

Societe Generale

September 25, 2025

This report does not constitute a rating action.

Ratings Score Snapshot

SACP: bbb+

Support: +2

Additional factors: 0

Anchor	bbb+	
Business position	Adequate	0
Capital and earnings	Adequate	0
Risk position	Adequate	0
Funding	Adequate	0
Liquidity	Adequate	
CRA adjustment		0

ALAC support	2
GRE support	0
Group support	0
Sovereign support	0

Issuer credit rating
A/Stable/A-1
Resolution counterparty rating
A+/-/A-1

ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. CRA--Comparable ratings analysis. GRE--Government-related entity. ICR--Issuer credit rating. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile.

Credit Highlights

Overview

Key strengths

Globally systemic universal bank with well-diversified revenue by business lines and geographies.

Diversified funding profile with good access to wholesale debt markets.

Comfortable bail-inable debt cushion and a higher regulatory core capital ratio.

Key risks

Profitability and efficiencies at the low end of its peer set, led by structurally high-cost base in French retail.

Inherent complexity from some capital market activities.

Pockets of risk in the loan book, including French and eastern Europe small and midsize enterprises (SMEs).

SG's core capitalization has strengthened. The bank is on track to maintain higher core capitalization, and we forecast its risk-adjusted capital (RAC) ratio will remain sustainably above our 10% threshold at 10.7%-11.2% over the next two years; it was 11.0 % at year-end 2024. This is supported by SG's aim to maintain its common equity Tier 1 ratio above 13% after the regulatory impact of Basel IV. We assume that SG's risk-weighted assets (RWAs) will increase by only 1%-2% each year, given the modest balance sheet growth target in its 2026 strategic plan.

Primary Contact

Nicolas Malaterre
Paris
33-14-420-7324
nicolas.malaterre
@spglobal.com

Research Contributor

Ankit Jalan
CRISIL Global Analytical Center,
an S&P Global Ratings affiliate
Pune

Secondary Contact

Francois Moneger
Paris
33-14-420-6688
francois.moneger
@spglobal.com

Secondary Contact

Andrey Nikolaev, CFA
Paris
33-14-420-7329
andrey.nikolaev
@spglobal.com

SG's earnings and financial flexibility metrics do not currently support a stronger rating

outcome. If achieved, its efficiency and profitability targets would narrow the gap with peers but still put SG at a slight disadvantage to peers with 'a-' group stand-alone credit profiles (SACPs). Its earnings are more reliant on corporate and investment banking businesses than most large French banks. This raises the risk of more cyclical performance over time, although SG aims to improve its earnings stability through reduced risk appetite.

We think SG can maintain asset quality within management's cost of risk guidance of 25-30

basis points (bps). We expect the nonperforming loan (NPL) ratio will be about 2.5%-3.0% for the next two years. In June 2025, SG's NPL ratio was broadly flat at 2.8%. As of June 30, SG had a stock of provisions for performing loans of € 3 billion. This was slightly lower than 12 months earlier, due to asset disposals, mainly its Moroccan units and SGEF, and represented more than twice the bank's 2024 cost of risk.

SG benefits from its solid deposit franchises in France and the Czech Republic and is a well-

known issuer in the capital markets. Like its peers, SG relies on market access, especially for its capital market activities. SG has already completed more than 80% of its 2025 funding requirements and comfortably meets its MREL and TLAC requirements.

Outlook

The stable outlook on SG and its core subsidiaries indicates our expectation that the group will continue delivering on its strategic plan and making progress toward its 2026 financial targets. Over the next two years, we anticipate that both profitability and efficiency will improve, but that performance will not catch up with that of higher-rated peers. Our projections assume that the bank's asset quality will remain robust amid slow economic growth and geopolitical upheaval, with sound capital and liquidity ratios in line with management's guidance, and a buffer of bail-inable securities consistent with maintaining a two-notch ALAC uplift above the 'bbb+' group SACP

Downside scenario

We could lower the ratings if SG fails to deliver stronger and more consistent performance, which would make the bank vulnerable to an unexpected downturn. More adverse operating conditions, including in France, could also pressure the ratings if they significantly weaken the bank's prospective asset quality and earnings.

Although less likely, we could also lower the long-term rating if the bank cannot maintain a sufficient ALAC buffer.

Upside scenario

We could raise the ratings if we assess that SG's creditworthiness is closer to that of peers with 'a-' group SACPs. We would look for SG to close its efficiency and profitability gap with higher-rated peers while maintaining its stronger capitalization, as well as to demonstrate its ability to grow and compete in its key segments, with balanced divisional earnings contributions.

Key Metrics

Societe Generale Key Ratios And Forecasts

	--Fiscal year ended Dec. 31--				
(%)	2023a	2024a	2025f	2026f	2027f
Growth in operating revenue	-10.5	5.5	1.8-2.3	2.2-2.7	2.3-2.8
Growth in customer loans	-4.1	-7.1	0.4-0.5	1.3-1.6	1.3-1.6
Net interest income/average earning assets (NIM)	1.2	1.1	1.1-1.2	1.1-1.3	1.2-1.3
Cost to income ratio	70.7	67.3	64.3-67.6	62.8-66.0	61.2-64.4
Return on average common equity	3.1	6.0	7.0-7.8	7.5-8.3	8.0-8.8
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	0.2	0.3	0.3-0.4	0.4-0.4	0.3-0.4
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans	3.3	3.2	3.0-3.4	3.0-3.3	2.9-3.3
Risk-adjusted capital ratio	10.1	11.0	10.7-11.2	10.7-11.2	10.7-11.2

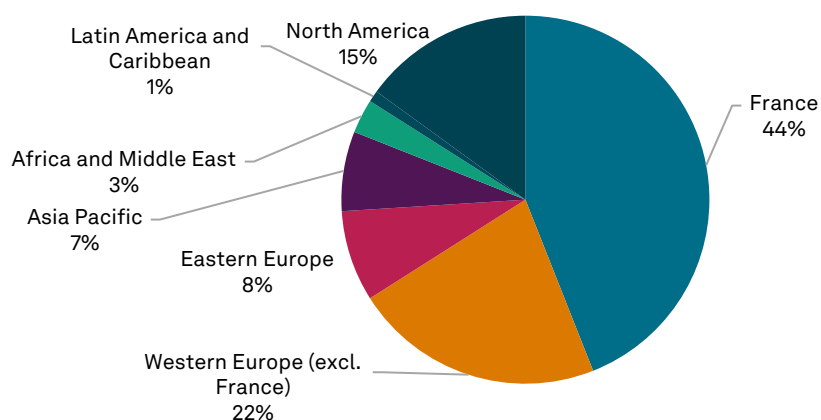
All figures are S&P Global Ratings-adjusted. a--Actual. e--Estimate. f--Forecast. NIM--Net interest margin.

Anchor: 'bbb+' Reflecting Geographically Diverse Assets And Industry Risk In France

We use our Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment methodology and our economic and industry risk scores to determine a bank's anchor, the starting point in assigning an issuer credit rating. We assess economic risk for SG based on our calculation of the bank's weighted-average credit exposures in the countries and regions in which it operates. We weigh each jurisdiction according to the geographic distribution of its credit exposures (see chart). The weighted-average economic risk score for these territories is just below '3.3' on a scale of '1' to '10' ('1' representing the lowest risk and '10' the highest). We assess economic risk and industry risk for France has having stable trends.

SG's geographical breakdown of credit exposures

On and off balance sheet



Data as of end-June 2025. Source: Company accounts.

Copyright © 2025 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

Banks in France benefit from the country's open and diversified economy. We expect GDP growth of 0.7% in 2025 and 1.0% in 2026 in France, and unemployment to increase moderately to 7.7% by 2026. We project that inflation will decline to 1.1% in 2025, before trending toward 2.0% in the following years. French banks' loan growth will rebound at about 2% annually from 2025, while the housing market stabilizes. While some problem loans could emerge by 2026, asset quality deterioration will likely stay contained, supported by low-risk fixed-rate mortgage loans. We project an increase in domestic nonperforming assets to 2.8% of domestic loans by year-end 2025, with cost of risk at nearly 30 bps. Political challenges and geopolitical risks could create headwinds for the French banking sector if these cause risks to economic outlook growth and uncertainty in addressing budgetary imbalances.

Regarding industry risk, the increase in interest rates in 2022-2023 helped French banks' net interest income, but more gradually than in some other European banking markets due to the pace of repricing in fixed-rate mortgage loans portfolios. Cost efficiency is a weakness for French banks compared with their European peers because of still-dense branch networks. The somewhat inflationary environment will not help management teams contain operational expenses, while banks face the challenge of streamlining their operations via digitization efforts. Finally, the banking models of most French banks imply some reliance on wholesale resources, exposing the sector to market shocks.

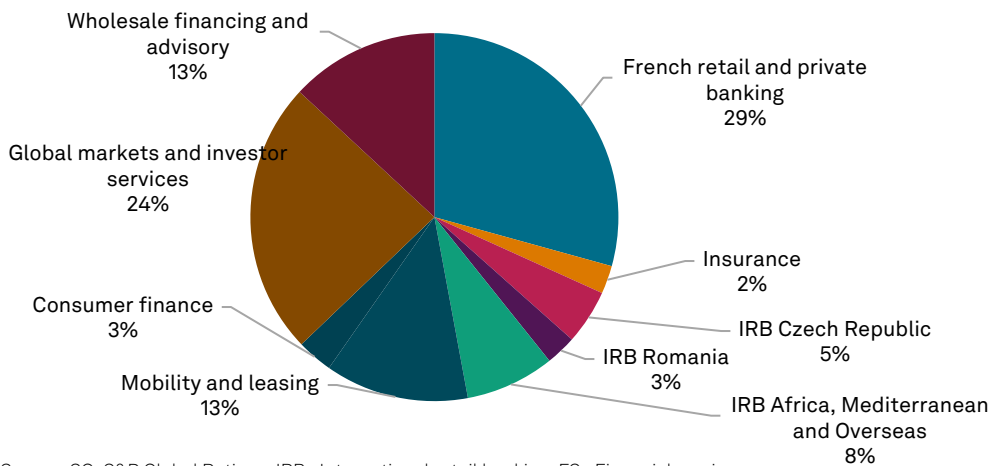
Business Position: Diversified Model But Still Incurring Volatility

Our business position assessment balances SG's strong customer franchises and geographic diversification with its lower efficiency and profitability versus domestic and international peers.

SG is a global, systemically important bank with a large asset base of €1,551 billion at end-June 2025 and ranks among the 10-largest European banks. The group follows a universal banking strategy. It is a leading commercial bank in France and is active in corporate and investment banking internationally. SG has leading positions in providing financial services to corporations, namely mobility solutions (vehicle leasing and fleet management), where it is a leading player with Ayvens. The group's international retail banking operation is geographically diverse, with a sizable presence in the Czech Republic, Romania, and several countries in Africa despite exiting some markets. However, these strengths have not yet fully translated into resilient earnings, unlike what we typically see for higher rated peers. Insurance makes a more limited contribution to the group's franchise, which is a weakness in the French retail market where cross-selling is essential. That said, with two-thirds of its credit exposures in France or Western Europe, the group is predominantly exposed to low-risk economies. We estimate the share of riskier, but higher, growth in emerging economies to be about 5% of its credit exposures.

SG's net banking income distribution by division in 2024

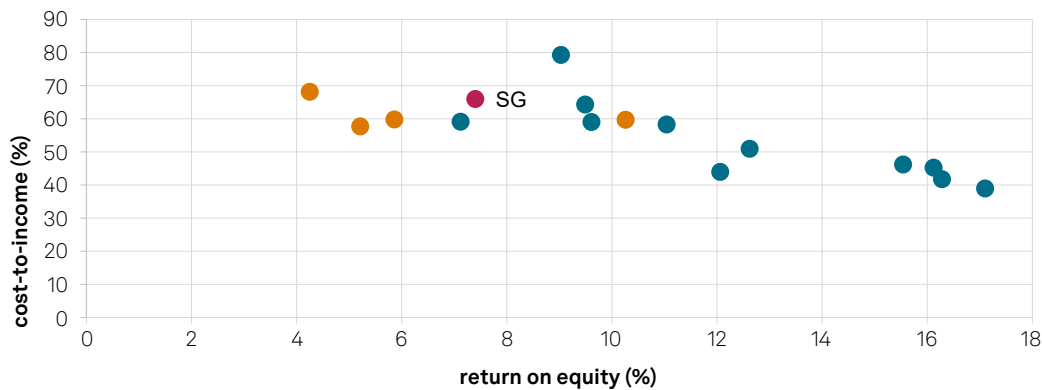
Excluding the corporate center



Source: SG, S&P Global Ratings. IRB--International retail banking. FS--Financial services.
Copyright © 2025 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

Despite the gradual improvement in SG's efficiency and financial flexibility, we forecast these will remain in the bottom quartile of SG's peers. Both revenue and costs are undergoing a transition phase at SG, and despite a recent improvement its efficiency ratio has remained under pressure at over 65% for the past 12 months, despite lower transformation costs. This still compares unfavorably with most of the bank's European peers, which took advantage of higher interest rates to improve their cost-to-income ratios to 55%-60% in 2024, on average. We note that SG's strategic plan includes a target to reduce cost-to-income to 60% by end-2026.

SG's efficiency and profitability will likely remain weaker than peers



Yellow dots represent French peers, blue dots are international peers. Data is forecast for 2025. Source: S&P Global Ratings.
Copyright © 2025 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

SG has a strong French retail and commercial banking franchise with domestic market shares of about 7%-10% in loans and deposits. This segment saw some initial margin improvements from the normalization of deposit migration and the decrease in regulated savings rates in February and July 2025. However, fierce competition from dominant mutualists, and the costly ongoing transformation of its business model and branch network continues to put pressure on

profitability. SG's online and digital offering helps the group deal with changing technologies and customer behaviors, in particular with its own fully digital subsidiary BoursoBank.

SG has now merged its two physical retail networks, Crédit du Nord and Societe Generale. It has already rebranded all branches to SG, migrated all Crédit du Nord's branches to SG's IT systems, and is progressing on branch mergers and back-office adaptations, which it expects will go on until 2025. Any net benefits from this merger will likely be seen only from this year onward given previous restructuring costs. In addition, a strategic challenge for the bank's efficiency improvement in retail banking is to derive more synergies with its insurance, asset management, and private banking businesses. These are smaller than those of French peers but are essential for cross-selling.

Retail and commercial operations overseas present typically higher growth potential than French activities but are higher risk. SG holds a dominant position in the Czech Republic via Komerční Banka, one of the group's most profitable assets. SG also holds a top-tier position in Romania. Still, this setup has not yet provided the same strength as operating in multiple strong home markets, like European competitors such as BNP Paribas in Belgium/Italy, UniCredit in Austria/Germany, or ING in Belgium/Germany. SG has a presence in many countries outside Europe but is increasingly looking to exit non-viable markets in line with its strategy to streamline this segment. SG has exited some markets in Africa over the last two years and is looking to leave a few more in the near term (Cameroun sale is the latest announced in July 2025). In addition, SG has sold parts of its private banking activities, Societe Generale Private Banking (Suisse) SA and SG Kleinwort Hambros Limited to Union Bancaire Privée, UBP SA; and its equipment finance business (Societe Generale Equipment Finance entities), except for activities in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, to Groupe BPCE.

Mobility is another strategic pillar the group has been steady progressing. Ayvens was created in May 2023 from the merger of ALD and LeasePlan and is a world leader in multi-brand and multi-channel vehicle leasing (excluding captive and finance leasing companies). The LeasePlan integration is progressing and the group is expected to generate synergies of €440 million by 2026, making this segment a strong contributor to profitability. SG holds a majority 52.6% stake in Ayvens as of end-2024 and we factor into our ratings that it intends to keep at least 51% in the long term.

Capital And Earnings: Capital Build-Up Is Improving, But Earnings Remain Subdued

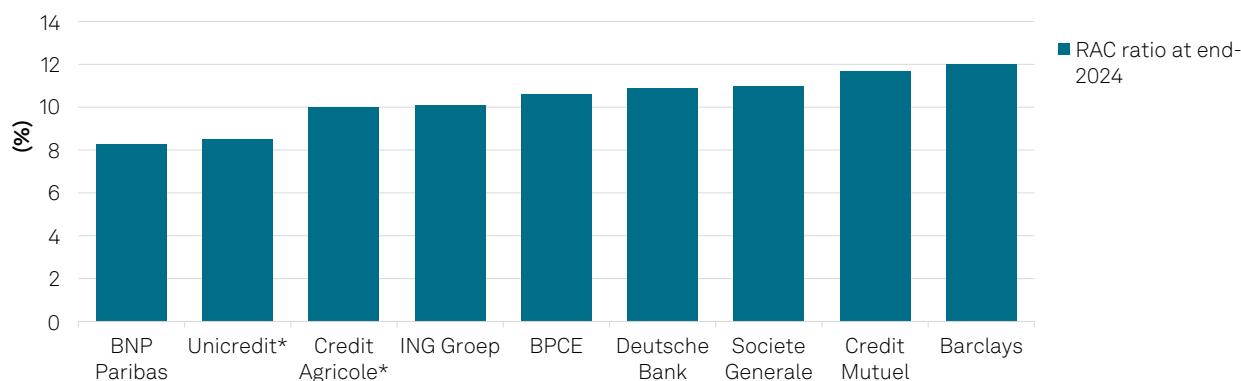
SG's RAC ratio was 11.0% at year-end 2024, increasing strongly from 10.1% at end-2023 and 9.8% at end-2022. We attribute the improvement to more active balance-sheet management, through disinvestments; risk transfers; higher issuances of additional tier 1 notes; and regulatory effects that have naturally led to a capital build-up. We expect the RAC ratio to remain stable at 10.7%-11.2% over the next two years. We still assess capital and earnings as ratings neutral although the projected RAC ratio exceeds our 10% threshold since, in our view, SG's earnings and financial flexibility metrics do not currently support a stronger outcome.

In our projections, we assume:

- Growing loan books in all geographies albeit at a modest pace of 1%-2%, broadly in line with SG's growth targets;

- Net interest margins to increase slightly, following the gradual repricing of French retail and the end of the shift of sight deposits to term deposits and some relief from the decrease in regulated savings rates;
- Prudent revenues for market activities despite a good start in 2025, considering historic volatility in revenues from this segment;
- Lower transformation costs (transformation costs were €0.6 billion in 2024 and we expect them to be €0.3 billion in 2025, then disappear in 2026 and 2027,
- A positive P&L contribution from Boursobank from 2026;
- A 50% distribution policy on underlying net income; and additional buy back of € 1 bn
- RWAs to increase modestly by around 1%-2% given the disposals it has announced and the modest balance-sheet growth target in its 2026 strategic plan.

SG's key capital ratios versus selected European peers'



*RAC estimate as of end-2024. RAC--Risk-adjusted capital. Source: Banks, S&P Global Ratings.

Copyright © 2025 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

The bank targets a common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio in excess of 13% by 2026 under the revised Basel framework and reported a 13.5% phased-in ratio as of end-June 2025. We expect SG's capital management will therefore continue its prudent approach to cope with higher regulatory risk-weighted assets. Moreover, we view SG's regulatory capital ratios as average compared with those of the largest European banks; the CET1 ratio was about 330 bps above the maximum distributable amount on the same date, which is similar to peers. We consider the quality of the group's capital satisfactory; additional tier 1 (AT1) instruments represent about 14% of total adjusted capital (TAC).

We expect SG's revenues will trend upward in 2025 and 2026, mainly supported by an improvement in net interest income. This had suffered under SG's previous interest rate hedging framework. Our forecast incorporates flattish noninterest income growth, even though SG's global banking and investor solution (GBIS) segment had a good start to 2025. We take a prudent approach to future CIB revenues in our forecasts because we see it as more volatile. In addition, we anticipate that the secondhand car market will normalize further in the next 24 months, which will affect Ayvens. However, as synergies from transformation and integration of LeasePlan kick-in we forecast cost-to-income will be 62%-67%.

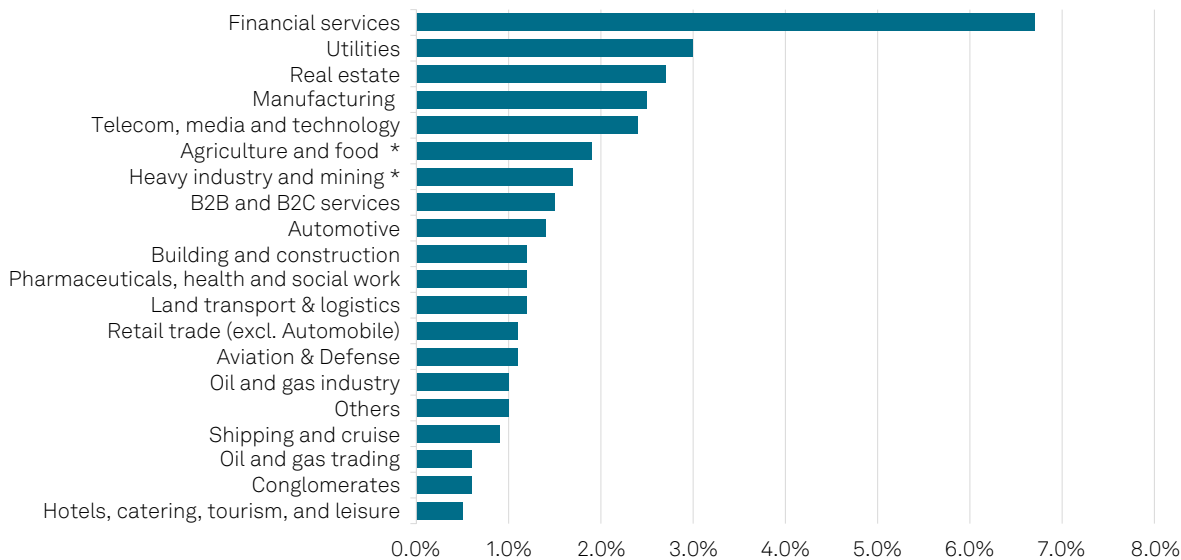
Risk Position: Well-Managed Portfolios With Some Pockets Of Risk

Our analysis reflects the relatively high weighting of capital market activities in SG's business model, the inherent complexity of some of its activities, and some exposure to cyclical sectors in its corporate portfolio. However, we believe that SG's risk management capabilities are sound.

Credit risk mainly stems from exposures to large corporates and to SMEs in France and emerging markets. The leveraged buyout portfolio is relatively small overall, at about €5 billion, and is closely monitored. The quality of French residential real estate loans is strong. As for the industry, we assume French banks have now overcome the headwinds--deposit pass-through rates and higher rates for regulated savings, and the migration from current accounts to savings and other deposit products--that previously dented domestic banking revenues. At the same time, we think political uncertainty in France, alongside geopolitical tensions, may weigh on the business climate and lending volumes (see [“French Banking Outlook 2025: Political Uncertainty Clouds The Business Climate,”](#) published Jan. 21, 2025, on RatingsDirect). Nevertheless, we consider SG's underwriting practices to be sound, with its strict control of debt-to-income and debt-service ratios. More than 80% of these loans benefit from a guarantee from Credit Logement. We expect that arrears in French retail will remain very low. The consumer finance book is of modest size compared with that of French and some international peers. Exposures to Czech Republic, Romania, and Africa present pockets of risk, although they are collectively small in a group context.

SG's share of selected corporate sectors

As a percentage of the total portfolio as of June 30, 2025



Source: SG, S&P Global Ratings. *Including trading activities. The percentages represent corporate exposure at default (EAD) as % of the group's total EAD.

Copyright © 2025 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

SG has commercial real estate (CRE) exposures of €29 billion, which is around 2.7% of the group's EAD as of June 30, 2025. Around 85% of this exposure is in Europe and is well managed with an average LTV of 52% and a low stage 3 ratio of 2% at the same date. There is around €2.5 billion exposure to U.S. CRE, which has some exposure to U.S. office space, but we see limited

downside risk from this given its modest size in the context of the group's TAC and gradually recovering market conditions.

SG's NPL ratio has decreased to 2.8% as of June 30, 2025 from 3% end of 2024, and we expect this to be 2.9%-3.3% for the next two years. Cost of risk was at 24 bps in the first half of 2025, mainly led by stage 3 loans, and SG targets to maintain this at 25-30 bps over 2025-2026. We project cost of risk, based on our measure of new loan loss provisions over average customer loans, will remain at 35 bps-40 bps over the next two years considering the uncertain economic outlook.

We estimate that SG's level III assets at around 40% of TAC, which demonstrates its exposure to higher market illiquidity. This is high in a global context. Even though SG has made efforts to manage market risks in recent years, it remains a complex group that engages in derivatives and other traded products, which carry substantial market and counterparty risks. Reported average trading value-at-risk was marginally lower at €17 million as of the end of the first half of 2025, versus €19 million in the fourth quarter of 2024. Risk controls and appetite have improved because the group has learned from past crises and litigations but the size of its capital market activities creates inherent volatility and, like other banks, leads to audits of its securities lending/borrowing activities by the tax authorities, in our view.

We think that the group's diversified and international business profile exposes it to a wide range of nonfinancial risk, notably reputational, compliance (including know-your-customer procedures), and operational. We have not observed any material conduct or misselling cases among retail clientele in France, a country with consumer-friendly legislation, especially regarding consumer loans, nor have we seen this in the Czech Republic.

Funding And Liquidity: Sound, But Structural Wholesale Funding Needs Remain

We regard SG's funding as average and its liquidity as adequate. The group relies on wholesale funding markets and is an active borrower in the confidence-sensitive wholesale markets.

In our view, SG's funding structure has several strengths, notably stemming from its loyal and granular retail deposit base in France and the Czech Republic. Our measure of the group's net-customer-loans-to-deposits ratio has been improving steadily and stood at 90% as of end-2024 (94% in 2023), as a large part of deposits outflows--on the back of disposals--was offset by a steady inflow from core business, while the loan book continued to decline due to disposals and subdued production. Funding diversity has been regularly enhanced and is complemented by the issuance of secured bonds and securitization deals. The sale of structured products and private placements also represents a major competitive advantage.

As is typical for a universal bank engaging in capital markets activities, SG is a large user of wholesale funding. Short-term wholesale funding typically represents 30%-35% of total funding, which might appear high, but is essentially used to fund short-term assets, in particular non-loan assets (for example securities and reverse repos) from the investment banking platform.

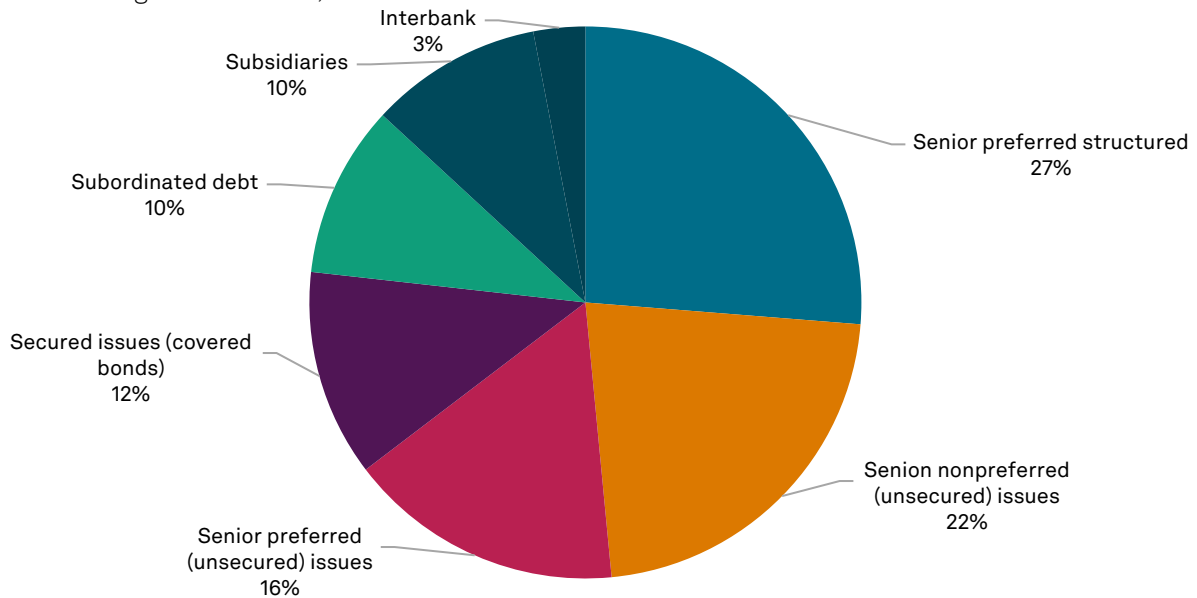
We believe that the group has adequate liquidity management and contingency plans. Its liquid assets buffer stood at €313 billion as of end-June 2025 (including central bank deposits, eligible assets, and high-quality liquid asset securities) and it reported average Basel III liquidity coverage ratio of 148% and net stable funding (NSFR) ratio of 117% for the second quarter of 2025. Our measure of the group's broad liquid assets to short-term wholesale funding was 1.5x as of end-

2024. Similarly, our stable funding ratio remained stable around 109% as of the same date, which indicates limited maturity mismatch risks.

SG's metrics are broadly in line with those of peers. We note that, generally, French banks display weaker metrics than many European peers. Moreover, a large amount of regulated saving plans (mostly Livret A) collected by French banks are centralized, in part at the public body Caisse Centrale des Dépôts et Consignations. Consequently, we adjust our funding and liquidity metrics to reflect that these deposits are not available for asset financing.

SG's long-term wholesale funding sources

Breakdown of financing as of June 30, 2025



Source: Company accounts

Copyright © 2025 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

Support: A Sizable Buffer Of Bail-Inable Instruments

We incorporate into our long-term issuer credit rating two notches of ALAC uplift because we estimate that SG's buffer of ALAC eligible instruments is, and will remain, comfortably above our 600 bps threshold for retaining two notches of ratings uplift. At end-2024, we estimated the ALAC ratio was 9.4% of S&P Global Ratings RWAs. We expect that SG only needs to refinance its maturing instruments to comply with its minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) and total loss absorbency requirement (TLAC). SG's 29.9% TLAC ratio (excluding any senior preferred debt) at end-June 2025 is well above the minimum regulatory requirement set at 22.3% for 2025. Similarly, on the same date, SG's MREL ratio of 33.4% (including 3.5% of senior preferred debt) comfortably met its 27.4% requirement set for 2025.

Environmental, Social, And Governance

Environmental, social, and governance credit factors are neutral for our credit rating analysis of Societe Generale. The group is exposed to a range of nonfinancial risks, notably reputational, compliance, and operational. Most of these risks lie in the markets and its asset-gathering

operations. SG's exposure to markets can expose the bank more to litigations or compliance risks.

Furthermore, one of SG's main social challenges is the management of its large branch network. We monitor how the group manages adapting its workforce to a more digitally advanced model, while remaining customer centric. We have not observed any material conduct cases or misselling with retail clientele in France, but we are closely monitoring how the group maintains high underwriting standards, including consumer loans, to avoid any emerging social risks.

Like any global bank with a large corporate book, SG lends to and invests in carbon-intensive industries and, as such, has to manage energy transition risks emanating from climate change in its portfolio. Even though SG has well-advanced policies to reduce or restrict its financing to sectors with elevated greenhouse gas emissions, the magnitude of changes needed over time to rebalance the portfolios and adjust lending criteria (and pricing), both in the retail and corporate sectors, are significant. Another activity sensitive to evolving environmental norms and customer preferences is SG's leading position in car leasing and fleet management, through its majority owned subsidiary Ayvens, although it is leading European peers in this space by increasing EVs in its fleet.

Group Structure, Rated Subsidiaries, And Hybrids

We equalize our long-term issuer credit rating on Komerční Banka A.S., the group's Czech operations, with that on parent SG, given the bank's core status within the Société Générale group. Komerční Banka is a key subsidiary given its strong profitability. We view Komerční Banka as integral and strategic to SG's objectives and consider that SG would be willing to provide support to the bank under all foreseeable circumstances and in a timely manner.

We regard the insurance subsidiary Sogécap S.A. as a core entity, and on the back of its financial strength result in a long-term issuer credit rating and insurer financial strength ratings at 'A-'. A resolution of Sogécap would be separate from SG, meaning that any outstanding bail-inable instruments at the group level would not be available for insurance operations.

We regard Ayvens, a global leader in car leasing and fleet management, as a strategically important subsidiary given its absolute contribution to the group's results, but also to diversification by geography and alternative sources of revenue. On completion of the Leaseplan integration the group will likely have generated material synergies of €440 million by 2026, which would support an improvement in the group's overall efficiency.

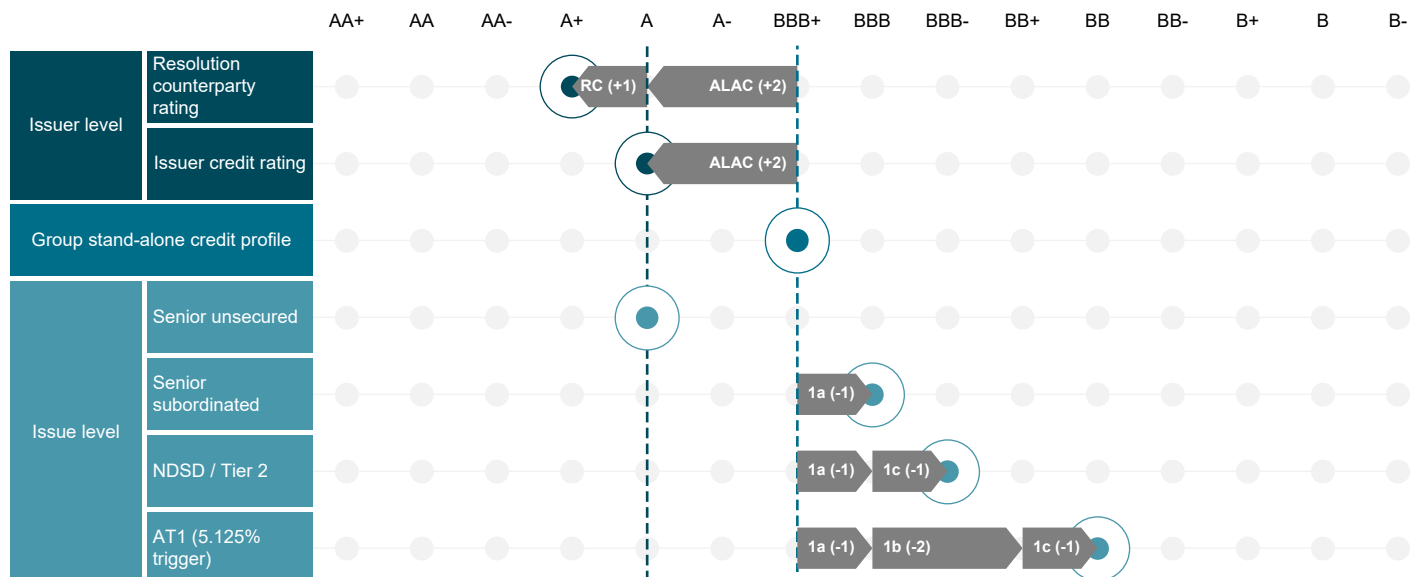
Rating of Hybrid Instruments

We rate the bank's senior nonpreferred (SNP) and subordinated debts by notching down from SG's 'bbb+' group SACP. Specifically:

- Our 'BBB' rating on the bank's SNP notes is one notch lower than our assessment of the group SACP because we view such notes as subordinated (although not labelled as such) to the more senior obligations, and as not carrying additional default risk relative to that represented by the group SACP. We believe that the SNP notes would be subject to a possible conversion or write-down only in resolution.
- Our 'BBB-' ratings on SG's non-deferrable Tier 2 instruments are two notches below the group SACP. This reflects the deduction of one notch for subordination and one notch because we believe these instruments would absorb losses through principal in application of a mandatory contingent capital clause (be it contractual or statutory).

- Our 'BB' ratings on the bank's AT1 instruments reflects the deduction of two more notches to reflect the instruments' standard risk of coupon nonpayment and considering their regulatory tiering. This issue rating factors in our expectation that the group will maintain enough buffer against the trigger for potential regulatory restrictions on paying coupon on AT1 instruments (maximum distributable amount).

Société Générale: Notching



Key to notching

- Issuer credit rating
- Group stand-alone credit profile
- RC Resolution counterparty liabilities (senior secured debt)
- ALAC Additional loss-absorbing capacity buffer
- 1a Contractual subordination
- 1b Discretionary or mandatory nonpayment clause and whether the regulator classifies it as regulatory capital
- 1c Mandatory contingent capital clause or equivalent

Note: The number-letter labels in the table above are in reference to the notching steps we apply to hybrid capital instruments, as detailed in table 2 of our "Hybrid Capital: Methodology And Assumptions" criteria, published on Feb. 10, 2025.

AT1--Additional Tier 1. NDSD--Non-deferrable subordinated debt.

Copyright © 2025 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

Resolution Counterparty Ratings (RCRs)

We have 'A+/A-1' RCRs on SG, Komerční Banka, and Société Générale Luxembourg, and 'A/A-1' RCRs on U.S.-based SG Americas Securities LLC.

Key Statistics

Societe Generale Key Figures

Mil. EUR	2025*	2024	2023	2022	2021
Adjusted assets	1,357,654	1,355,494	1,345,536	1,298,540	1,260,277
Customer loans (gross)	445,202	451,552	486,106	507,004	499,313

Societe Generale

Societe Generale Key Figures

Adjusted common equity	54,621	53,646	51,414	49,987	47,252
Operating revenues	13,881	26,522	25,128	28,074	25,804
Noninterest expenses	8,935	17,859	17,759	17,991	17,211
Core earnings	2,952	4,734	3,644	4,935	5,627

*Data as of June 30. EUR--euro.

Societe Generale Business Position

(%)	2025*	2024	2023	2022	2021
Total revenues from business line (currency in millions)	14,158	26,809	25,128	28,074	26,439
Commercial & retail banking/total revenues from business line	71.8	75.1	76.7	72.7	67.7
Trading and sales income/total revenues from business line	26.0	24.5	25.1	23.9	21.4
Insurance activities/total revenues from business line	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.6	3.6
Asset management/total revenues from business line	-	-	-	-	3.6
Other revenues/total revenues from business line	(0.2)	(2.1)	(4.2)	(0.2)	3.7
Investment banking/total revenues from business line	26.0	24.5	25.1	23.9	21.4
Return on average common equity	8.9	6.0	3.1	2.5	9.1

*Data as of June 30.

Societe Generale Capital And Earnings

(%)	2025*	2024	2023	2022	2021
Tier 1 capital ratio	15.8	16.1	15.6	16.3	15.9
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio before diversification	N/A	11.0	10.1	9.8	9.2
Adjusted common equity/total adjusted capital	86.2	86.0	86.6	86.6	86.3
Net interest income/operating revenues	36.7	37.3	41.0	40.2	41.5
Fee income/operating revenues	18.7	23.5	22.2	18.4	20.6
Market-sensitive income/operating revenues	35.9	40.3	41.0	23.8	22.2
Cost to income ratio	64.4	70.7	64.1	66.7	74.6
Preprovision operating income/average assets	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4
Core earnings/average managed assets	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0

*Data as of June 30. N.M.--Not meaningful. N/A--Not applicable.

Societe Generale RACF [Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework] Data

(Mil. €)	Exposure*	Basel III RWA	Average Basel III RW(%)	Standard & Poor's RWA	Average Standard & Poor's RW (%)
Credit risk					
Government & central banks	369,175	9,388	3	7,872	2
Of which regional governments and local authorities	20,464	1,100	5	1,013	5
Institutions and CCPs	169,542	19,475	11	38,556	23
Corporate	356,384	160,700	45	264,706	74

Societe Generale RACF [Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework] Data

(Mil. €)	Exposure*	Basel III RWA	Average Basel III RW(%)	Standard & Poor's RWA	Average Standard & Poor's RW (%)
Retail	126,539	52,513	41	76,263	60
Of which mortgage	40,785	10,275	25	13,171	32
Securitization§	52,119	7,406	14	11,973	23
Other assets†	50,402	38,738	77	57,227	114
Total credit risk	1,124,161	288,219	26	456,596	41
Credit valuation adjustment					
Total credit valuation adjustment	--	2,725	--	7,464	--
Market Risk					
Equity in the banking book	2,401	2,935	122	20,264	844
Trading book market risk	--	12,200	--	19,432	--
Total market risk	--	15,135	--	39,697	--
Operational risk					
Total operational risk	--	50,075	--	65,901	--
(Mil. €)					
Diversification adjustments					
RWA before diversification	--	356,153	--	569,658	100
Total Diversification/Concentration Adjustments	--	--	--	(87,826)	(15)
RWA after diversification	--	356,153	--	481,833	85
(Mil. €)					
		Tier 1 capital	Tier 1 ratio (%)	Total adjusted capital	S&P Global RAC ratio (%)
Capital ratio		Standard & Poor's RWA	Standard & Poor's RWA	Standard & Poor's RWA	Standard & Poor's RWA
Capital ratio before adjustments		62,573	17.6	62,403	11.0
Capital ratio after adjustments‡		62,573	16.1	62,403	13.0

*Exposure at default. §Securitization Exposure includes the securitization tranches deducted from capital in the regulatory framework. †Exposure and S&P Global Ratings' risk-weighted assets for equity in the banking book include minority equity holdings in financial institutions. ‡Adjustments to Tier 1 ratio are additional regulatory requirements (e.g. transitional floor or Pillar 2 add-ons). RWA--Risk-weighted assets. RW--Risk weight. RAC--Risk-adjusted capital. Sources: Company data as of 'Dec. 31 2024', S&P Global Ratings.

Societe Generale Risk Position

(%)	2025*	2024	2023	2022	2021
Growth in customer loans	(2.8)	(7.1)	(4.1)	1.5	10.5
Total diversification adjustment/S&P Global Ratings' RWA before diversification	N/A	(15.4)	(16.3)	(16.0)	(17.2)
Total managed assets/adjusted common equity (x)	28.4	29.3	30.2	29.7	31.0
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Net charge-offs/average customer loans	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans + other real estate owned	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3
Loan loss reserves/gross nonperforming assets	59.6	58.7	62.6	66.9	66.6
*Data as of June 30. N/A--Not applicable.					

Societe Generale Funding And Liquidity

(%)	2025*	2024	2023	2021	2021
Core deposits/funding base	46.3	45.5	45.70	48.6	48.9
Customer loans (net)/customer deposits	85.8	89.5	94.0	99.1	101.0
Long-term funding ratio	69.4	69.1	67.7	70.3	69.7
Stable funding ratio	107.8	108.8	109.4	105.0	99.9
Short-term wholesale funding/funding base	32.5	32.9	34.2	31.6	32.3
Regulatory net stable funding ratio	117.0	117.0	119.0	113.6	110.4
Broad liquid assets/short-term wholesale funding (x)	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
Broad liquid assets/total assets	33.5	34.1	35.1	32.3	29.3
Broad liquid assets/customer deposits	102.1	108.3	107.7	95.8	88.6
Net broad liquid assets/short-term customer deposits	33.5	37.7	34.1	32.3	23.6
Regulatory liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (x)	148.0	156.0	160.0	141.0	129.0
Short-term wholesale funding/total wholesale funding	59.7	59.5	62.2	60.5	62.1
Narrow liquid assets/3-month wholesale funding (x)	4.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.5
*Data as of June 30.					

Rating Component Scores

Rating Component Scores

Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
SACP	bbb+
Anchor	bbb+
Business position	Adequate (0)
Capital and earnings	Adequate (0)
Risk position	Adequate (0)
Funding and liquidity	Adequate and Adequate (0)
Comparable ratings analysis	0
Support	2
ALAC support	2
GRE support	0
Group support	0
Sovereign support	0
Additional factors	0
SACP--Stand-alone credit profile. ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. GRE--Government-related entity.	

Related Criteria

- [Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology](#), April 30, 2024
- [General Criteria: Hybrid Capital: Methodology And Assumptions](#), Feb. 10, 2025
- [Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Financial Institutions Rating Methodology](#), Dec. 9, 2021
- [Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions](#), Dec. 9, 2021
- [General Criteria: Environmental, Social, And Governance Principles In Credit Ratings](#), Oct. 10, 2021
- [General Criteria: Group Rating Methodology](#), July 1, 2019
- [General Criteria: Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings](#), April 7, 2017
- [General Criteria: Guarantee Criteria](#), Oct. 21, 2016
- [General Criteria: Principles Of Credit Ratings](#), Feb. 16, 2011

Related Research

- [Societe Generale 'A/A-1' Ratings Affirmed On Strategic Roadmap Execution; Outlook Stable](#), June 24, 2025
- [French Bank Ratings Unchanged After Sovereign Outlook Revision Amid Weakening Economic Resilience](#), March 3, 2025

Societe Generale

- [French Banks Face Increased Volatility Amid Policy Uncertainty](#), July 10, 2024

Ratings Detail (as of September 25, 2025)*

Societe Generale

Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
Resolution Counterparty Rating	A+/-/A-1
Commercial Paper	
<i>Foreign Currency</i>	A/A-1
<i>Local Currency</i>	A-1
Junior Subordinated	BB
Junior Subordinated	BB+
Senior Subordinated	BBB
Senior Unsecured	A
Senior Unsecured	A-1
Subordinated	BBB-

Issuer Credit Ratings History

24-Jun-2021	<i>Foreign Currency</i>	A/Stable/A-1
15-May-2020		A/Negative/A-1
03-Apr-2020		A/Stable/A-1
24-Jun-2021	<i>Local Currency</i>	A/Stable/A-1
15-May-2020		A/Negative/A-1
03-Apr-2020		A/Stable/A-1

Sovereign Rating

France	AA-/Negative/A-1+
--------	-------------------

Related Entities

Ayvens

Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Stable/A-2
Senior Unsecured	A-
Short-Term Debt	A-2

Ayvens Bank N.V.

Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Stable/A-2
Senior Unsecured	A-

Komerční Banka A.S.

Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
Resolution Counterparty Rating	A+/-/A-1

SG Americas Securities LLC

Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
Resolution Counterparty Rating	A/-/A-1

Societe Generale Luxembourg S.A.

Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
Resolution Counterparty Rating	A+/-/A-1

Societe Generale (New York Branch)

Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
Resolution Counterparty Rating	A+/-/A-1

Societe Generale

Ratings Detail (as of September 25, 2025)*

Societe Generale (Sydney Branch)	
Senior Unsecured	A
Societe Generale, Taipei Branch	
Issuer Credit Rating	
<i>Taiwan National Scale</i>	twAA+/Stable/twA-1+
Sogecap S.A.	
Financial Strength Rating	
<i>Local Currency</i>	A-/Stable/--
Issuer Credit Rating	
<i>Local Currency</i>	A-/Stable/--
Subordinated	BBB

*Unless otherwise noted, all ratings in this report are global scale ratings. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on the global scale are comparable across countries. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on a national scale are relative to obligors or obligations within that specific country. Issue and debt ratings could include debt guaranteed by another entity, and rated debt that an entity guarantees.

Copyright © 2025 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

No content (including ratings, credit-related analyses and data, valuations, model, software or other application or output therefrom) or any part thereof (Content) may be modified, reverse engineered, reproduced or distributed in any form by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC or its affiliates (collectively, S&P). The Content shall not be used for any unlawful or unauthorized purposes. S&P and any third-party providers, as well as their directors, officers, shareholders, employees or agents (collectively S&P Parties) do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, timeliness or availability of the Content. S&P Parties are not responsible for any errors or omissions (negligent or otherwise), regardless of the cause, for the results obtained from the use of the Content, or for the security or maintenance of any data input by the user. The Content is provided on an "as is" basis. S&P PARTIES DISCLAIM ANY AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE, FREEDOM FROM BUGS, SOFTWARE ERRORS OR DEFECTS, THAT THE CONTENT'S FUNCTIONING WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR THAT THE CONTENT WILL OPERATE WITH ANY SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE CONFIGURATION. In no event shall S&P Parties be liable to any party for any direct, indirect, incidental, exemplary, compensatory, punitive, special or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including, without limitation, lost income or lost profits and opportunity costs or losses caused by negligence) in connection with any use of the Content even if advised of the possibility of such damages.

Some of the Content may have been created with the assistance of an artificial intelligence (AI) tool. Published Content created or processed using AI is composed, reviewed, edited, and approved by S&P personnel.

Credit-related and other analyses, including ratings, and statements in the Content are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact. S&P's opinions, analyses and rating acknowledgment decisions (described below) are not recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or to make any investment decisions, and do not address the suitability of any security. S&P assumes no obligation to update the Content following publication in any form or format. The Content should not be relied on and is not a substitute for the skill, judgment and experience of the user, its management, employees, advisors and/or clients when making investment and other business decisions. S&P does not act as a fiduciary or an investment advisor except where registered as such. While S&P has obtained information from sources it believes to be reliable, S&P does not perform an audit and undertakes no duty of due diligence or independent verification of any information it receives. Rating-related publications may be published for a variety of reasons that are not necessarily dependent on action by rating committees, including, but not limited to, the publication of a periodic update on a credit rating and related analyses.

To the extent that regulatory authorities allow a rating agency to acknowledge in one jurisdiction a rating issued in another jurisdiction for certain regulatory purposes, S&P reserves the right to assign, withdraw or suspend such acknowledgment at any time and in its sole discretion. S&P Parties disclaim any duty whatsoever arising out of the assignment, withdrawal or suspension of an acknowledgment as well as any liability for any damage alleged to have been suffered on account thereof.

S&P keeps certain activities of its business units separate from each other in order to preserve the independence and objectivity of their respective activities. As a result, certain business units of S&P may have information that is not available to other S&P business units. S&P has established policies and procedures to maintain the confidentiality of certain non-public information received in connection with each analytical process.

S&P may receive compensation for its ratings and certain analyses, normally from issuers or underwriters of securities or from obligors. S&P reserves the right to disseminate its opinions and analyses. S&P's public ratings and analyses are made available on its Web sites, www.spglobal.com/ratings (free of charge), and www.ratingsdirect.com (subscription), and may be distributed through other means, including via S&P publications and third-party redistributors. Additional information about our ratings fees is available at www.spglobal.com/usratingsfees.

STANDARD & POOR'S, S&P and RATINGSDIRECT are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.