudes ou résultent d'erreurs, définit et met en œuvre des procédures d'audit face à ces risques, et recueille des éléments qu'il estime suffisants et appropriés pour fonder son opinion. Le risque de non-détection d'une anomalie significative provenant d'une fraude est plus élevé que celui d'une anomalie significative résultant d'une erreur, car la fraude peut impliquer la collusion, la falsification, les omissions volontaires, les fausses déclarations ou le contournement du contrôle interne ;

- il prend connaissance du contrôle interne pertinent pour l'audit afin de définir des procédures d'audit appropriées en la circonstance, et non dans le but d'exprimer une opinion sur l'efficacité du contrôle interne ;

- il apprécie le caractère approprié des méthodes comptables retenues et le caractère raisonnable des estimations comptables faites par la direction, ainsi que les informations les concernant fournies dans les comptes annuels ;

- il apprécie le caractère approprié de l'application par la direction de la convention comptable de continuité d'exploitation et, selon les éléments collectés, l'existence ou non d'une incertitude significative liée à des évènements ou à des circonstances susceptibles de mettre en cause la capacité du FGDR à poursuivre son exploitation. Cette appréciation s'appuie sur les éléments collectés jusqu'à la date de son rapport, étant toutefois rappelé que des circonstances ou évènements ultérieurs pourraient mettre en cause la continuité d'exploitation. S'il conclut à l'existence d'une incertitude significative, il attire l'attention des lecteurs de son rapport sur les informations fournies dans les comptes annuels au sujet de cette incertitude ou, si ces informations ne sont pas fournies ou ne sont pas pertinentes, il formule une certification avec réserve ou un refus de certifier ;

- il apprécie la présentation d'ensemble des comptes annuels et évalue si les comptes annuels reflètent les opérations et évènements sous-jacents de manière à en donner une image fidèle.

Fait à Neuilly-sur-Seine et à Courbevoie, le 13 mars 2024

Les commissaires aux comptes

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit	MAZARS
Laurent Tavernier	Virginie Chauvin
Laurent Tavernier	Virginie Chauvin

Auditors' report on the year-end financial statements

(Year ended 31 December 2023)

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit
63, rue de Villiers
92208 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex

MAZARS
61, rue Henri Regnault
92400 Courbevoie

Auditors' report on the year-end financial statements

(Year ended 31 December 2023)

FONDS DE GARANTIE DES DÉPÔTS ET DE RÉSOLUTION
65, rue de la Victoire
75009 PARIS

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opinion

Pursuant to the mission entrusted to us by your Supervisory Board, we audited the year-end financial statements of the Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts et de Résolution (FGDR) for the year ended 31 December 2023, as appended to this report.

We certify that the year-end financial statements are, based on French accounting rules and principles, true and correct and provide a fair view of the result of the operations of the past financial year and of the financial position and assets of the FGDR at the end of said year.

Basis of the opinion

Audit standards

We conducted our audit in accordance with the professional standards applicable in France. We believe that we collected sufficient and appropriate information on which to base our opinion.

Our responsibilities pursuant to these standards are indicated in the section of this report entitled "Responsibilities of the auditors regarding the audit of the year-end financial statements".

Independence

We conducted our audit in accordance with the rules regarding independence set out in the French Commercial Code and in the Code of Ethics for auditors for the period from 1 January 2023 to the date of issuance of our report.

Basis of our assessments

Pursuant to the provisions of Articles L. 821-53 and R. 821-180 of the French Commercial Code relating to the basis of our assessments, we hereby inform you of the following assessments which, in our professional judgment, were the most significant for the audit of the year-end financial statements.

These assessments fall within the scope of the audit of the year-end financial statements taken as a whole and enabled us to form the opinion expressed above. We do not express an opinion on elements of these year-end financial statements taken separately.

Accounting rules and principles

The notes describe the specific accounting and presentation rules applicable to the financial statements of the FGDR. These rules were approved by the Supervisory Board pursuant to Article 2.4 of the Internal Regulations approved by decision No. 2000-01 of the French Banking and Financial Regulation Committee (*Comité de règlementation bancaire et financière*) and approved by order of the Ministry of the Economy on 6 September 2000.

We reviewed whether the accounting and presentation rules applied by the FGDR comply with those adopted by the Supervisory Board, particularly as regards the technical provision for intervention risk presented in note 5.3.2.5.

Accounting estimates

As indicated in notes 5.3.1, 5.3.2.2 and 5.3.3.2, respectively, the FGDR records provisions for impairment to cover risks associated with claims and the risk of non-recovery of monetary penalties receivable.

As part of our assessment of these estimates, we reviewed the available information that led to the determination of these estimates and assessed its reasonableness.

Specific verifications

In accordance with the professional standards applicable in France, we also performed the specific verifications required by laws and regulations.

Information provided in the management report

We have no comment as to the accuracy and consistency with the year-end financial statements of the information provided in the Chairman's management report and in the other documents sent to the members regarding the financial position and year-end financial statements.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with corporate governance regarding the year-end financial statements

It is the responsibility of management to prepare year-end financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with French accounting rules and principles and to implement internal control as it deems necessary for the preparation of year-end financial statements that contain no material misstatements, whether such misstatements are the result of fraud or errors.

When preparing the year-end financial statements, management must assess the FGDR's ability to continue to operate, present in its financial statements, where applicable, the necessary information regarding its continued operation and apply the going concern accounting convention, unless there are plans to liquidate the FGDR or discontinue its business.

The year-end financial statements were approved by the Supervisory Board.

Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts et de Résolution (FGDR)
Auditors' report on the year-end financial statements
Year ended 31 December 2023 - Page 3

Responsibilities of the auditors regarding the audit of the year-end financial statements

Our responsibility is to prepare a report regarding the year-end financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance that the year-end financial statements as a whole contain no material misstatements. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, yet without guaranteeing that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted professional standards always leads to the detection of all material misstatements. Misstatements may result from fraud or errors and are considered material when there is a reasonable expectation that they can, when taken individually or combined, influence the economic decisions made by users of the financial statements on the basis of these financial statements.

As set out in Article L. 821-55 of the French Commercial Code, our task of certifying the financial statements does not entail guaranteeing the viability or quality of the FGDR's management.

When conducting an audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the auditor exercises his/her professional judgement throughout the audit. Moreover, he/she:

- identifies and assesses the risk that the year-end financial statements contain material misstatements, whether such misstatements result from fraud or errors, defines and implements audit procedures to address these risks, and collects information that he/she considers a sufficient and appropriate basis for such opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than that of a material misstatement resulting from an error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, deliberate omissions, false statements or the override of internal control;

- reviews internal control relevant to the audit in order to define appropriate audit procedures under the circumstances, and not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control;

- assesses the appropriateness of the accounting methods used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as related information provided in the year-end financial statements;

- assesses the appropriateness of management's application of the going concern accounting convention and, based on the information collected, whether or not significant uncertainty exists regarding events or circumstances likely to call into question the FGDR's ability to continue to operate. This assessment is based on information collected up to the date of his/her report, it being noted however that subsequent circumstances or events could call into question the continued operation. If the auditor concludes that significant uncertainty exists, he/she brings the information provided in the year-end financial statements regarding such uncertainty to the attention of readers of his/her report or, if such information is not provided or is not relevant, the auditor issues a qualified opinion or a denial of opinion;

- assesses the overall presentation of the year-end financial statements and determines whether they fairly present the underlying transactions and events.

Neuilly-sur-Seine and Courbevoie, 13 March 2024

The Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit	MAZARS
Laurent Tavernier	Virginie Chauvin
Laurent Tavernier	Virginie Chauvin

Glossary

A	ACPR	*Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution* - Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority
	AMAFI	*Association française des marchés financiers* - French Financial Markets Association
	AMF	*Autorité des marchés financiers* - Financial Markets Authority
	ANSSI	*Agence nationale de la sécurité des systèmes d'information* - National Cybersecurity Agency of France
	ASF	*Association française des sociétés financières* - French Financial Companies Association
B	BRRD	Banking Resolution and Recovery Directive
C	CCM	*Caisse centrale du Crédit Mutuel*
	CCS	Integrated Compensation and Communication System
	CMDIF	Crisis Management and Deposit Insurance Framework
	CNCM	*Confédération nationale du Crédit Mutuel*
	CRBF	*Comité de la réglementation bancaire et financière* - French Banking and Financial Regulations Committee - Banque de France
	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
	CSSF	*Commission de surveillance du secteur financier* – Financial Sector Supervisory Commission – guarantee deposit scheme of Luxembourg
D	DAS	Deposit Account statement
	DGS	Deposit Guarantee Scheme
	DGSD2	Deposit Guarantee Schemes Directive 2
	DNB	*De Nederlandsche Bank* – deposit guarantee scheme of the Netherlands
E	EBA	European Banking Authority
	EDB	*Entschädigungseinrichtung deutscher Banken GmbH* – German private bank guarantee fund
	EDIS	European Deposit Insurance Scheme
	EFDI	European Forum of Deposit Insurers
	EGP	*Européenne de gestion privée*
	ESG	Environmental, social and governance criteria
F	FBF	*Fédération bancaire française* – French Banking Federation
	FCP	*Fonds commun de placement* – Mutual fund
	FGD	*El Fondo de Garantía de Depósitos de Entidades de Crédito* – Spanish deposit guarantee scheme
	FGFP	*Fonds de garantie des dépôts de Belgique*
	FITD	*Fondo Interbancario di Tutela dei Depositi* – Italian deposit guarantee schemes
	FSAP	Financial Sector Assessment Program
G	GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
	GSG	Guarantee of asset management companies
I	IADI	International Association of Deposit Insurers
	ICSD	Investor Compensation Schemes Directive
M	MiFID2	Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2
	MMF	Money Market Funds
	MREL	Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities
	MTF/SMN	Multilateral Trading Facility (MTF) or *Système multilatéral de négociation (SMN)*
N	NRF	National Resolution Fund
O	OCBF	*Office de coordination bancaire et financière*
	OTF/SON	Organised Trading Facility (OTF) or *Système organisé de négociation (SON)*
P	PEA	Plan d'épargne en actions – Equity savings scheme
	PGI	*Process global d'indemnisation* – Overall compensation process
	PI/EMI	Payment Institution/Electronic Money Institution
	PMC	Portfolio Management Companies
	PRI	Principles for Responsible Investment
Q	QAFM	Qualified Available Financial Means
S	SCA	Secure Compensation Area
	SCV	Single Customer View
	SEDESA	*Seguro de Depósitos S.A.* – Argentinian deposit guarantee scheme
	SFDR	Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation
	SRF	Single Resolution Fund
	SRI	Socially Responsible Investment
	SRM	Single Resolution Mechanism
T	TFDGS	Task Force on Deposit Guarantee Schemes
	TS	Transferable security
U	UN	United Nations
V	VaR	Value at Risk

Facts & Figures

at 31 / 12 / 2023

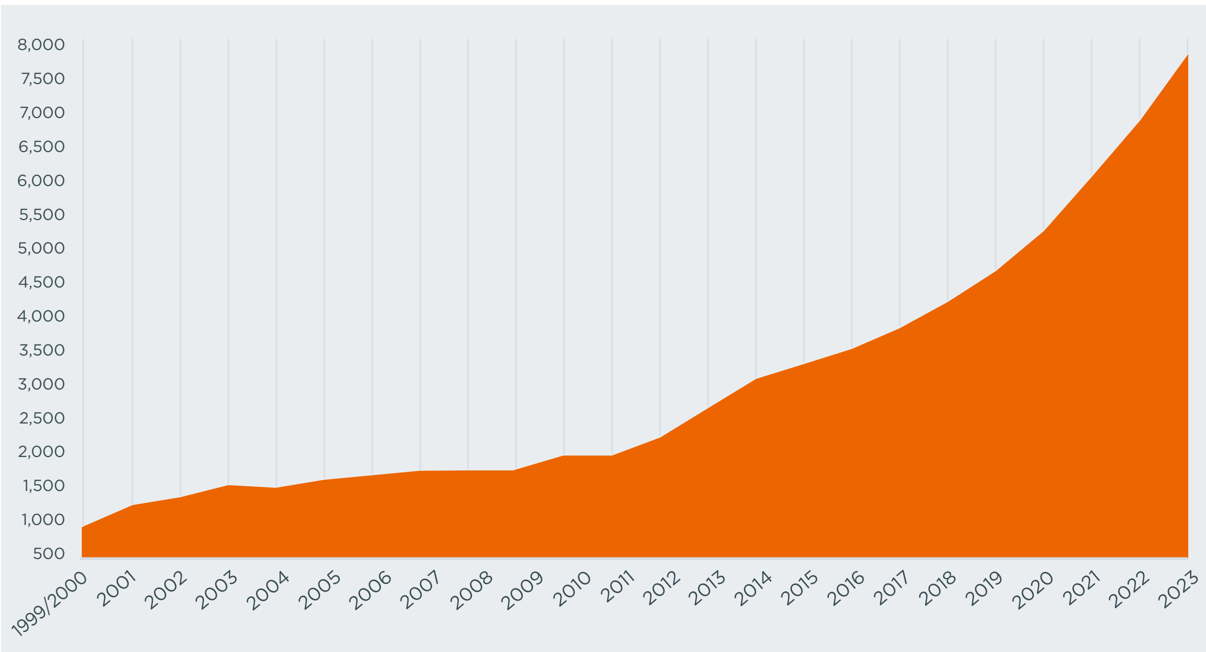
Available resources at 31 / 12 / 2023	*Member institutions*
€ 7.729 billion	**1,173 members**

Deposit Guarantee **329 members**	*Investor Compensation* **296 members**
Performance Bonds Guarantee **261 members**	*Guarantee of asset management services* **715 members**

Change in the FGDR's available resources (€m)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Deposit guarantee scheme	4,482	5,083	5,844	6,668	7,446
Investor compensation scheme	156	159	167	169	172
Performance bonds guarantee scheme	39	39	39	40	41
National Resolution Fund	35	47	56	64	70

The FGDR's resources since its creation (€m)



Path of the FGDR

1999	**Creation of the FGD**	**Law of 25 June 1999**	Crédit martiniquais intervention
2000			Mutua-Équipement intervention
2009	**Deposit guarantee scheme extended to €100,000 Timeframe of 20 working days**	**Directive of 11 March 2009**	
2010			EGP intervention
2013	**The FGD becomes the FGDR**	**Law of 26 July 2013**	Dubus SA intervention
2014		**"DGSD2" Directive of 16 April and "BRRD" Directive of 15 May 2014**	
2015	**Coverage of high balances Timeframe of 7 working days**	**Transposition order of 20 August 2015 Decrees of 27 October 2015**	
2018	**Changes to the integrated Compensation and Communication System (CCS)**	**Launch of the European Banking Authority's "TFDGS" task force**	
2021	**Classification of bond and equity funds under Article 8**	**Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)**	
2022	**Asset management company services mechanism**	**Decree of 5 August 2022 on the guarantee of asset management services**	Creation of the mechanism
2023	**Deposit guarantee scheme reserves**	**Target level set by European law achieved**	0.5% of covered deposits

1

2

3

4

The FGDR team 2023

1 | Team, top, standing, from left to right:
Michel Cadelano, Ariel Eisenfisz, Loïc Trintignac, Thibaut Halgatte, Édith-Clara Cohen, Arnaud Ribadeau-Dumas, Thierry Dissaux

In the first row, seated, from left to right:
Marie de Brem, Arnaud Schangel, Aurore Cahaigne, Benoit Bernadotte, Camille Froissart, Magalie Boucheton, Fernando Arias, Sylvie Godron-de Maintenant

2 | From left to right:
Sylvie Godron-de Maintenant, Camille Froissart, Fernando Arias

3 | From left to right:
Benoit Bernadotte, Marie de Brem

4 | From left to right:
Ariel Eisenfisz, Arnaud Ribadeau-Dumas

5

6

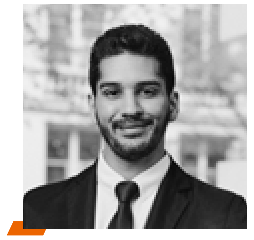
7

5 | From left to right:
Édith-Clara Cohen, Marie de Brem, Arnaud Schangel, Magalie Boucheton

6 | From left to right:
Thibaut Halgatte, Loïc Trintignac, Aurore Cahaigne

7 | From left to right:
Thierry Dissaux, Michel Cadelano

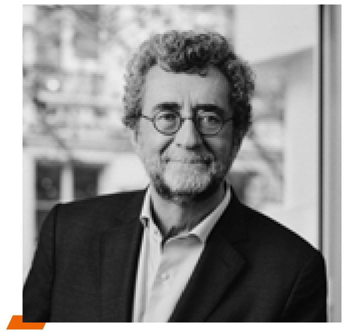
The FGDR team in 2023


Fernando Arias
Communications Trainee


Benoit Bernadotte
IT Project Specialist


Magalie Boucheton
Membership Manager


Marie de Brem
Payout Specialist


Thierry Dissaux
Chairman of the Executive Board


Aurore Cahaigne
Office Manager


Édith-Clara Cohen
Head of Legal


Ariel Eisenfisz
Payout Specialist


Michel Cadelano
Member of the Executive Board


Camille Froissart
Communications Manager


Sylvie Godron-de Maintenant
Head of Communications


Thibaut Halgatte
Accounting and Controlling Manager


Arnaud Ribadeau-Dumas
Head of Operations


Arnaud Schangel
Head of Finance


Loïc Trintignac
Head of Risk Management

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FONDS DE GARANTIE
DES DÉPÔTS ET
DE RÉSOLUTION
French deposit insurance and resolution fund

FONDS DE GARANTIE DES DÉPÔTS ET DE RÉSOLUTION
65, rue de la Victoire – 75009 PARIS – France
T +33 (0)1 58 18 38 08 / F +33 (0)1 58 18 38 00
contact@garantiedesdepots.fr

www.garantiedesdepots.fr

www.facebook.com/LeFGDR

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