Paris – 28 July 2022

RALLYE

2022 first-half results

The consolidated financial statements for the first half of 2022, established by the Board of Directors on 28 July 2022, were reviewed by the statutory auditors. They were drawn up in accordance with the going concern principle given estimates prepared for the next twelve months for Rallye. Cash position forecasts are consistent with future commitments taken within the safeguard plan [1] and operating expenses taking into account Rallye's cash position (€25m [2] at 30 June 2022).

(in €m)	H1 2022	H1 2021 (restated)
Net sales	**15,905**	**14,482**
EBITDA [3]	**1,064**	**1,087**
EBITDA margin	*6.7%*	*7.5%*
Trading profit	**375**	**434**
Trading profit margin	*2.4%*	*3.0%*
Net income from continuing operations, Group share	(48)	18
Net underlying income from continuing operations, Group share	(132)	(116)
Net income, Group share	(54)	(72)

Rallye's consolidated net sales amounted to €15.9bn and trading profit reached €375m as at 30 June 2022. Net underlying income from continuing operations, Group share, amounted to - €132m as at 30 June 2022.

1. Holding perimeter [4]

Global tender offer launched by Rallye on its unsecured debt

On 9 May 2022, the Paris Commercial Court approved the amendment to Rallye safeguard plan allowing the effective completion of the global tender offer on its unsecured debt launched on 23 March 2022. Rallye acquired a total amount of unsecured debt of €242.3m for a total repurchase price of €36.6m reducing the amount of its debt by €234.8m (including accrued interest). The tender offer was settled on 16 May 2022.

The H1 2021 financial statements have been restated to allow their comparability with H1 2022 accounts. Restatements mainly refer to the retrospective application of IFRIC IC decision with regard to the costs of implementing, configuring and customizing software in SaaS mode and related to IAS 19.

[1] As a reminder, no payment is due under the safeguard plan in 2022 and 2023

[2] After drawing on the €15m financing subscribed to Fimalac

[3] EBITDA = trading profit + current depreciation and amortization expense

[4] Rallye's holding perimeter is defined as Rallye and its subsidiaries holding the investment portfolio

Net financial debt of Rallye's holding perimeter

The bridge between Rallye's holding perimeter gross financial debt and net financial debt is detailed below:

(in €m)	30 June 2022	31 Dec. 2021
Claims secured by pledges over Casino shares	1,247	1,228
Unsecured claims	1,270	1,518
Claims secured by pledges over shares of Rallye subsidiaries (other than Casino)	139	137
Total - claims under the safeguard plan	**2,656**	**2,883**
Financings issued after the enforcement of the safeguard plan	373	295
Total - gross financial debt	**3,029**	**3,178**
Cash and other financial assets (1)	(25)	(17)
Total - net financial debt (before IFRS restatements)	**3,004**	**3,161**
IFRS restatements (including the impact of the approval of the safeguard plan) (2)	(271)	(343)
Total – net financial debt	**2,733**	**2,818**

(1) *Of which 25 M€ at Rallye company level at 30 June 2022, including the drawing on the €15m financing subscribed to Fimalac, vs. 16 M€ at 31 December 2021.*

(2) *In 2020, Rallye analysed the accounting treatment for the modifications resulting from the liability repayment plan and the other modifications made to financial liabilities and, more particularly, the existence of a substantial modification within the meaning of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments.*
Given the specific characteristics of the safeguard proceedings, the application of IFRS 9 led to the restatement of financial liabilities in an amount of €334m at 31 December 2020, then increased to €343m at 31 December 2021, following on the one hand, the global tender offer, and on the other hand, the deferment for two years of the payment dates under the safeguard plan and finally reduced to €271m at 30 June 2022, mainly as a result of the second global tender offer carried out in the first half of 2022. This amount, recognized as a reduction in the consolidated financial debt, will be amortised on an actuarial basis (based on the applicable effective interest rate) via an increase in the cost of net debt in accordance with the repayment terms defined in the safeguard plan.
The accounting treatment comprising a reduction of the financial liability and as counterpart the future increase of the interest expenses is the translation of the IFRS 9 standard and does not amend the repayments undertakings or the financial liability to be reimbursed.

Rallye's holding perimeter gross financial debt stood at €3,029m as of 30 June 2022, down €149m over the first semester, mainly as a result of:

- Financial interests (excluding IFRS) of €63m over the first semester of 2022, which will be repaid in accordance with the repayments undertakings approved by the Paris Commercial Court on 28 February 2020 and 26 October 2021 and its contractual documentation;
- Unsecured debt tendered for a total amount of €242.3m for a total repurchase price of €36.6m reducing the total amount of its debt by €234.8m (including accrued interest).

Rallye's holding perimeter net financial debt, before IFRS restatements, amounted to €3,004m as of 30 June 2022, compared to €3,161m as of 31 December 2021.

The change in Rallye's holding perimeter net financial debt over H1 2022 breaks down as follows:

(in €m)	H1 2022	2021
Net financial debt (opening)	**2,818**	**2,839**
Financial interests (excluding IFRS)	63	123
Holding costs	9	19
Net impact of the global tender offers (1)	(166)	(113)
Other	6	1
Variation of IFRS restatements (including the impact of the approval of the safeguard plan)	3	(52)
Net financial debt (closing)	**2,733**	**2,818**

(1) *Excluding IFRS restatements (i.e. the accelerated amortization of liabilities under the IFRS 9 standard for the acquired debt), the net impacts of the global tender offers carried out in the first half 2021 and 2022 would respectively amount to €156m and €235m.*

After taking into account the change in IFRS restatements for -€271m, Rallye's holding perimeter net financial debt amounted to €2,733m as of 30 June 2022.

Rallye is exposed to the risk and risk factors inherent in the proper execution of the safeguard plan over time, which are described in detail in its 2021 Universal Registration Document available on its website, and filed with the Autorité des marchés financiers on 20 April 2022 under number D.22-0314.

The execution of the safeguards plans of Rallye and its parent companies depends mainly on Casino's distributive capacity as well as various refinancing options. The distributive capacity of Casino is framed by its financial documentation which authorises the distribution of dividends[1] when the ratio of gross financial debt to EBITDA including leases (France Retail + E-commerce) is below 3.5x. As at 30 June 2022, the gross financial debt to EBITDA including leases ratio was 7.12x versus 6.47x at 31 December 2021 and 5.50x at 30 June 2021 (see table in Appendices).

2. Casino's activity [2]

Casino consolidated net sales amounted to €15.9bn in H1 2022, up +5.7% on a same-store basis [3], up +3.0% on an organic basis [3] and up +9.8% as reported after taking into account the effects of exchange rates and hyperinflation in Argentina (+6.6%), changes in scope (-0.1%), fuel (+0.7%), and the calendar effect (-0.4%):

- On the France Retail scope, net sales were up +1.0% on a same-store basis.
- E-commerce (Cdiscount) gross merchandise volume (GMV) came to €1.8bn, down -9.9 % [4] (+2.3 % [4] compared to H1 2019) in a difficult market environment and against a high H1 2021 basis for comparison due to the pandemic.
- Sales in Latin America were up by +13.2% on a same-store basis [3], mainly driven by the very good performance in the Cash & Carry segment (Assaí) and Grupo Éxito.

Casino trading profit totalled €380m, down -13.7 % (-21.8 % at constant exchange rates).

- France Retail trading profit was €141m (€163m in H1 2021), of which €86m was attributable to the retail banners (excluding GreenYellow and property development). Trading profit came to €27m for GreenYellow and to €28m [5] for property development operations. The trading margin for the France Retail segment came out at 2.0 %.
- E-commerce posted a trading profit of -€32m compared to a trading profit of €6m in H1 2021 and a trading loss of -€17m in H1 2019. The change compared to H1 2019 is attributable to Octopia development costs.
- In Latin America, trading profit was stable year-on-year at €271m (-9.7% excluding tax credits and currency effects), driven by continued strong sales momentum at Assaí and Grupo Éxito, with a decline at GPA Brazil due to hypermarket closures (inventory drawdowns before disposals) and a ramp-up in promotional initiatives.

Casino net debt excluding the impact of IFRS 5 was €7.5bn, of which €5.1bn in France and €2.4bn in Latin America, higher than the level at end of 2021 due to the seasonality of the activity. Including the impact of IFRS 5, consolidated net debt came to €6.6bn, of which €4.3bn in France and €2.3bn in Latin America.

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[1] Beyond ordinary dividend representing 50% of net profit attributable to owners to the parent, with a minimum of €100m per year from 2021 and an additional €100m that may be used for one or several distributions during the life of the debt instruments.

[2] More detailed information about Casino activity is communicated directly by the subsidiary

[3] Excluding fuel and calendar effects

[4] Data published by the subsidiary

[5] Linked to the deneutralisation of real estate development carried out with Mercialys (the real estate development operations carried out with Mercialys are neutralized in the EBITDA to the extent of the Group's participation in Mercialys; a decrease in Casino's stake in Mercialys or a sale by Mercialys of these assets therefore results in recognition of EBITDA previously neutralized)

At 30 June 2022, **Casino's liquidity** in France (including Cdiscount) was €2.2bn, with €405m in cash and cash equivalents [1] and €1.8bn in confirmed undrawn lines of credit, available at any time [2]. Casino also has **€**111m in a secured segregated account for the repayment of secured gross debt at 30 June 2022 (€95m at 11 July 2022 following buybacks of secured bonds maturing in January 2024).

Casino met the covenants [2] contained in its revolving credit facility, with headroom of €227m on gross debt for the secured gross debt/ EBITDA after lease payments covenant, and headroom of €215m on EBITDA for the EBITDA after lease payments/net finance costs covenant.

On 28 July 2022, Casino has signed with Ardian an agreement in view of a **disposal of GeenYellow** at an enterprise value of €1.4bn and an equity value of €1.1bn. The disposal proceeds for Casino, net of a reinvestment of €165m, would amount to €600m[3]. Further to the agreement for the disposal of GreenYellow, **the asset disposal plan represents €4.0bn to date**.

3. Outlook

Casino's outlook in France for the second half of the year 2022:

Amid rising inflation, Casino's priority remains growth and maintaining a good level of profitability to ensure the increase of cash flow generation.

Casino returned to growth in H1 2022, despite an unstable economic environment.

In H2 2022, amid rising inflation, Casino intends to maintain its growth momentum:

- Continuation of the expansion plan, with 800 convenience store openings (Monop', Franprix, Naturalia, Spar, Vival, etc.), mainly under franchise (376 openings in H1)
- Development of the most buoyant retail and E-commerce activities (Casino Hyper Frais, partnerships with Gorillas, Amazon and Ocado)

For FY 2022, Casino confirms its targets:

- Maintain a **high level of profitability and improve cash flow generation**
- Continue **the €4.5bn disposal plan** in France, **which is expected to be completed by the end of 2023**

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[1] Amount excluding GreenYellow, classified in IFRS 5
[2] Covenants tested on the last day of each quarter – outside of these dates, there is no limit on the amount that can be drawn down
[3] Including €30m paid at closing in an escrow account subject to compliance with certain operational indicators

APPENDICES

H1 2022 Results
(consolidated data)

(in €m)	H1 2022	H1 2021 (restated)
Net Sales	**15,905**	**14,482**
EBITDA	**1,064**	**1,087**
Trading profit	**375**	**434**
Other operational income and expenses	(286)	8
Cost of net financial debt	(292)	(280)
Other financial income and expenses	(95)	(63)
Profit (loss) before tax	**(298)**	**99**
Income taxes	112	(44)
Income from associated companies	5	29
Net profit (loss) from continuing operation, Group share	**(48)**	**18**
Net profit (loss) underlying income from continuing operations, Group share	**(132)**	**(116)**
Net profit (loss), Group share	**(54)**	**(72)**

Reconciliation of reported profit to underlying profit

Underlying net profit corresponds to net profit from continuing operations, adjusted for (i) the impact of other operating income and expenses, as defined in the "Significant accounting policies" section in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, (ii) the impact of non-recurring financial items, as well as (iii) income tax expense/benefits related to these adjustments and (iv) the application of IFRIC 23.

Non-recurring financial items include fair value adjustments to equity derivative instruments, the effects of discounting Brazilian tax liabilities, the restatements and impacts of the implementation of IFRS 9 following Rallye's safeguard plan approval, the deferment for two years of the payment dates and the net results of the global tender offers carried out by Rallye in 2021 and 2022.

(in €m)	H1 2022	Adjusted items	H1 2022 underlying	H1 2021 restated	Adjusted items	H1 2021 restated underlying
Trading profit	**375**		**375**	**434**		**434**
Other operating income and expenses	(286)	286		8	(8)	
Operating profit	**89**	**286**	**375**	**442**	**(8)**	**434**
Cost of net financial debt (1)	(292)	(24)	(316)	(280)	(4)	(284)
Other financial income and expenses (2)	(95)	(137)	(232)	(63)	(113)	(176)
Income taxes (3)	112	(86)	26	(44)	(9)	(53)
Share of net income of equity-accounted investees	5		5	29		29
Net profit (loss) from continuing operations	**(181)**	**39**	**(142)**	**84**	**(134)**	**(50)**
o/w attributable to non-controlling interests (4)	(133)	123	(10)	66		66
o/w Group share	**(48)**	**(84)**	**(132)**	**18**	**(134)**	**(116)**

(1) Cost of net financial debt restatements mainly relates to the implementation of IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments following Rallye's safeguard plan approval in 2020 and amended in 2021, as well as the cancellation of the interest calculated, since the start of the safeguard procedure, on Rallye's unsecured debt repurchased during the tender offer made in the 1st half of 2022.

(2) Other financial and expenses have been restated for the positive net impacts of Rallye's global tender offers carried out in the first half 2021 and 2022.

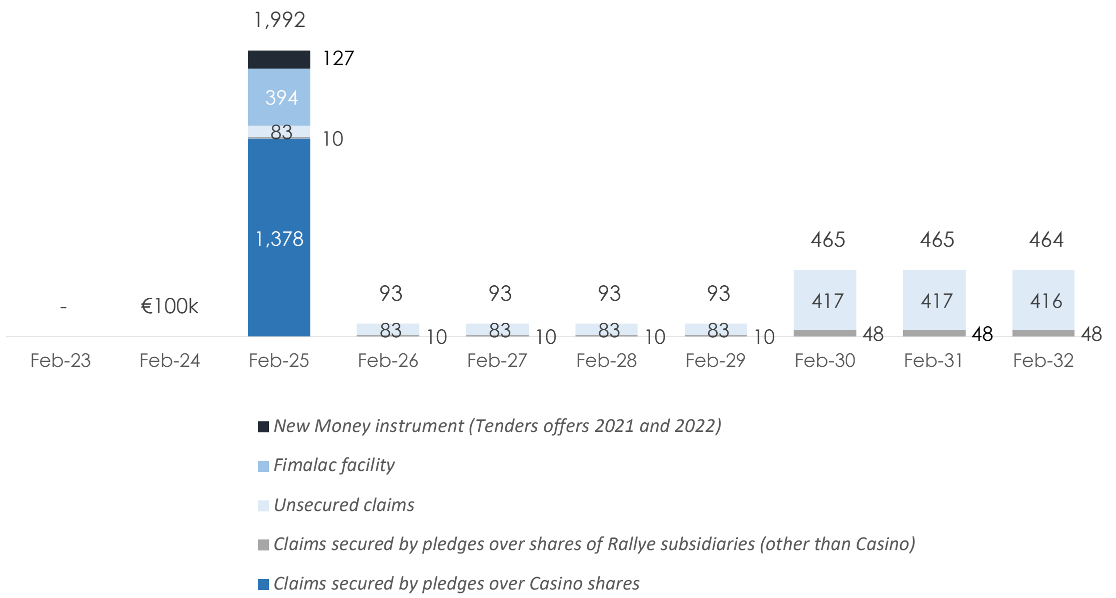
(3) Income tax have been restated in accordance with items restated above.

(4) Non-controlling interests have been restated for amounts associated with the restated items listed above.

Estimated repayment profile of Rallye's liabilities

(in €m)

The estimated repayment profile of Rallye's liabilities below incorporates the impact of the tender offer on the unsecured debt (see "1. Holding perimeter" of this press release) and the impact of the forward yield curve:



Additional Information

Gross debt to EBITDA ratio governing the distribution of dividends in Casino's financial documentation

Financial information 12-months France Retail + E-commerce scope

(in €m)	30 June 2022	31 Dec. 2021	30 June 2021
Net sales [1]	16,021	16,101	16,319
EBITDA [1]	1,393	1,464	1,599
(-) impact of leases [2]	(601)	(622)	(640)
(i) Adjusted consolidated EBITDA incl. leases [1][3]	792	842	959
(ii) Gross debt [1][4]	5,639	5,450	5,279
(iii) Gross cash and cash equivalents [1]	413	569	538
Gross debt to EBITDA ratio (ii/i) [1]	**7.12x**	**6.47x**	**5.50x**

[1] Unaudited data, scope as defined in the refinancing documentation dated November 2019 with mainly Segisor accounted for within the France Retail + E-commerce scope

[2] Interest paid on lease liabilities and repayment of lease labilities as defined in the documentation

[3] EBITDA after lease payments (i.e. repayments of principal and interest on lease liabilities)

[4] Loans and other borrowings