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GENERAL INFORMATION

1. MISSION STATEMENT

Order No. 96-50 dated 24 January 1996¹ established the Social Security Debt Repayment Fund (*Caisse d'Amortissement de la Dette Sociale – CADES*) on 1 January 1996. CADES is an administrative public agency (*Etablissement Public à Caractère Administratif – EPA*) supervised by the French Minister of the Economy and Finance and the Minister in charge of Social Security.

CADES' mission is to:

- Amortize the social security debt transferred to it, i.e. the cumulative deficits of the Central Agency of Social Security Bodies (*Agence Centrale des Organismes de Sécurité Sociale – ACOSS*); and
- Make payments to various social security funds and organisations.

CADES' mandate has been extended beyond 31 January 2014 as decided initially to until such date as the social security debt transferred to it has been fully extinguished.

In the furtherance of its mission, CADES receives the proceeds of a special tax known as the social security debt repayment contribution (*Contribution pour le Remboursement de la Dette Sociale – CRDS*), introduced in Chapter 2 of the aforementioned Order. It also received the proceeds from the sale of property assets owned and leased by the national agencies falling under the basic social security scheme and ACOSS.

Since 2009, a 0.2% portion of the supplementary social security contribution (*Contribution Sociale Généralisée – CSG*) had been paid to CADES. From 2011 this portion was increased to 0.48% for CSG on all taxable employment income, unemployment and similar benefits, income from property and investment proceeds; and to 0.28% for profits from gaming.

Starting in 2011, two new resources have been allocated to CADES:

- a 1.3% share of the social levies on income from property and investments;
- an annual payment of €2.1 billion from the Retirement Reserve Fund (*Fonds de Réserve pour les Retraites – FRR*) until 2024 inclusive.

CADES is authorised to borrow funds, in particular via public offerings and the issuance of negotiable debt securities.

Moreover, CADES benefits from repayments of receivables from foreign social security agencies to the national health insurance fund for salaried workers (*Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie des Travailleurs Salariés – CNAMTS*).

Lastly, in accordance with Act No. 2004-810 of 13 August 2004, any future surpluses generated by the health insurance branch of the French social security system will be allocated to CADES. The Social Security Finance Act will define the terms under which this transfer will take place.

2. ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCY

CADES is overseen by a Board of Directors and a Supervisory Board.

The composition of the Board of Directors was altered by Decree No. 2011-458 of 26 April 2011. It now comprises a majority of representatives of social security bodies, whereas it was previously composed solely of government representatives.

It is governed by the provisions of Decree No. 2012-1246 dated 7 November 2012² relating to public budget and accounting management (GBCP), subject to the legal provisions and regulations specific to CADES (aforementioned Order of 24 January 1996, and Decree No. 96-353 dated 24 April 1996).

Pursuant to the provisions of the aforementioned Decrees, financial and accounting transactions fall under the

¹ As modified by Social Security Finance Act No. 97-1164 of 19 December 1997, Act No. 98-1194 of 23 December 1998, the 2001, 2002, and 2006 Finance Acts, the 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2008 Social Security Finance Acts, Act No. 2004-810 of 13 August 2004 relating to health insurance, Organic Law No. 2005-881 of 2 August 2005, Act No. 2008-1249 of 1 December 2008, Order No. 2009-80 of 22 January 2009, Act No. 2009-1646 of 24 December 2009, Act No. 2010-476 of 12 May 2010, Organic Law No. 2010-1380 of 13 November 2010, Act No. 2010-1594 of 20 December 2010, Act No. 2010-1657 of 29 December 2010, Act No. 2010-1658 of 29 December 2010, Act No. 2011-1906 of 21 December 2011, Act No. 2012-354 of 14 March 2012 and Act No. 2012-958 of 16 August 2012.

² Decree No. 2012-1246 of 7 November 2012 relating to public budget and accounting management (GBCP) revokes as from 1 January 2013 Decree No. 53-1227 of 10 December 1953 (and amendments thereto), relating to the accounting policies applicable to French administrative public agencies, and Decree No. 62-1587 dated 29 December 1962 (and amendments thereto), defining general public-sector accounting rules, which were previously applicable to CADES.

responsibility of Mr. Patrice Ract Madoux, the Authorising Officer of CADES and Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Mr. Didier Maupas, its Chief Accounting Officer and a Finance ministry budgetary and accounting auditor.

CADES' annual budget is drawn up by 30 November of the previous year by the Board of Directors and approved by the ministers who supervise the agency.

Financing is limited to appropriated funds, excluding expenses related to the repayment of loans, financial management costs, and assessment and collection charges.

The Board of Directors reviews and signs off the accounts drawn up by the Accounting Officer. The financial statements are then forwarded to the General Director of the Public Finances Directorate (*Direction Générale des Finances Publiques – DGFIP*) prior to submission to the Government Audit Office (*Cour des Comptes*).

CADES' Board of Directors examines and approves the accounts. In parallel, the Board ensures that CADES maintains a healthy underlying financial basis over its scheduled lifetime by updating its revenue forecasts on the basis of changes in the amortisation schedule of the debt carried on the balance sheet as a liability and debt servicing charges.

Accounting procedures and principles are subject to a contractual, independent audit. In addition, CADES is subject to financial audits conducted by the government, in accordance with the Order of 19 May 2009; and audits carried out by the Government Audit Office.

Accounting transactions are recorded by CADES in an information system managed using software that is shared by the Authorising Officer and the Accounting Officer. The system is networked and features a single database. Authorisations for displaying and processing data have been clearly defined so as to enable the Accounting Officer and the Authorising Officer to exercise their respective powers.

3. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR RECORDING ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Accounting framework

Article 7 of Decree No. 96-353 of 24 April 1996, relating to CADES, calls for the adoption of a special chart of accounts drawn up in accordance with the standard chart of accounts for administrative public agencies (Instruction M 9-1 from the Public Finances Directorate).

This chart of accounts being modelled on the general chart of accounts, it was found to be poorly suited to CADES' activity. Consequently, the Board of Directors decided on 10 October 1996 to adopt the chart of accounts used by credit institutions.

Consequently, both the transactions and the annual financial statements submitted by the Accounting Officer are presented in accordance with standards specific to credit institutions. In addition, separate financial statements are drawn up in accordance with the regulatory standard set out in Instruction M 9-1, for submission to audit organisations.

This specific accounting framework was recommended by an independent consulting firm and approved by the Authorising Officer, the Accounting Officer, the General Directorate of Public Accounting and the French Accounting Standards Board (*Conseil National de la Comptabilité – CNC*) (Opinion No. 99-04, plenary session of 18 March 1999).

Transactions executed by the Accounting Officer

Transactions executed by CADES' Accounting Officer differ from those traditionally executed by Accounting Officers at other administrative public agencies.

Due to CADES' status as a market participant, specific structures have been set up in conformity with the agency's mission. For example, financing transactions are distinguished from administrative transactions.

1. Financing transactions

The administrative workflow of financing transactions reflects the existence of Front Office, Middle Office and Back Office services.

The Front Office is responsible for transactions in the financial, interest rate and currency markets, in accordance with defined limits and procedures. These routine transactions relate to financing, investment and the management of interest rate and foreign exchange exposures.

A sequentially numbered ticket is issued for each transaction, describing its main features, and validated by the Front Office. The Back Office then verifies and validates the ticket before forwarding it to the Accounting Officer.

The Middle Office gathers information on cash positions, draws up forecasts, provides repayment schedules, and performs a first-level plausibility check of Front Office transactions.

The Back Office records and validates the transactions processed by the Front Office after verifying that formal presentation and threshold requirements are met. The Back Office monitors risk, produces reports and liaises with the Accounting Departments.

The Accounting Officer then records transaction tickets as income or expenses.

2. Administrative transactions

Performance of the administrative section of the budget is done in compliance with the provisions of the Decree No. 2012-1246 dated 7 November 2012 relating to public budget and accounting management (GBCP). Administrative expenses are evidenced by payment orders and income by receipt orders, accompanied by the appropriate supporting vouchers and documents.

After due completion of the control procedures described in Articles 19 and 20 relating to the aforementioned GBCP, items of expenditure and income are recognised in the accounts and the amounts are paid or collected.

3. Cash movements

CADES has opened a euro-denominated deposit account in the books of SCBCM Finances that is listed in the register of government accounts.

In the books of CADES, entries to the debit of this account record expenses falling within the administrative budget. Only the Accounting Officer may authorize these payments. Since 1 January 2014 entries to the credit of this account record solely revenue from CRDS levies on sales of precious metals and gems paid over by the Public Finances Directorate network. This takes the form of daily transfers from the Public Finances Directorate departmental (DDFIP) and regional (DRFIP) offices.

Since 1 September 2005, CADES has had its own remunerated account with the Banque de France that is distinct from the dedicated Treasury account. Movements to this account comprise all euro-denominated financial transactions completed by CADES and all CRDS and CSG revenue paid over by ACOSS. Once again, only the Accounting Officer may authorize expenditures.

The balance on the deposit account is transferred to CADES' own account twice weekly.

In addition, CADES has opened accounts with foreign financial institutions in New York, London and Frankfurt. These are intended to be zero-balance accounts. They record all transactions related to CADES issues in currencies other than the euro and their transformation into euro-denominated structures on the international markets.

Due to management constraints attributable primarily to the time lag between the European, Asian, American and Australian markets, CADES has been dispensed from applying the provision of the decree relating to the GBCP, which states that only public accounting officers may authorize transactions affecting the financial accounts. Accordingly, the Back Office carries out transactions on CADES' foreign currency accounts.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

NET DEBT AT REPAYMENT VALUE (€ millions)

At 31 December 2014	129,279
At 31 December 2013	131,965
At 31 December 2012	137,005

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
NET PROFIT	12,717	12,443	11,949
Primarily reflecting the following items:			
CRDS and CSG net revenue	12,440	12,330	12,271
Social levies on income from property and investments net of expenses	1,430	1,412	1,653
Retirement Reserve Fund (<i>Fonds de Réserve pour les Retraites – FRR</i>)	2,100	2,100	2,100
Interest expenses	(3,251)	(3,397)	(4,072)
General operating charges	(2)	(2)	(3)

The table above distinguishes between interest expenses and general operating charges.

BALANCE SHEET

At (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
ASSETS			
Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks (Note 1)	1,689.95	207.98	3,046.52
Treasury bills and other bills eligible for refinancing with central banks (Note 1)	7,000.06	7,000.39	4,353.68
Loans and advances to credit institutions (Note 1)			
- Repayable at sight	0.38	0.73	4.66
- Repayable at term	0.00	85.00	1,238.50
Intangible assets (Note 2)	0.00	0.00	0.01
Tangible assets (Note 2)	0.08	0.11	0.13
Other assets (Note 3)	136.22	815.94	139.65
Prepayments and accrued income (Note 4)	4,631.01	1,900.87	3,129.62
TOTAL ASSETS	13,457.70	10,011.02	11,912.77
LIABILITIES & RESERVES			
Amounts owed to credit institutions (Note 5)			
- Payable at sight	0.00	0.00	3.08
- Payable at term	1,003.37	1,003.37	1,003.37
Debts evidenced by securities (Note 6)			
- Negotiable debt instruments	6,374.08	11,765.50	11,084.80
- Bonds and similar instruments	131,869.13	127,508.28	134,321.07
- Other debts evidenced by securities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other liabilities (Note 7)	3,025.40	229.47	2,073.87
Accruals and deferred income (Note 8)	1,306.42	2,243.14	890.07
Sub-total – Liabilities	143,578.40	142,749.76	149,376.26
Provisions (Note 8a)	43.05	0.24	0.23
Property endowment	181.22	181.22	181.22
Retained earnings	(143,061.78)	(145,363.51)	(145,594.02)
Profit for the period	12,716.81	12,443.31	11,949.07
Sub-total – Reserves	(130,163.75)	(132,738.98)	(137,463.72)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	13,457.70	10,011.02	11,912.77

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Period ended (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Interest receivable and similar income (Note 9)	647.12	598.82	600.74
- From transactions with credit institutions	13.69	30.90	107.17
- From bonds and other fixed income securities	3.52	0.96	1.04
- Other interest receivable and similar income	629.91	566.96	492.53
Interest payable and similar charges (Note 10)	(3,870.57)	(3,971.51)	(4,617.77)
- On transactions with credit institutions	(42.03)	(40.99)	(57.56)
- On bonds and other fixed income securities	(3,828.54)	(3,930.52)	(4,560.21)
Fees payable (Note 10)	(27.47)	(24.16)	(55.02)
Gains and losses on trading securities (Note 11)	(0.12)	(0.02)	(0.37)
- Net profit (loss) on foreign exchange transactions	(0.12)	(0.02)	(0.37)
Gains and losses on investment securities (Note 11a)	0.00	0.00	0.00
- Net profit (loss) on investment securities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other operating income – banking	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other operating charges – banking	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.06)
NET BANKING INCOME	(3,251.06)	(3,396.91)	(4,072.48)
General operating charges (Note 13)	(2.89)	(2.83)	(3.01)
- Staff costs	(1.04)	(1.03)	(1.03)
- Other administrative expenses	(1.85)	(1.80)	(1.98)
Depreciation and impairment provisions - intangible and tangible assets	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Other operating income	16,196.21	16,030.94	16,240.31
- Income relating to CRDS and CSG (Notes 12a and 12.1a)	12,609.55	12,483.90	12,452.54
- Income relating to social levies on income from property and investments (Note 12.2a)	1,486.11	1,444.90	1,687.10
- Income from Retirement Reserve Fund (<i>Fonds de Réserve pour les Retraites – FRR</i>) (Note 12.3)	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00
- Income from property (Note 13a)	0.13	0.13	0.18
- Provisions reversed for receivables (Notes 12a and 12.1a)	0.41	2.01	0.49
Other operating charges	(226.21)	(188.15)	(215.88)
- Charges relating to CRDS and CSG (Notes 12a and 12.1a)	(131.17)	(137.79)	(115.90)
- Charges relating to social levies on income from property and investments (Note 12.2a)	(32.18)	(32.59)	(33.99)
- Payments to the State (Note 14)	0.00	0.00	0.00
- Provision for sundry liabilities (Note 14)	(42.80)	0.00	0.00
- Provision for doubtful debts relating to CRDS and CSG (Notes 12a, 12.1a and 12.2a)	(19.97)	(17.77)	(65.94)
- Charges related to property (Note 13a)	(0.09)	0.00	(0.05)
GROSS OPERATING PROFIT	12,716.01	12,443.01	11,948.89
OPERATING PROFIT	12,716.01	12,443.01	11,948.89
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	12,716.01	12,443.01	11,948.89
- Exceptional income (Note 15)	0.80	0.30	0.18
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	12,716.81	12,443.31	11,949.07

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash flow (€ millions)	Period ended	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Net banking income		(3,251)	(3,397)	(4,072)
Inflation premiums		44	79	213
Provisions for financial instruments		0	0	0
Amortisation of premiums and balancing payments		(76)	(67)	(58)
Change in accrued interest		30	(105)	95
Net cash from (used in) banking activities	(A)	(3,253)	(3,490)	(3,822)
Net operating income		15,967	15,840	16,021
(Increase) decrease in accrued income from CRDS and CSG		41	34	(136)
(Increase)/decrease in accruals on social levies set at 2.2%		(55)	189	(24)
(Increase)/decrease in deferred expenses		(3)	(5)	(12)
Unearned income (FRR)		0	0	0
Provisions – sundry allocations or reversals		42	0	0
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	(B)	15,992	16,058	15,849
Net cash from (used in) banking and operating activities	(C=A+B)	12,739	12,568	12,027
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	(D)	(1,343)	(6,199)	(10,491)
Debt assumed	(E)	(10,000)	(7,718)	(6,648)
Net cash flow for the year	(C+D+E)	1,396	(1,349)	(5,112)
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at start of period</i>		<i>7,294</i>	<i>8,643</i>	<i>13,755</i>
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at close of period</i>		<i>8,690</i>	<i>7,294</i>	<i>8,643</i>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,396	(1,349)	(5,112)

The cash flow statement takes into account the following items:

- **A – net cash from (used in) banking activities**

This is net banking income (debts plus income from derivatives and cash instruments) less income and expenses with no effect on the cash position (provisions, amortisation of issuance and redemption premiums, accrued interest, revaluation of index-linked bonds, etc.).

- **B – net cash from (used in) operating activities**

This is the operating profit or loss (mainly income from CRDS and CSG, social levies on income from property and investments and from the FRR) less income and expenses with no effect on the cash position (accrued income or deferred expenses).

- **C – net cash from (used in) banking and operating activities**

This consists of net cash from (used in) banking and operating activities (C = A + B).

- **D – net cash from (used in) financing activities**

These are the cash flows resulting from debt issuance and debt repayment during the period.

- **E – social security debt assumed**

Social security debt assumed represents the disbursements made during the period by CADES in respect of debt assumed from social security funding organisations.

The net change in cash and cash equivalents reflects the following cash flows:

- net cash from (used in) banking and operating activities (C);
- net cash from (used in) financing activities (D); and
- social security debt assumed (E).

OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

At (€ millions) (notes 16-18)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
COMMITMENTS GIVEN (note 18)			
Financing commitments			
Payments to various social security bodies (Article 4.IV of Order 96-50 of 24 January 1996)	-	-	-
- First assumption of debt provided for by the 2011 Social Security Finance Act	-	-	5,780.55
- Second assumption of debt provided for by the 2011 Social Security Finance Act	33,609.04	43,609.04	52,271.40
Financing commitments given: acquired under repurchase agreements	-	-	584.76
COMMITMENTS RECEIVED (note 18)			
- From credit institutions: credit lines	700.00	3,300.00	700.00
- From credit institutions: credit lines in treasury bills	-	1,000.00	2,000.00
- Financing commitments received: borrowings	-	-	-
- Financing commitments received: commercial paper and lent under repurchase agreements	-	-	-
- Financing commitments received: payments from the Retirement Reserve Fund (<i>Fonds de Réserve pour les Retraites</i>)	21,000.00	23,100.00	25,200.00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2014

- **Social security debts assumed**

Under the 2011 Social Security Funding Act (*Loi de Financement de la Sécurité Sociale – LFSS*) 2010-1594 of 20 December 2010, CADES was required to take on two new debts:

Firstly, for up to a maximum of €68 billion and by 31 December 2011 at the latest:

- the 2009 and 2010 deficits for the three branches of the general system - Health, Maternity, Incapacity and Death; Senior Citizens, Widows and Widowers; and Family, and for the Senior Citizens' Solidarity Fund (*Fonds de solidarité vieillesse - FSV*).
- the provisional 2011 deficit for the two branches Health, Maternity, Incapacity and Death; and Family.

The deficits relating to this first assumption of debts have now been duly recognised, in the amount of €61.28 billion.

The second assumption of debts initially concerned the 2011 to 2018 deficits for the Senior Citizens, Widows and Widowers branch and the Senior Citizens' Solidarity Fund, subject to an overall maximum of €62 billion and a yearly maximum of €10 billion.

In accordance with Article 16 of the 2014 Social Security Funding Act No. 2013-1203 of 23 December 2013, the deficits of the Health and Family branches now need to be included along with those of the Senior Citizens, Widows and Widowers branch while the cut-off date for taking into account these deficits has been brought forward from 2018 to 2017, with no change to the €2 billion limit for the period or the €10 billion yearly limit. The payments must be made by 30 June every year as from 2012.

CADES paid €6.65 billion in 2012 and €7.72 billion in 2013 in respect of this second assumption of debts.

In 2014, CADES paid €10 billion based on the provisional 2012 deficits of the Health branch and the provisional 2013 deficits of the Senior Citizens, Widows and Widowers branch and of the FSV.

The future deficit assumptions relating to this second assumption of debts remaining to be carried out at 31 December 2014 have been recognised off-balance sheet as commitments given, in the amount of €33.61 billion.

- **Financing transactions**

Issues (excluding commercial paper)

CADES borrowed €18.27 billion:

- two new issues under the UK programme in USD for an amount of €5.84 billion;
- five new issues under the French programme (two in AUD, two in EUR and one in GBP) for an amount of €10.40 billion;
- six top issues under the French programme (in EUR, AUD and GBP) for an amount of €2.03 billion.

Redemptions (excluding commercial paper)

CADES reimbursed €16.47 billion at maturity:

- 13 issues made under the French programme (six in USD, two in GBP, two in JPY, one in AUD and two in EUR) for an amount of €9.56 billion;
- two issues made under the UK programme (one in EUR and one in USD) for an amount of €2.72 billion.
- one stand-alone issue in EUR for an amount of €4.19 billion.

CADES made a partial early reimbursement on three issues in EUR under the French programme in the amount of €0.59 billion.

- **Credit lines**

Commitments received as at 31 December 2014 comprise:

- four back-up credit lines totalling €700 million which are cancellable by the counterparty at 30 days' notice.

The bilateral lines for the purchase of commercial paper issued by CADES were not renewed in the second half of 2014.

- **Change of the contributions payment channel with effect from the 2014 financial year**

Article 17 of the 2014 Social Security Funding Act changed the payment channel for social levies on income from investments, property, gaming and foreign sources as well as profits made on the exercise of options, with effect from 1 January 2014, all such payments now being collected by ACOSS. ACOSS rather than the DGFIP (*Direction Générale des Finances Publiques* or Public Finances Directorate) now distributes this income among the various beneficiaries, including CADES.

- **Opening of a Chinese currency (CNY) account**

On 26 June 2014, following the signing of a cooperation agreement with the Bank of China for the issuance of renminbi-denominated debt, CADES opened a Chinese currency account in renminbi / yuan (CNY) with the London-based financial institution JP Morgan Chase.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND METHODS

1. Basis of valuation and presentation

The accounting policies adopted by CADES meet two requirements.

Given that the activity of CADES is essentially financial, the financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting regulations applicable to credit institutions and financial institutions as well as with generally accepted accounting principles in France. In particular, CADES has applied the accrual concept and the prudence concept.

The presentation of the financial statements complies with Regulation 91-01 of 16 January 1991 as amended, issued by the French Banking and Financial Regulatory Committee (*Comité de la Réglementation Bancaire et Financière – CRBF*) relating to the preparation and publication of the individual accounts of credit institutions. In its opinion CNC 99-04, the French National Accounting Board (*Conseil National de la Comptabilité – CNC*) decided that CADES could present certain transactions in a manner specific to it. Accordingly, in its profit and loss account, CADES records operating income and expenses, which are mainly composed of the revenue drawn from the CRDS and CSG and from property transactions, and payments to the State and social security funding organisations.

These accounts are then aggregated to comply with the chart of accounts applicable to administrative public undertakings in accordance with the requirements of Instruction M9-1, before being submitted to the Government Audit Office.

2. Specific characteristics of CADES

CADES has been tasked with paying down the debt transferred to it. The profit or loss therefore measures its capacity to reduce its own debt, and corresponds to the resources allocated to it less the financial costs relating to its debt with third parties.

The profit and loss account should be interpreted in light of the specific mission entrusted to CADES, the sole purpose of which is to extinguish a debt over its scheduled term.

3. Changes in accounting policies and methods compared with previous years

In preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014, CADES applied certain accounting method changes in accordance with the notifications issued by ACOSS.

These notifications state that the method changes in question comply with Opinion No. 2012-5 of 18 October 2012 of the Conseil de Normalisation des Comptes Publics (CNOCP), the French public-sector accounting standardisation board, relating to accounting method changes, accounting estimate changes and error adjustments.

As regards accounting method changes, the provisions of the CNOCP's Opinion are based on the general legal rules that govern the accounting methods applied when drawing up the individual financial statements of credit institutions.

Accordingly, the changes notified by ACOSS were recognised retrospectively, with each accounting method change taking effect in the financial year in which it was adopted. The opening balance for the past financial year (i.e. at 1 January 2014) has been adjusted in respect of the relevant assets and liabilities through retained earnings so that the opening balances are restated as they would have been had the new accounting rule always been applied. Information about the impact of these accounting method changes on the reserves at 1 January 2014 is provided in the notes to the financial statements under the table summarising the profit and loss account brought forward (Balance Sheet – Liabilities and Reserves explanatory note).

4. Debts assumed from social security funding organisations

The payments CADES makes in respect of debts assumed from social security funding organisations in accordance with the social security deficit funding acts are recognised against the profit and loss account brought forward.

When CADES' payments to the social security bodies as determined on the basis of the provisional deficits are greater than the deficits subsequently established, an adjustment may be made in CADES' favour. These

adjustments are recognised against the profit and loss account brought forward at the time of the payment.

Debts assumed in accordance with legal stipulations but for which payments have not yet been made to the organisations are recorded as off-balance sheet commitments (see Note 18).

5. CADES' resources

5.1 Contribution to the repayment of the social security debt

▪ Revenue explicitly allocated to CADES

The social security debt repayment contribution (CRDS) defined by Order No. 96-50 of 24 January 1996 was explicitly created to provide resources to CADES. Article 6 of said Order states that “the proceeds of the contributions created in respect of Chapter 2 of said Order on repayment of the social security debt shall be allocated to Caisse d’Amortissement de la Dette Sociale”.

▪ A broad-based tax

The tax is levied on multiple sources of income. One can distinguish:

- On the one hand, employment income and unemployment and similar benefits: salaried income, redundancy payments and retirement indemnities (under certain conditions), retirement and disability pensions, Health and maternity benefits, housing benefits, family allowances, and child-minding benefits, etc., and
- On the other hand, income from property, from investments, from the sale of precious metals and gems, and from gaming.

Contributions assessed on the sales of precious metals and gems are collected by the State’s financial agencies (DGFIP and DGDDI) before being paid over to CADES.

Contributions assessed on employment income and employment income replacements as well as income from property, investments and gaming are paid over daily by ACOSS to CADES as and when they are collected by the central agency.

▪ Collection costs borne by CADES

Article 8 of the Order of 24 January 1996 stipulates that CADES shall bear assessment and collection costs. These costs consist of a flat amount defined jointly by the Minister of the Economy and Finance and the Minister in charge of Social Security.

Collection agencies deduct a 0.5% withholding from the contribution paid over to CADES.

CRDS contributions levied on income from property entered in the tax assessment register mainly by the offices of the DGFIP (*Direction Générale des Finances Publiques* or Public Finances Directorate) are paid over to CADES on the basis of register entries and not the amounts actually collected. In return, a 4.1% withholding is applied to the sums paid over to CADES to cover assessment and collection costs (0.5%) and the cost of tax reductions and bad debts (3.6%), as provided for by Article 1641 of France’s General Tax Code (*Code Général des Impôts*).

Amounts collected by CADES in respect of the CRDS are reported under “Other operating income” in the profit and loss account. Assessment and collection costs are recorded under “Other operating charges”.

▪ Accrual basis accounting

CADES applies the accruals principle in accordance with accounting standards applicable to credit institutions and Articles L114-5 and D-114-4-4 of the Social Security Code establishing the principle whereby social security agencies shall maintain accounting records on a receivable-payable basis.

Accordingly, CRDS contributions paid to collecting agencies are included in the accounts for the period regardless of the date on which these amounts were actually collected. So as to be able to recognise this income and deferred income at the balance sheet date, CADES accrues this income on the basis of a notification provided by the

collecting agencies indicating amounts assessed for the period not collected at the balance sheet date and CRDS contributions not yet collected by ACOSS. For the six-monthly closing at 30 June, as CADES receives no notification from the collecting agencies it estimates accrued income based on payments received in July.

Provisions against outstanding CRDS contributions are notified to CADES by ACOSS. These provisions are calculated on a statistical basis applying an annual rate determined by reference to an ageing analysis of the receivables. They are deducted from gross amounts receivable as reported in the balance sheet. As CADES receives no notification from ACOSS for the position as at 30 June, it determines provisions against outstanding contributions on the same basis as at the previous year end.

Regarding the collection of the CRDS contributions, note that at no time does CADES act as primary collector; all the resources to which it is entitled are remitted by third parties, first and foremost ACOSS, followed by the offices of the DGFIP (*Direction Générale des Finances Publiques* or Public Finances Directorate).

CADES' responsibility is confined to verifying that the sums transferred agree to the accounting vouchers raised. The primary collecting agencies are responsible for transferring the funds, for verifying the tax base, for adjusting tax bases when applicable and for recovering past dues, in return for which these agencies receive a remuneration equivalent to 0.5% of the sums collected.

Accordingly, CADES' responsibility at revenue level is limited to substantive verifications of the accounting vouchers produced by the collecting agencies.

5.2 Supplementary social security contribution

Act No. 2008-1330 on the funding of the social security system for 2009 extended the mission of CADES by entrusting to it a further €27 billion of debt in respect of the health insurance deficit (€14.1 billion), old age pension deficit (€8.8 billion) and old age solidarity fund (€4 billion).

In accordance with the Organic Law of 2 August 2005, the French Parliament voted an increase in resources so as not to extend the life of CADES. This new resource corresponds to a portion of the supplementary social security contribution (*Contribution Sociale Généralisée – CSG*). Since 2009, this has been paid to CADES at the rate of 0.2%. From 2011 it was increased to 0.48% for CSG on all taxable employment income, unemployment and similar benefits, and income from property and investment proceeds; and to 0.28% on profits from gaming.

This is a broad-based tax levied on employment income and employment income replacements as well as income from property, investments and gaming.

The difference in tax base between the CRDS and CSG mainly concerns revenue from the sale of precious metals and gems, from gaming and from family benefits.

The payment circuits and methods of accounting for the CSG are the same as for the CRDS.

5.3 Social levies on income from property and investments

Act No. 2010-1594 of 20 December 2010 allocates to CADES, starting in 2011, a 1.3% share of the social levies on the income from property and investments referred to in Articles 245-14 and 245-15 of the Social Security Code. The rate for these levies is set at 5.4% as from 1 January 2012.

5.4 Resources from the Retirement Reserve Fund

Under the 2011 Social Security Funding Act (*Loi de Financement de la Sécurité Sociale – LFSS*) 2010-1594 of 20 December 2010, the Retirement Reserve Fund (*Fonds de Réserve pour les Retraites – FRR*) is required to pay CADES a total of €29.4 billion in yearly instalments of €2.1 billion no later than 31 October each year, with effect from 1 January 2011 until 2024. The two institutions concerned will draw up an agreement setting out the timing and terms and conditions governing these payments.

The annual income of €2.1 billion to be paid by the FRR as from 2011 is recognised under income for the period. It is paid in April of each year.

FRR's commitment to pay amounts for subsequent years is recognised in off-balance sheet items under Other

Commitments Received – Retirement Reserve Fund.

6. Private rental property

CADES has sold all the property transferred on 1 January 2000 to CADES in application of Article 9 of Order No. 96-50 of 24 January 1996 and recorded under “Property endowment” as a component of reserves.

Acting on behalf of CADES, CNAVTS managed the residual rights and obligations related to this property until the expiration of the agreement between the two parties on 31 December 2006.

Signed in December 1999, this agreement empowered CNAVTS to do all that was necessary in connection with the administration of the properties.

Since 1 January 2007, disputes and claims have been managed internally by CADES.

CADES’ Accounting Officer records expenses and revenue on the basis of the supporting documents submitted by the Authorising Officer.

7. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on a multi-currency basis and are measured in accordance with the following principles:

- Foreign currency transactions involving balance sheet and off-balance sheet items are measured in euro at the rate of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date.
- The rates used at 31 December 2014, which correspond to the reference rates communicated by the European Central Bank, are indicated in the table below:

USD:	1.2141	SEK:	9.3930	GBP:	0.7789
AUD:	1.4829	NOK:	9.0420	MXN:	17.8679
CHF:	1.2024	NZD:	1.5525	HKD:	9.4170
CAD:	1.4063	TRY:	2.8320	JPY:	145.2300
ZAR:	14.0353	SGD:	1.6058		

- Foreign currency income and charges are translated into euro at the exchange rate ruling on the date when they were recognised in the profit and loss account.
- Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as operating income from banking transactions or operating charges on banking transactions.

8. Repurchase agreements with securities delivered

Top-grade securities are acquired by CADES under repurchase agreements for the purpose of investing available cash balances.

Securities received under these agreements are reported under loans and advances to credit institutions.

9. Tangible and intangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are accounted for under the historical cost convention. Tangible fixed assets are depreciated and intangible fixed assets amortised over their estimated useful life.

Tangible fixed assets consist mainly of office equipment and computer equipment.

Intangible fixed assets include software.

10. Bonds

Bonds issued by CADES are reported as a liability in the balance sheet at their nominal value (if redeemed at par) plus accrued interest. Foreign currency bonds are translated into euro at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date.

Bonds indexed to inflation (French consumer price index excluding tobacco for all households in Metropolitan France) are measured by reference to a predefined inflation benchmark on the balance sheet date, resulting in the recognition of a redemption premium that is reported as a liability.

Inflation benchmarks:

CPI as at 31 December 2014:	125.91871
Cadesi 2017 index:	1.11032
Cadesi 2019 index:	1.15194
Cadesi 2021 index:	1.04925
Cadesi 2024 index:	1.02890

When bonds are issued at a premium, this premium is accounted for as deferred charges and is therefore reported under prepayments and accrued income in the balance sheet. These charges are recognised to the profit and loss account over the life of the bonds under banking operating charges.

When bonds are issued at a discount, this discount is accounted for as deferred income. This income is recognised to the profit and loss account over the life of the bonds under banking operating income.

All costs relating to bond issues are charged to the profit and loss account on the date of issue and reported under “fees paid”.

11. Interest rate and currency swaps

Transactions involving forward financial instruments, entered into for the purpose of hedging interest rate and currency exposure, are recognised in accordance with the regulations issued by the French Banking and Financial Regulatory Committee. Commitments in respect of these transactions are reported as off-balance sheet commitments at the contract’s nominal value. Accounting principles applied differ according to the nature of these instruments and management intention at inception.

Transactions consist mainly of interest rate swaps and currency swaps entered into for hedging purposes. Interest rate swaps are entered into in compliance with the risk management policy defined by the Board of Directors. Currency swaps are entered into only for the purpose of hedging CADES’ foreign exchange exposures.

Income and charges arising on forward financial instruments entered into for the purpose of hedging or managing the global interest rate exposure are recognised to profit or loss *pro rata temporis*.

Gains and losses on hedging designed to reduce the risk resulting from a particular asset or liability are taken to profit or loss and included under interest receivable and similar income or interest payable and similar charges to match income or charges recognised in respect of the hedged item.

As regards balancing cash payments arising from swaps entered into to hedge a debt instrument on inception, the portion covering issuance costs in respect of the underlying instrument is taken to profit and loss when the cash payment is recognised. This accounting method fairly reflects the asset value of issues transformed by entering into swaps involving cash payments and results in the amount equivalent to the issuance costs being recognised to profit and loss *pro rata temporis*.

12. Interest rate futures

Firm macro hedging transactions on organised markets (German Bund and Bobl) are recognised in accordance with the regulations issued by the French Banking and Financial Regulatory Committee. Sales of financial futures (Euro Bund and Euro Bobl futures) are recognised as off-balance sheet items for their nominal value. Margin calls are recognised directly to profit or loss. Initial margins are accounted for as deposits paid and reported as assets in the balance sheet. Finally, brokerage fees – which represent trading fees on the sale or purchase of Bunds or Bobls – are recognised directly to profit or loss.

13. Provisions

No general provisions for liabilities and charges are recognised by CADES. When appropriate, provisions in respect of identified risks are set aside in accordance with applicable accounting principles.

14. Taxation

CADES is not assessed to business taxes (corporation tax, value added tax and local business tax) or to apprenticeship tax. The only tax it pays is the payroll tax.

Note that profits on the sale of property transferred by the social security agencies did not give rise to the payment of corporation tax.

15. Counterparty risk

CADES’ exposure to counterparty risk is limited to three types of transactions: investment transactions, off-balance sheet transactions and credit line transactions.

For all three types of transactions, CADES has signed market agreements modelled on the master agreement drawn up by the French Banking Association (*Fédération Bancaire Française – FBF*) providing for daily margin calls (for investment transactions) and weekly margin calls (for off-balance sheet transactions).

1. Investment transactions

CADES invests cash balances mainly in securities delivered under repurchase agreements but may also buy government securities outright. In exchange for the loan extended to a counterparty, CADES receives full ownership of a government security (OAT, BTAN, BTF) or government-guaranteed security over the term of the repurchase agreement. Most repurchase agreements are negotiated with French Treasury bond dealers (*Spécialiste en Valeurs du Trésor – SVT*) or with counterparties with a double-A rating.

Margins calls are carried out daily by CADES to provide additional protection against significant fluctuations in market prices for the securities received as collateral.

2. Off-balance sheet transactions

To manage its interest rate risk and eliminate the currency risk, CADES enters into transactions in the derivatives markets involving instruments such as interest rate swaps, currency swaps and asset swaps. By using triggers set by reference to each counterparty's rating and by carrying out weekly margin calls, CADES significantly reduces the residual risk of default on these instruments.

16. Transactions involving investment securities

The portfolio of investment securities is valued in accordance with Regulation 90-01 (as amended) issued by the French Banking and Financial Regulatory Committee. This portfolio, which consists of fixed income government securities, is reported in the balance sheet under treasury bills and other bills eligible for refinancing with central banks.

Securities are reported in the balance sheet at their acquisition cost. Interest income is reported under interest receivable and similar income from bonds and other fixed income securities.

Unrealised losses give rise to a provision for impairment determined by reference to the most recent quoted price. These provisions are determined individually.

Provisions for impairment set aside and reversed and gains and losses on the sale of investment securities are reported in the profit and loss account under gains and losses on investment securities.

NOTES

BALANCE SHEET

At 31 December 2014, the balance sheet showed total assets of €13.46 billion for total debt of €143.58 billion resulting in negative reserves of €130.16 billion.

ASSETS

Note 1: Treasury and interbank transactions

At (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
CENTRAL BANKS	1,689.95	207.98	3,046.52
Central banks	1,689.95	207.98	3,046.52
TREASURY BILLS AND OTHER BILLS ELIGIBLE FOR REFINANCING WITH CENTRAL BANKS	7,000.06	7,000.39	4,353.68
Government securities with a maturity of less than 3 months	7,000.00	7,000.00	4,348.00
Accrued interest	0.06	0.39	5.68
LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	0.38	85.73	1,243.16
Repayable at sight	0.38	0.73	4.66
Debit balances on ordinary accounts	0.38	0.73	4.66
Securities received under open repurchase agreements	0.00	0.00	0.00
Accrued interest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Repayable at term	0.00	85.00	1,238.50
Securities received under term repurchase agreements with a maturity of less than 3 months	0.00	85.00	1,238.50
Of which:			
Treasury bills	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds	0.00	0.00	1,017.34
Own securities	0.00	85.00	221.16
Accrued interest	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	8,690.39	7,294.10	8,643.36

NB. Balances with central banks correspond to the euro-denominated account held by CADES with Banque de France.

Note 2: Intangible and tangible fixed assets

(€ millions)	Gross value at 1 January 2014	Acquisitions	Disposals	Gross value at 31 December 2014	Amortisation and depreciation	Net book value at 31 December r 2014	Net book value at 31 December 2013	Net book value at 31 December 2012
Intangible assets	0.22	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.01
Software	0.22	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tangible assets	0.75	0.01	0.42	0.34	0.26	0.08	0.11	0.13
Sundry equipment	0.75	0.01	0.42	0.34	0.26	0.08	0.11	0.13
Total	0.97	0.01	0.46	0.52	0.44	0.08	0.11	0.14

Intangible and tangible assets reflect the value of the software and equipment acquired by CADES, net of related amortisation and depreciation.

Note 3: Other assets

At (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
SUNDRY DEBTORS	136.22	815.94	139.65
Deposits paid by way of initial margins	0.09	688.46	18.67
- <i>Deposits</i>	0.01	688.42	18.67
- <i>Accrued interest</i>	0.08	0.04	0.00
Outstanding CRDS and CSG contributions and social levies to be collected	136.13	127.48	120.98
- <i>Gross amounts receivable</i>	<i>631.80</i>	<i>593.07</i>	<i>570.81</i>
- <i>Provisions</i>	<i>(495.67)</i>	<i>(465.59)</i>	<i>(449.83)</i>
Other debtors in respect of financial transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other debtors in respect of operating charges	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other sundry debtors – CNAV	0.00	0.00	0.00
- <i>Gross amounts receivable</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>1.00</i>
- <i>Provisions</i>	<i>(0.74)</i>	<i>(0.87)</i>	<i>(1.00)</i>
Total	136.22	815.94	139.65

Other assets comprise:

- outstanding CRDS and CSG contributions and social levies to be collected by ACOSS amounting to €136.13 million. Provisions totalling €495.67 million have been deducted from the gross amounts receivable of €631.80 million.
- a receivable of €0.74 million, consisting of the balance of damages and interest amounting to €0.65 million claimed from a buyer who reneged on a commitment to purchase a group of buildings and sundry debtor balances totalling €0.09 million due from tenants and buyers for which legal proceedings are under way. These amounts were provisioned in full at 31 December 2014.

Movements in provisions against outstanding CRDS and CSG contributions and social levies to be collected and in respect of sundry debtors are detailed in the table below:

At (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Provisions brought forward	466.46	450.83	385.56
Impact of accounting method changes	10.52	-	-
Provisions set aside – property	0.00	0.00	0.00
Provisions set aside – CRDS and CSG contributions and social levies	19.98	17.77	65.94
Provisions reversed – property	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.18)
Provisions reversed – CRDS and CSG contributions and social levies	(0.41)	(2.01)	(0.49)
Provisions carried forward	496.41	466.46	450.83

Note 4: Prepayments and accrued income

At (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
ACCRUED INCOME	1,322.43	1,465.94	1,891.18
On forward interest rate instruments	10.32	14.55	144.25
On forward currency instruments	208.87	220.59	293.04
On CRDS and CSG revenues	1,136.52	1,319.02	1,353.50
On revenue from social levies on income from property and investment	(33.28)	(88.24)	100.28
On property sales	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other accrued income	0.00	0.02	0.11
CONTINGENT LOSSES AND LOSSES TO BE SPREAD ON FORWARD FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	4.40	5.23	11.53
DEFERRED CHARGES	267.73	254.91	275.94
Issuance premiums on bonds and EMTN	267.73	254.91	275.94
Other deferred charges	0.00	0.00	0.00
PREPAYMENTS	6.86	8.84	16.60
Prepaid administrative expenses	0.03	0.02	0.03
Prepaid interest on negotiable debt instruments	6.83	8.82	15.67
Prepaid interest on bonds	0.00	0.00	0.90
Other prepayments	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHER	3,029.59	165.95	934.37
Currency adjustment accounts	3,029.59	165.94	934.37
Property rental adjustment account	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sundry	0.00	0.01	0.00
Total	4,631.01	1,900.87	3,129.62

Prepayments and accrued income consist of transactions affecting the profit and loss account independently of the date on which the corresponding income is paid or collected. They include:

- accrued income relating to CRDS and CSG contributions for €1,136.52 million, social levies (adjustment of €-33.28 million), interest rate financial instruments for €10.32 million and currency financial instruments for €208.87 million.
- issuance premiums on bonds and EMTN amounting to €267.73 million to be recognised in profit and loss over time.
- prepayments amounting to €6.86 million, which consist mainly of prepaid interest on the issue of negotiable debt instruments.
- currency adjustment accounts amounting to €3,029.59 million, being technical accounts used to recognise to profit and loss adjustments arising on the measurement of off-balance sheet commitments.

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES

In respect of liabilities, a distinction is made between CADES' reserves and its other liabilities.

Reserves, which consist of the profit and loss account brought forward (€-143,061.78 million), the profit or loss for the period (€12,716.81 million) and the property endowment (€181.22 million), came to €-130,163.75 million.

The profit and loss account brought forward broke down as follows:

	Reference text	Amount (€ millions)
Debt transferred to CADES	Order No. 96-50 of 24 January 1996	(20,885.52)
	Act No. 97-1164 of 19 December 1997	(13,263.06)
	Act No. 2004-810 of 13 August 2004	(47,310.00)
	Act No. 2008-1330 of 17 December 2008	(27,000.00)
	Act No. 2010-1594 of 20 December 2010	(65,300.00)
	Act No. 2011-1906 of 21 December 2011	(2,466.64)
	Decree No. 2012-329 of 7 March 2012	(6,648.05)
	Decree No. 2013-482 of 7 June 2013	(7,718.57)
	Decree No. 2014-97 of 3 February 2014	(10,000.00)
Payment from ACOSS by way of an adjustment of the deficits from 1999 to 2006		64.72
Impact of accounting method changes at 1 January 2014		(141.58)
Accumulated profits generated by CADES between 1996 and 2013		57,606.91
Profit and loss account brought forward		(143,061.78)

In accordance with the ACOSS notifications, CADES recognised the following amounts under the profit and loss account brought forward:

- a charge of €96.72 million pursuant to the accounting method change relating to accrued income in respect of deductions from investment income. As from 2014, such amounts are recognised on an accruals basis. The "Accrued Income" line of the balance sheet (see Note 4) is impacted by this change;
- a charge of €3.84 million pursuant to the accounting method change relating to recognising provisions for non-performing loans. The "Provisions" line of the balance sheet (see Note 3) is impacted by this change;
- a charge of €41.02 million pursuant to the accounting method change relating to the use of the accrual method to recognise income collected by the MSA. The "Accrued Income", associated receivables and provisions and "Other Sundry Creditors" lines of the balance sheet (see Notes 4, 3 and 7, respectively) are impacted by this change.

Liabilities, which amounted to €143,578.40 million at 31 December 2014, consist mainly of debts to credit institutions amounting to €1,003.37 million, debt evidenced by securities totalling €138,243.21 million, guarantee deposits received and others totalling €3,025.40 million and accruals and deferred income totalling €1,306.42 million.

Note 5: Treasury and interbank transactions

At			31 December 2014		31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
(€ millions)	Up to 3 months	Over 3 months and up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Total	Total
AMOUNTS OWED TO CENTRAL BANKS							
Amounts owed to credit institutions	0.00	5.37	0.00	998.00	1,003.37	1,003.37	1,006.45
At sight	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.08
Credit balances on ordinary accounts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.08
At term	0.00	5.37	0.00	998.00	1,003.37	1,003.37	1,003.37
Securities given under repurchase agreements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Accounts and deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	998.00	998.00	998.00	998.00
Of which: Euro	0.00	0.00	0.00	998.00	998.00	998.00	998.00
Other currencies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Accrued interest	0.00	5.37	0.00	0.00	5.37	5.37	5.37
Total	0.00	5.37	0.00	998.00	1,003.37	1,003.37	1,006.45

Note 6: Debts evidenced by securities

At (€ millions)	31 December 2014				31 December 2013	31 December 2012	
	Up to 3 months	Over 3 months and up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Total	
NEGOTIABLE DEBT INSTRUMENTS	2,163.54	3,946.54	0.00	264.00	6,374.08	11,765.50	11,084.80
Treasury bills denominated in euro	176.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	176.30	981.00	2,153.50
Treasury bills denominated in other currencies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	233.51
BMTN denominated in euro	0.00	0.00	0.00	264.00	264.00	264.00	866.70
Commercial paper denominated in euro	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,345.10	2,165.15
Commercial paper denominated in other currencies	1,985.69	3,946.44	0.00	0.00	5,932.13	9,173.66	5,660.54
Other negotiable debt instruments denominated in foreign currencies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Accrued interest	1.55	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.65	1.74	5.40
BONDS	13,432.04	7,923.36	50,165.04	60,348.69	131,869.13	127,508.28	134,321.07
Bonds and EMTN denominated in euro	7,167.28	3,000.00	33,685.30	54,382.74	98,235.32	93,503.86	98,361.82
Bonds and EMTN denominated in other currencies	4,825.20	4,727.21	16,479.74	5,965.95	31,998.10	32,410.37	34,204.17
Accrued interest	1,439.56	196.15	0.00	0.00	1,635.71	1,594.05	1,755.08
Total	15,595.58	11,869.90	50,165.04	60,612.69	138,243.21	139,273.78	145,405.87

A euro issue for €200 million with a €100 million ap maturing on 20 December 2025 is subject to early redemption at the counterparty's option from 2021.

Debts evidenced by securities are analysed below:

They comprise negotiable debt instruments totalling €6,374.08 million, and bonds and similar instruments totalling €131,869.13 million.

Bonds and similar instruments are issued under:

- a French issuance programme for which the limit is €130 billion;
- a UK issuance programme for which the limit is €6 billion;
- an Australian issuance programme for which the limit is AUD 6 billion;
- a BMTN programme for which the limit is €10 billion;
- a stand-alone programme.

All in all, at 31 December 2014 debts evidenced by securities maturing within one year totalled €27,466.48 million and by those maturing in more than five years €60,612.69 million, compared with €29,842.24 million and €59,692.32 million, respectively, at 31 December 2013. Debt due to mature at between one and five years increased from €49,739.22 million at 31 December 2013 to €50,650.04 million at 31 December 2014.

The tables below detail borrowings (in millions) by programme.

€ millions						
Programme	Issue date	Maturity date	Nominal value (issue currency)	Currency	Nominal interest rate	ISIN code
Stand-alone	09/02/2005	25/04/2015	3,000	EUR	3.625%	FR0010163329
	09/12/2004	25/07/2019	2,400	EUR	CADESI 1.85%	FR0010137554
	21/12/2004	25/10/2019	5,000	EUR	4.00%	FR0010143743
	27/05/2005	25/10/2020	4,000	EUR	3.75%	FR0010198036
	28/11/2011	25/04/2022	151	EUR	4.00%	
	29/07/2011	19/12/2025	615	EUR	3.914%	
	25/11/2011	19/12/2025	232	EUR	4.50%	
BMTN	02/05/2012	02/05/2025	50	EUR	Formula-based variable rate	FR0120634516
	10/05/2012	19/12/2025	214	EUR	Formula-based variable rate	FR0120634581
UK	24/02/2012	24/02/2015	3,000	USD	1.75%	US12802DAC02
	30/06/2005	30/06/2015	25	AUD	5.64%	XS0222727058
	03/07/2012	06/07/2015	3,000	USD	1.625%	US12802DAE67
	31/03/2011	31/03/2016	2,500	USD	2.375%	US12802DAA46
	19/09/2013	19/09/2016	2,750	USD	1.250%	XS0972038227
	30/01/2014	30/01/2017	5,000	USD	1.125%	XS1023613265
	12/04/2012	12/04/2017	2,000	USD	2.125%	US12802DAD84
	29/01/2013	29/01/2018	3,500	USD	1.375%	US12802DAF33
	07/03/2011	07/03/2018	1,000	EUR	3.25%	XS0599789343
	17/04/2013	17/04/2020	1,000	USD	2.00%	US12802DAG16
France	08/12/2009	15/01/2015	3,238	EUR	2.625%	FR0010831669
	26/01/2010	26/01/2015	95	GBP	3-month GBP LIBOR + 0.02%	FR0010850156
	09/02/2012	09/02/2015	50	EUR	1.81%	FR0011198829
	24/01/2012	16/02/2015	3,754	EUR	1.875%	FR0011185032
	16/02/2012	16/02/2015	1,000	GBP	3-month GBP LIBOR + 1.3%	FR0011201441
	23/02/2012	23/02/2015	125	EUR	3-month EURIBOR + 0.40%	FR0011203850
	25/02/2009	25/02/2015	150	CHF	2.125%	CH0012601446
	02/03/2010	02/03/2015	1,000	USD	2.875%	FR0010862581
	22/04/2010	22/04/2015	156	AUD	BBSW + 0.28%	FR0010889725
	15/09/2010	15/09/2015	1,500	USD	1.875%	FR0010941732
	16/09/2010	07/12/2015	700	GBP	2.250%	FR0010942086
	08/04/2009	08/04/2016	25,000	JPY	3-month JPY LIBOR + 0.65%	FR0010745307
	16/02/2011	25/02/2016	4,500	EUR	3.00%	FR0011008366
	15/03/2012	15/03/2016	30,000	JPY	0.80%	FR0011214451
	08/03/2006	25/04/2016	6,100	EUR	3.625%	FR0010301747
	02/11/2006	02/11/2016	1,250	USD	5.25%	FR0010394452
	14/12/2009	14/12/2016	150	USD	3-month USD LIBOR + 55bp	FR0010831891
	06/02/2014	06/02/2017	550	GBP	1.375%	FR0011725381
	20/03/2007	20/03/2017	450	MXN	7.930%	FR0010449355
	13/04/2012	13/04/2017	76,900	JPY	0.753%	FR0011234301
12/04/2007	25/04/2017	3,800	EUR	4.125%	FR0010456434	

28/07/2006	25/07/2017	2,000	EUR	CADESI 1.85%	FR0010359679
07/03/2008	20/12/2017	35	GBP	3-month GBP LIBOR - 0.3705%	FR0010594366
05/03/2013	05/03/2018	100	EUR	3-month EURIBOR + 0.10%	FR0011435213
04/04/2013	25/05/2018	3,000	EUR	1.00%	FR0011459684
20/01/2011	15/10/2018	300	GBP	3.75%	FR0010994376
26/10/2006	26/10/2018	400	CAD	4.45%	FR0010386110
05/03/2013	05/03/2019	200	EUR	3-month EURIBOR + 0.18%	FR0011435261
20/02/2014	25/05/2019	5,000	EUR	1.125%	FR0011746247
10/06/2009	25/04/2020	4,250	EUR	4.250%	FR0010767566
02/07/2010	02/07/2020	200	EUR	3-month EURIBOR + 0.23%	FR0010917534
25/10/2004	25/07/2020	1,000	EUR	Max[0;((1+TEC100-1%)^0.25)-1]	FR0010120436
26/10/2010	26/10/2020	1,000	USD	3.00%	FR0010956565
21/04/2009	21/04/2021	200	CHF	3.00%	CH0100525382
29/06/2010	25/04/2021	5,750	EUR	3.375%	FR0010915660
10/02/2011	25/07/2021	3,255	EUR	CADESI 1.50%	FR0011003672
25/07/2006	25/10/2021	6,280	EUR	4.375%	FR0010347989
20/06/2012	20/06/2022	50	EUR	Formula-based variable rate	FR0011270644
26/09/2012	25/10/2022	4,950	EUR	2.50%	FR0011333186
22/03/2013	22/03/2023	300	AUD	5.335%	FR0011449776
19/04/2011	19/04/2023	200	CHF	2.375%	CH0127860192
18/04/2011	25/04/2023	5,424	EUR	4.125%	FR0011037001
18/09/2013	18/09/2023	2,000	NOK	4.080%	FR0011565449
29/11/2013	29/11/2013	50	EUR	Formula-based variable rate	FR0011627827
18/12/2013	18/12/2023	50	EUR	Formula-based variable rate	FR0011649169
19/06/2013	25/01/2024	3,250	EUR	2.375%	FR0011521319
14/02/2014	14/02/2024	145	AUD	5%	FR0011737709
27/02/2012	27/02/2024	153	EUR	Formula-based variable rate	FR0011202514
20/03/2014	20/03/2024	3,000	USD	3.375%	XS1046806821
02/07/2012	02/07/2024	60	EUR	Formula-based variable rate	FR0011277383
09/02/2012	25/07/2024	3,250	EUR	CADESI 1.50%	FR0011198787
16/09/2014	25/11/2024	5,000	EUR	1.375%	FR0012159812
19/12/2014	19/06/2025	75	AUD	3.750%	FR0012398998
27/06/2012	27/06/2025	194	EUR	3.202%	FR0011276427
18/08/2011	18/08/2025	812.5	EUR	3.625%	FR0011092261
15/11/2011	15/11/2025	800	NOK	4.700%	FR0011142215
01/12/2011	01/12/2025	800	NOK	5.120%	FR0011153097
09/03/2011	09/12/2025	150	CHF	2.50%	CH0124739902
15/03/2012	15/12/2025	1,000	NOK	4.95%	FR0011213958
01/02/2012	15/12/2025	5,850	EUR	4.00%	FR0011192392
14/02/2013	15/12/2025	1,000	NOK	4.25%	FR0011421759
12/07/2011	19/12/2025	800	NOK	4.80%	FR0011074178
27/06/2012	19/12/2025	2,000	NOK	4.84%	FR0011276732
01/04/2011	20/12/2025	300	EUR	3.80%	FR0011027929
21/06/2012	21/12/2025	1,000	NOK	4.52%	FR0011271527

Note 6a: Analysis of transactions in euro and foreign currencies before and after hedging

This note analyses the effect of hedging transactions on the initial debt and breaks down interest rates before and after hedging. It provides both accounting and financial information related to the value and hedging of instruments at maturity.

(in millions of euros)	Initial debt		Hedging transactions		Final debt	
	Foreign currencies	Euros	Foreign currencies	Euros	Foreign currencies	Euros
Euro-denominated debt		99,674		35,390		135,064
Foreign currency-denominated debt		Value in euros at 31 December 2014		Value in euros at 31 December 2014		
CHF	713	593	(713)	(593)	0	0
GBP	2,930	3,762	(2,930)	(3,762)	0	0
JPY	131,900	908	(131,900)	(908)	0	0
USD	37,265	30,693	(37,265)	(30,693)	0	0
HKD	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEK	0	0	0	0	0	0
AUD	911	614	(911)	(614)	0	0
NOK	9,400	1,040	(9,400)	(1,040)	0	0
NZD	0	0	0	0	0	0
SGD	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAD	415	295	(415)	(295)	0	0
MXN	450	25	(450)	(25)	0	0
Sub-total foreign currencies		37,930		(37,930)		0
Total		137,604		(2,540)		135,064

The table above provides a breakdown of the initial nominal debt by issuance currency. Since all transactions in foreign currencies have been hedged, the debt of CADES is effectively entirely in euro. Hedging transactions have enabled CADES to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on its debt.

The table below shows the breakdown of CADES' debt by interest rate type. Hedging impacts the initial breakdown, such that in the final analysis, 64%⁽¹⁾ of the debt bears fixed rates, 27% floating rates and 9% rates indexed to inflation.

Breakdown of debt in euro and foreign currencies before and after hedging

(€ millions)	Initial debt				Hedging transactions			Final debt		
	Foreign currencies	Euros	Total	%	Foreign currencies	Euros	Foreign currencies	Euros	Total	%
Fixed rates										
Negotiable debt instruments	0	176	176		0	0	0	176	176	
Bonds, EMTN and BMTN	28,499	84,866	113,365		(28,499)	1,838	0	86,703	86,703	
Private placements	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Macro hedging swaps	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Total fixed rates	28,499	85,042	113,541	82	(28,499)	1,838	0	86,880	86,880	64
Floating rates										
Negotiable debt instruments	5,932	0	5,932		(5,932)	5,436	0	5,436	5,436	
Bonds, EMTN and BMTN	3,499	1,889	5,388		(3,499)	28,117	0	30,006	30,006	
Private placements	0	998	998		0	0	0	998	998	
Macro hedging swaps	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Total floating rates	9,431	2,887	12,318	9	(9,431)	33,553	0	36,440	36,440	27
Indexed rates										
Bonds	0	11,745	11,745		0	0	0	11,745	11,745	
Macro hedging swaps	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Total indexed rates	0	11,745	11,745	9	0	0	0	11,745	11,745	9
Total	37,930	99,674	137,604	100	(2,539)	0	0	135,064	135,064	100

- (1) Includes €325.54 million that corresponds to the hedging of swaps cancellable at the initiative of the counterparties. If the swap is cancelled by the counterparty, the hedged position reverts to a variable rate. Based on market rates at 31 December 2014, the swap cancellation options held by counterparties were significantly out of the money, making the likelihood of a reversion to a variable rate virtually nil.

Note 7: Other liabilities

At (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY WAY OF INITIAL MARGINS	2,905.05	116.82	1,966.46
- Deposits	2,905.05	116.79	1,966.44
- Accrued interest	0.00	0.03	0.02
OTHER CREDITORS IN RESPECT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS	1.57	1.76	1.18
OTHER CREDITORS IN RESPECT OF OPERATING CHARGES	118.78	110.89	106.23
Payments to the State	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tax	0.02	0.02	0.02
Social security	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade creditors	0.05	0.03	0.01
Sundry creditors – ACOSS	118.71	110.84	106.20
Other sundry creditors	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	3,025.40	229.47	2,073.87

Other liabilities correspond to:

- Deposits received by way of initial margins in respect of contracts on forward markets and repurchase agreements put in place to hedge counterparty risk, amounting to €2,905.05 million at 31 December 2014
- Commission payable on commercial paper amounting to €1.57 million;
- Tax payable amounting to €0.02 million;
- Credit balance with ACOSS amounting to €118.71 million, consisting of taxpayer credit notes received from ACOSS.

Note 8: Accruals and deferred income

At (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
ACCRUALS	43.82	85.77	219.84
Accruals on forward interest rate instruments	5.62	31.76	166.20
Accruals on forward currency instruments	31.05	45.09	43.20
Fees payable in respect of market transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00
Accruals in respect of operating charges	0.18	0.46	0.39
Accruals in respect of CRDS and CSG collection costs	6.29	7.66	7.93
Accruals in respect of revenue from social levies on income from property and investments	0.47	0.71	2.05
Other accruals	0.21	0.09	0.07
CONTINGENT GAINS AND GAINS TO BE SPREAD ON FORWARD FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	33.99	36.13	47.38
UNEARNED INCOME	729.04	789.24	618.26
Issuance premiums on bonds	728.93	788.53	618.24
On government securities	0.11	0.71	0.02
On foreign currency transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other unearned income	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHER	499.57	1,332.00	4.60
Currency adjustment accounts	499.57	1,332.00	4.56
Sundry	0.00	0.00	0.04
Total	1,306.42	2,243.14	890.08

Accruals and deferred income consist of transactions affecting the profit and loss account independently of the date on which the corresponding income is paid or collected.

They include notably:

- Accrued expenses in respect of interest rate swaps amounting to €5.62 million, forward currency transactions for €31.05 million, CRDS and CSG for €6.29 million and social levies on income from property and investment for €0.47 million;
- Balancing cash payments on currency swaps amounting to €33.99 million that are to be spread;
- Unearned income, corresponding to premiums on bond issues (€728.93 million) and to government securities (€0.11 million);
- Currency adjustment accounts amounting to €499.57 million, being technical accounts used to recognise to profit and loss adjustments arising on the measurement of off-balance sheet commitments.

Note 8a: Provision accounts

Provisions for liabilities and charges include provisions for:

- redundancy indemnities,
- remuneration of days saved by CADES employees,
- the consequences of the European Court of Justice's Judgment of 26 February 2015 concerning the reimbursement by CADES of CRDS, CSG and social levy overpayments (see Note 14).

At (€ millions)	31 December 2013	Set aside	Reversed	31 December 2014
Provisions	0.24	42.82	0.01	43.05
Provision for redundancy indemnities	0.24	0.02	0.01	0.25
Provision for time savings account	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Provision for liabilities	0.00	42.80	0.00	42.80
Total	0.24	42.82	0.01	43.05

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

In arriving at the profit for the period, net banking income is reported separately from other operating income and charges.

(€ millions)	
Net banking income	(3,251.05)
Exceptional income items	0.80
Other operating income and charges	<u>15,967.06</u>
Gross operating profit and net profit for the period	12,716.81

A specific mission has been entrusted to CADES, which is to extinguish a debt over its scheduled term. The profit for the year measures its capacity to reduce its own debt.

Net banking income

Net banking income consists of the cost of debt, the income generated from cash positions and the net profit or loss on financial transactions.

Note 9: Banking income

Period ended (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	13.69	30.90	107.17
Interest receivable – Demand loans and advances and open repurchase agreements	0.32	1.03	40.37
Interest from ordinary accounts in debit	0.13	0.98	40.37
Interest from loans	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest from securities delivered under open repurchase agreements	0.19	0.05	0.00
Interest receivable – Term loans, advances and repurchase agreements	2.60	1.32	1.37
Interest from loans denominated in euro	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest from loans denominated in foreign currencies	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest from securities delivered under repurchase agreements	2.60	1.32	1.37
Other interest receivable	10.77	28.55	65.43
INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME FROM BONDS AND OTHER FIXED INCOME SECURITIES	3.52	0.96	1.04
Interest from fixed income securities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest from government securities	3.52	0.96	1.04
OTHER INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME	629.91	566.96	492.53
Amortisation of premiums on issue	121.49	114.56	108.72
Net profit on hedging transactions	508.42	452.40	383.81
Profit on repurchase of own securities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	647.12	598.82	600.74

Banking income, which amounted to €647.12 million, consists of:

- Net profit on hedging transactions amounting to €508.42 million;
- Interest receivable and similar income from transactions with credit institutions amounting to €13.69 million, of which €0.32 million of interest on bank deposits;
- The amortisation of bond premiums on issue amounting to €121.49 million; and
- Interest from government securities amounting to €352 million.

Note 10: Cost of debt

Period ended (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES ON TRANSACTIONS WITH CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	42.03	40.99	57.56
Interest payable - Demand loans and open repurchase agreements	0.03	0.08	0.11
Interest on ordinary accounts in credit	0.02	0.08	0.11
Interest on overnight loans	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest on securities delivered under open repurchase agreements	0.01	0.00	0.00
Interest payable – Term loans and repurchase agreements	41.41	40.55	40.65
Interest on CDC loan (transfer of debt)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest on multi-currency credit	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest on securities delivered under repurchase agreements	0.86	0.00	0.09
Interest on private placements	40.55	40.55	40.56
Other interest payable and similar charges	0.59	0.36	16.80
INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES ON BONDS AND OTHER FIXED INCOME SECURITIES	3,828.54	3,930.52	4,560.21
Interest on debts evidenced by certificates	3,828.54	3,930.52	4,560.21
Interest on negotiable debt instruments denominated in euros	10.12	15.64	108.52
Interest on negotiable debt instruments denominated in other currencies	18.10	37.09	172.93
Interest on bonds and equivalent securities denominated in euros	2,965.12	3,044.67	3,186.95
Interest on bonds and equivalent securities denominated in other currencies	717.11	686.89	808.81
Other charges on debt evidenced by securities	118.09	146.23	283.00
Other interest payable and similar charges	0.00	0.00	0.00
FEES PAYABLE	27.47	24.16	55.02
Fees on term loans with credit institutions	0.29	0.00	4.65
Fees on negotiable debt instruments issued	2.00	3.53	7.44
Fees on bonds	24.87	20.39	41.55
Other fees on securities transactions	0.31	0.24	1.38
Other fees	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	3,898.04	3,995.67	4,672.79

Interest payable and similar charges on CADES' debt, which amounted to €3,898.04 million, decreased by 2.44% from 31 December 2013 and consists of:

- Charges amounting to €3,828.54 million in respect of debts;
- Interest amounting to €42.03 million on transactions with credit institutions, consisting of interest on private placements, securities delivered under repurchase agreements and margin calls; and
- Fees amounting to €27.47 million.

The decrease in interest and similar charges payable compared with 31 December 2013 was related to the decrease in financing costs and in debt outstandings.

Note 11: Gains and losses on trading securities

Period ended (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
NET GAIN (LOSS) ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	(0.12)	(0.02)	(0.37)
Other foreign exchange transactions	(0.12)	(0.02)	(0.37)
Total	(0.12)	(0.02)	(0.37)

In accordance with the requirements of Regulation 2000-03 on the presentation of financial statements issued by the French Accounting Standards Committee, gains and losses on instruments used to hedge interest rate and currency risks are reported under interest receivable and similar income or interest payable and similar charges (see Note 9). The net profit on foreign exchange transactions comprises solely gains and losses determined on the periodic measurement of foreign currency accounts that have not been hedged.

Note 11a: Gains and losses on investment securities

Period ended (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Gains (losses) on investment securities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net gain (loss) on investment securities	0.00	0.00	0.00

Other operating income and charges

Other operating income and charges consist mainly of specific income and charges dealt with by Order No. 96-50 of 24 January 1996 (CRDS contributions, CSG, social levies on income from property and investments, payments from the Retirement Reserve Fund, property asset sales and payments to the State and social security funding organisations), general operating charges and depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges on non-current assets.

Note 12: CRDS revenues

The table below details revenue allocated to CADES under Article 6 of Order No. 96-50 of 24 January 1996 after deducting assessment and collection costs and losses on outstanding CRDS contributions (write-offs, waivers, cancellations and debt forgiveness).

Period ended (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
NET CRDS REVENUES (Article 6)	6,632.61	6,512.20	6,566.50
CRDS contributions levied on wages and salaries	5,924.12	5,781.92	5,720.53
CRDS contributions levied on property assets	260.07	275.62	264.02
CRDS contributions levied on investment income	306.29	311.49	438.36
CRDS contributions levied on sales of precious metals and gems	3.75	4.80	6.09
CRDS contributions on gaming proceeds	138.38	138.37	137.47
CRDS exemption offsets (travel vouchers and voluntary community services)	0.00	0.00	0.03

CRDS revenues, net of collection costs, amounted to €6,632.61 million.

CRDS levied on wages and salaries (which is mainly collected by ACOSS) represents 89.32% of the total. The remaining CRDS proceeds (which are collected by the offices of the Public Finances Directorate) are levied mainly on capital (property and investment income, 8.54%) and on gaming and precious metals (2.14%).

Repayments relating to amounts written off prior to 31 December 1999 (pursuant to EC regulations and bilateral social security agreements) received from foreign countries have been paid over by CNAMTS to CADES since 31 December 1997 to the extent this does not create a new deficit or increase an existing deficit in the books of CNAMTS. Given that CNAMTS was in deficit from 1998 to 2012, the €216.77 million recovered during this period was not paid over to CADES.

Since Act No. 2004-810 of 13 August 2004, no surplus has been generated by the health insurance branch of the French social security system.

Note 12a

The table below provides a breakdown of income and charges relating to the CRDS.

CRDS REVENUES (€ millions)	(I)	CRDS COSTS	(II)	Net revenues (I-II)
CRDS levied on wages and salaries	5,984.42	Write-offs, waivers, cancellation and debt forgiveness	30.53	5,924.12
CRDS levied on property assets	271.19	Assessment and collection costs	29.77	260.07
CRDS levied on investment income	308.05	Assessment and collection costs	11.12	306.29
CRDS levied on sales of gems and precious metals	3.77	Assessment and collection costs	1.76	3.75
CRDS levied on gaming proceeds	139.08	Assessment and collection costs	0.02	138.38
CRDS exemption offsets (travel vouchers and voluntary community services)	0.00	Assessment and collection costs	0.70	0.00
Reversal of provisions on outstanding CRDS to be collected	0.21	Provisions on outstanding CRDS to be collected	0.00	(4.82)
Total	6,706.72	Total	78.93	6,627.79

Note 12.1: CSG revenues

Supplementary social security contributions (*Contribution Sociale Généralisée* – CSG) are a resource allocated to CADES at the rate of 0.48% for CSG on income from employment, unemployment and other similar benefits and on taxable income from property and investments, and at 0.28% for CSG on profits from gaming since 1 January 2011.

The tax base is the same as for the CRDS, with the exception that no contributions are levied on the sale of precious metals and gems.

Period ended (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
NET CSG REVENUES (Article 6)	5,845.77	5,833.91	5,770.15
CSG contributions levied on wages and salaries	5,289.94	5,258.85	5,154.88
CSG contributions levied on property assets	249.17	263.00	251.61
CSG contributions levied on investment income	298.71	304.38	354.75
CSG contributions on gaming proceeds	7.95	7.68	8.88
CSG exemption offsets	0.00	0.00	0.03

CSG revenues, net of collection costs, amounted to €5,845.77 million.

CSG levied on wages and salaries (which is collected mainly by ACOSS) represents 90.49% of the total. The remaining CSG is levied mainly on income from investments (5.11%).

Note 12.1a

The table below provides a breakdown of income and charges relating to the CSG.

CSG REVENUES (€ millions)	(I)	CSG COSTS	(II)	Net revenues (I-II)
CSG levied on wages and salaries	5,334.81	Write-offs, waivers, cancellation and debt forgiveness	18.39	5,289.94
CSG levied on property assets	259.82	Assessment and collection costs	26.48	249.17
CSG levied on investment income	300.42	Assessment and collection costs	10.65	298.71
CSG levied on gaming proceeds	7.99	Assessment and collection costs	1.71	7.95
CSG exemption offsets	0.00		0.04	0.00
Reversal of provisions on outstanding CSG to be collected	0.20	Provisions on outstanding CSG to be collected	0.00	(14.74)
Total	5,903.24	Total	72.21	5,831.03

Note 12.2: Social levies on income from property and investment

Social levies on income from property and investment are a source of revenue allocated to CADES since 1 January 2011 under Act No. 2010-1594 of 20 December 2010 (Articles 245-14 and 245-15 of the Social Security Code). CADES receives a 1.3% portion of these levies, the rate of which is set at 5.4% as from 1 January 2012.

Period ended (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
NET REVENUE FROM SOCIAL LEVIES	1,453.93	1,412.31	1,653.11
On income from property	644.18	677.17	681.44
On income from investment	809.75	735.14	971.67

Note 12.2a

The following table shows the breakdown of revenue and costs associated with social levies on income from property and investment.

REVENUES FROM SOCIAL LEVIES (€ millions)	(I)	COSTS RELATING TO SOCIAL LEVIES	(II)	Net revenues (I-II)
Social levies on income from property	671.72	Assessment and collection costs	3.36	644.18
		Write-offs, waivers, cancellation and debt forgiveness	24.18	
Social levies on income from investment	814.39	Assessment and collection costs	4.64	809.75
Reversal of provisions on outstanding amounts to be collected		Provisions on outstanding amounts to be collected	0.00	0.00
Total	1,486.11	Total	32.18	1,453.93

Note 12.3: Payments by the Retirement Reserve Fund (FRR)

The Retirement Reserve Fund paid €2.10 billion on 25 April 2014 in respect of 2014.

Period ended (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
REVENUE FROM THE RETIREMENT RESERVE FUND	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00
Revenue for the year	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00

Note 13: General operating charges

Period ended (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
STAFF COSTS	1.04	1.03	1.03
Wages and salaries	0.75	0.75	0.74
Social security charges	0.29	0.28	0.29
Time savings account	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	1.85	1.80	1.98
Taxes and duties	0.09	0.09	0.09
External services	1.76	1.71	1.89
Total	2.89	2.83	3.01

General operating charges correspond to expenditure falling within the scope of the administrative budget. They do not include the acquisition and the amortisation and depreciation of fixed assets (see Note 2). They increased by 2.12% compared with 31 December 2013.

List of staff positions at 31 December 2014

Non-civil servant employees:

- 1 senior front office manager (grade A)
- 1 assistant front office manager (grade A)
- 1 market operator (grade A)
- 1 asset and liabilities matching strategist (grade A)
- 1 senior back office manager (grade A)
- 1 assistant back office manager (grade A)
- 1 bilingual executive secretary (grade C)

Civil servants:

- 1 general office manager (grade A)
- 1 administrative manager (grade A)

Note 13a: Property assets and property management

Period ended (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
REVENUES FROM PROPERTY ASSETS	0.13	0.13	0.18
Exceptional income	-	-	-
Provisions reversed	0.13	0.13	0.18
CHARGES ON PROPERTY ASSETS	0.09	-	0.05
External services	-	-	-
Exceptional charges	0.09	-	0.05

All the properties transferred to CADES on 1 January 2000 were sold over the next three years. Since 2007, CADES has managed the run-off of the last properties and of disputes.

Note 14: Other non-banking operating charges

Period ended (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Payments to the State	-	-	-
Provision for sundry liabilities	42.80	-	-
Total	42.80	-	-

In the Judgment of 26 February 2015, the European Court of Justice confirmed the non-taxability of property income received in France by tax non-residents, and granted them entitlement to the full reimbursement of sums unduly deducted since 2012 in respect of CRDS, CSG and social levies.

The Social Security Department (DSS) assessed the reimbursement payable by CADES at €42.8 million.

Note 15: Exceptional income

Period ended (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Statutory limitation of debt – administrative budget	0.26	-	0.06
Statutory limitation of debt – financing budget	0.46	0.30	0.12
Other exceptional income	0.08	-	-
Total	0.80	0.30	0.18

The exceptional income corresponds mainly to the statutory limitation on charges payable on the administrative and financing budgets (essentially commissions on commercial paper).

OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

Off-balance sheet commitments, as reported, distinguish between commitments given and commitments received and are analysed between loan commitments, guarantee obligations and guarantees on securities. Certain commitments are not recorded on the face of the accounts, being commitments in respect of currency transactions and forward financial instruments. Information regarding these commitments is provided in Notes 16 and 17 below.

Note 16: Currency transactions

At (€ millions)	31 December 2014		31 December 2013		31 December 2012	
	Currencies to be received	Currencies to be delivered	Currencies to be received	Currencies to be delivered	Currencies to be received	Currencies to be delivered
FORWARD TRANSACTIONS						
Financing in foreign currency	37,930.23	-	41,584.03	-	40,098.22	-
Hedging transactions over the counter						
Forward exchange against euros	5,932.13	-	9,173.66	-	5,363.50	-
Up to 1 year	5,932.13	-	9,173.66	-	5,363.50	-
From 1 to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency swaps against euros	31,998.10	-	32,410.37	-	34,734.72	-
Up to 1 year	9,552.41	-	10,216.69	-	6,637.82	-
From 1 to 5 years	16,479.74	-	18,976.92	-	25,340.34	-
Over 5 years	5,965.95	-	3,216.76	-	2,756.56	-
FORWARD TRANSACTIONS						
Foreign currency financing commitments received	-	-	42.85	-	-	-
Hedging transactions over the counter						
Forward exchange against euros	-	-	42.85	-	-	-
Up to 1 year	-	-	42.85	-	-	-
From 1 to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency swaps against euros	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 1 to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-

Forward exchange contracts against euro correspond to forward purchases entered into for the purpose of hedging commercial paper denominated in foreign currencies. Outstandings decreased by 8.79% at 31 December 2014 compared with 31 December 2013.

The decrease in currency swaps against euro is attributable to the decrease in foreign currency bond issuance.

Note 17: Forward financial instruments

At (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
INTEREST RATE INSTRUMENTS			
Organised markets and equivalents	-	-	-
Firm transactions entered into for hedging purposes	-	-	-
Euro Bobl futures contracts (5 years)	-	-	-
Euro Bund futures contracts (10 years)	-	-	-
Other firm transactions	-	-	-
Options entered into for hedging purposes	-	-	-
Other options	-	-	-
Over the counter	2,396.54	4,199.89	9,730.19
Firm transactions entered into for hedging purposes			
Interest rate swaps in euro	2,396.54	4,199.89	9,730.19
Micro hedging	2,396.54	4,199.89	9,161.81
- Up to 1 year	50.00	2,803.35	3,501.24
- From 1 to 5 years	325.54	375.54	4,459.73
- Over 5 years	2,021.00	1,021.00	1,200.84
Macro hedging	-	-	568.38
- Up to 1 year	-	-	568.38
- From 1 to 5 years	-	-	-
- Over 5 years	-	-	-
Isolated positions	-	-	-
- Up to 1 year	-	-	-
- From 1 to 5 years	-	-	-
- Over 5 years	-	-	-
Currency swaps	-	-	-
Micro hedging	-	-	-
- Up to 1 year	-	-	-
- From 1 to 5 years	-	-	-
- Over 5 years	-	-	-

At 31 December 2014, interest rate instruments entered into by CADES comprise swaps amounting to €2,396.54 million entered into for micro hedging purposes, including swaps cancellable by counterparties of €325.54 million.

In 2007 and 2008, CADES entered into swaps under which it receives three-month Euribor less a haircut and pays a fixed rate. These swaps may be rescinded by the counterparties six months after inception and then every three months.

These cancellable swaps, which qualify as micro hedges, are used to transform CADES' adjustable rate structured transactions into fixed rate transactions for at least six months. Each swap is therefore systematically backed to a swap already held in portfolio by CADES. If the swaps are cancelled, CADES reverts to its initial refinancing level.

These swaps were authorised by the Board of Directors on 28 November 2007. They are designated as micro hedges (Category b of Regulations No. 90-15 and 88-02) pursuant to French banking regulations (*Réglementation Bancaire*).

Note 18: Other off-balance sheet commitments

At (€ millions)	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
FINANCING COMMITMENTS			
Commitments received			
<i>From credit institutions</i>			
- Back-up credit lines	700.00	700.00	700.00
- Multi-currency credit lines	-	-	-
- Credit lines in treasury bills	-	1,000.00	2,000.00
- Other credit lines	-	2,600.00	-
<i>Sundry</i>			
- Retirement Reserve Fund (<i>Fonds de Réserve pour les Retraites</i>)			
- Borrowings	21,000.00	23,100.00	25,200.00
- Commercial paper and securities lent under repurchase agreements	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Commitments given			
Payments to the State	-	-	-
Payments to social security agencies	-	-	-
- First assumption of debt provided for by 2011 Social Security Finance Act	-	-	5,780.55
- Second assumption of debt provided for by 2011 Social Security Finance Act	33,609.04	43,609.04	52,271.40
Financing commitments given under repurchase agreements, currency purchases and treasury bills	-	-	584.76

Commitments received consist of:

- four back-up credit lines totalling €700 million which are cancellable by the counterparty at 30 days' notice;
- a total of €21 billion in payments from the Retirement Reserve Fund, corresponding to the annual payments of €2.1 billion for the period from 2015 to 2024, pursuant to the 2011 Social Security Funding Act No. 2010-1594 of 20 December 2010.

Commitments given consist of:

The debts assumed pursuant to the 2011 Social Security Funding Act No. 2010-1594 of 20 December 2010, namely:

the €33.61 billion balance earmarked for the deficits of 2011 to 2017 relating to the second assumption of debts (see Highlights of the first six months of 2014);

Decree No. 2015-170 of 13 February 2015 set the following schedule for assuming the social debt for 2015:

Payments by CADES to ACOSS		Allocation by ACOSS of the amounts paid by CADES to the branches and funds concerned			
Date	Total	GENERAL SYSTEM			Senior Citizens' Fund
		Health, Maternity, Incapacity and Death	Senior Citizens, Widows and Widowers	Family	
19 February 2015	2,000,000,000.00	440,000,000.00	300,000,000.00	500,000,000.00	760,000,000.00
27 February 2015	1,000,000,000.00	210,000,000.00	160,000,000.00	250,000,000.00	380,000,000.00
9 March 2015	2,000,000,000.00	440,000,000.00	300,000,000.00	500,000,000.00	760,000,000.00
9 April 2015	2,000,000,000.00	440,000,000.00	300,000,000.00	500,000,000.00	760,000,000.00
7 May 2015	1,000,000,000.00	210,000,000.00	160,000,000.00	250,000,000.00	380,000,000.00
9 June 2015	2,000,000,000.00	432,163,011.89	259,251,652.49	503,167,395.38	805,417,940.24
Total	10,000,000,000.00	2,172,163,011.89	1,479,251,652.49	2,503,167,395.38	3,845,417,940.24

Note 19: Abridged statements

BALANCE SHEET

At	31 December 2014
(€ millions)	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT BROUGHT FORWARD FROM 1 JANUARY 2014	(143,061.78)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014	12,716.81
PROPERTY ENDOWMENT	181.22
DEBT REMAINING TO BE REPAYED AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	(130,163.75)
Represented by:	
Liabilities towards third parties	
- Borrowings falling due within 1 year	27,470.85
- Borrowings falling due after 1 year	111,775.73
- Other creditors, accruals and unearned income	4,331.82
Less assets held by CADES	
- Financial investments	8,690.39
- Other debtors, prepayments and accrued income	4,724.26

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Period ended	31 December 2014
(€ millions)	
NET REVENUE FROM CRDS, CSG AND SOCIAL LEVIES	13,912.75
NET REVENUE FROM RETIREMENT RESERVE FUND (FRR)	2,100.00
NET REVENUE FROM PROPERTY	0.04
Interest payable and similar charges	(3,870.57)
Fees	(27.49)
Interest receivable and similar income	647.00
NET FINANCIAL CHARGES	(3,251.06)
Operating charges	(2.93)
OPERATING PROFIT	12,758.81
Provision for sundry liabilities	(42.80)
Exceptional income	0.80
NET PROFIT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2014	12,716.81

OTHER INFORMATION

The table below provides information on market value, comparing the debt at repayment value as at 31 December 2014 with the debt at market value.

Debt at repayment value as at closing date comprises the following elements:

- (a) The nominal value of fixed rate, variable rate and adjustable rate borrowings in euros.
- (b) The nominal value of the fixed rate, variable rate and adjustable rate euro legs of basis swaps representing perfect transformation of foreign currency-denominated borrowings into euro-denominated borrowings.
- (c) The accrued nominal value of inflation indexed bonds as at 31 December 2014.
- (d) Interest accrued but not yet due is excluded from debt at repayment value.

Debt at repayment value at maturity comprises the following elements:

- (a) The nominal value of fixed rate, variable rate and adjustable rate borrowings in euro.
- (b) The nominal value of the fixed rate, variable rate and adjustable rate euro legs of swaps representing perfect transformation of foreign currency-denominated borrowings into euro-denominated borrowings.
- (c) The projected nominal value at maturity of inflation indexed bonds.
- (d) The market value of swaps used for macro hedging.

Debt at market value comprises the following elements:

- (a) The value of the fixed rate bonds and inflation indexed bonds based on the average market price on 31 December 2014.
- (b) The value of unlisted securities issued by CADES obtained using the CADES zero-coupon curve as at 31 December 2014. Options embedded in certain of these securities are valued using an internal model based on standard valuation software developed and marketed by an independent service provider.
- (c) The value of derivatives used to transform part of the debt through micro hedging. Options embedded in certain of these instruments are valued using the same internal model.
- (d) The value of derivatives used for macro hedging.
- (e) The present value at 31 December 2014 of collateral, repurchase agreements and bank balances.

(in millions of euros)	DEBT AT REPAYMENT VALUE		DEBT AT MARKET VALUE	MARKET VALUE OF HEDGING TRANSACTIONS
	AT MATURITY	AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	AT 31 DECEMBER 2014	AT 31 DECEMBER 2014
UP TO 1 YEAR	18,967.60	18,967.57	19,248.79	1,151.62
FROM 1 TO 5 YEARS	49,134.82	49,020.70	52,202.32	1,360.66
OVER 5 YEARS	61,961.75	61,290.93	73,198.10	772.81
SWAPS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	130,064.17	129,279.20	144,649.21	3,285.09
REVISABLE RATES	31,333.69	30,655.12	31,810.54	3,297.87
INDEXED RATES	12,529.46	11,744.53	13,077.25	0.00
FIXED RATES	86,201.01	86,879.56	99,761.41	(12.79)
SWAPS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	130,064.17	129,279.20	144,649.21	3,285.09

Compared with prior years, at 31 December 2014 there had been an increase in long-term debt, and a decrease in short and medium-term debt, as shown by the table below:

Debt	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Short-term (under 1 year)	14.67%	15.49%	17.54%
Medium-term	37.92%	38.42%	42.60%
Long-term (over 5 years)	47.41%	46.09%	39.86%

As regards the breakdown between issues denominated in euro and other currencies, euro-denominated debt increased in the year ended 31 December 2014, as shown by the table below:

Debt	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
In foreign currencies	26.20%	30.56%	33.09%
In euros	73.80%	69.44%	66.91%

Lastly, the post-hedging debt breakdown below shows the increase in fixed and indexed rate issues and the decrease in revisable rate issues relative to 2013:

Debt	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	31 December 2012
Revisable rate	23.71%	28.66%	24.18%
Indexed rate	9.09%	8.87%	10.94%
Fixed rate	67.20%	62.47%	64.88%

Explanation of variances between market value and repayment value of debt:

The difference between the market value of the debt and its repayment value is explained by the following factors:

- The market value of fixed rate loans increased because of the decline in interest rates;
- Market value factors in the present value of future coupons whereas the repayment value excludes coupons;
and
- Gains and losses on macro hedging and inflation swaps impact market value one way or the other.

The above information covers a significant part of CADES' main activity, which is to repay in the best possible conditions the debt it raises on the financial markets.