



BNP PARIBAS

BNP Paribas

(a public limited company (société anonyme) incorporated in France, the liability of its member is limited, primarily regulated by the Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution, and is a licensed bank regulated by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and registered under the Securities and Futures Ordinance of Hong Kong for types 1, 4, 6, 9 and 13 regulated activities)

as Issuer and Product Arranger

Unlisted Equity Linked Investment Programme

Our unlisted equity linked investments (ELIs) issued or to be issued under the unlisted equity linked investment programme (programme) are NOT equivalent to time deposits and may not be capital protected. They are unlisted structured investment products embedded with derivatives. You may sustain a total loss in your investment.

If you are in any doubt about any of the contents of the ELI offering documents, you should seek independent professional advice.

The Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) has authorised the issue of this financial disclosure document based on the standard format submitted under Section 105(1) of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong). The SFC takes no responsibility for the contents of this financial disclosure document, makes no representation as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon the whole or any part of the contents of this financial disclosure document. The SFC's authorisation does not imply the SFC's endorsement or recommendation of the ELIs referred to in this financial disclosure document.

IMPORTANT

This financial disclosure document sets out our financial information. No ELIs are being offered by this document alone. Before you decide whether to invest in our ELIs, you should read this financial disclosure document (as amended and supplemented from time to time), the programme memorandum dated 20 January 2026 (as amended and supplemented from time to time), the relevant product booklet (as amended and supplemented from time to time) and the relevant indicative term sheet (together, the ELI offering documents) and ensure you fully understand and are willing to assume the risks associated with such an investment. Copies of all the ELI offering documents will be available (free of charge) from your distributor and/or from the offices of the product arranger at 60/F. and 63/F., Two International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong during the offer period of the relevant series of our ELIs.

If you are in any doubt about any of the contents of the ELI offering documents, you should obtain independent professional advice.

Our ELIs are complex products. You should exercise caution in relation to our ELIs. You are warned that the market value of our ELIs may fluctuate and you may sustain a total loss of your investment. You should therefore ensure that you understand the nature of our ELIs and carefully study the risk warnings set out in the ELI offering documents and, where necessary, seek independent professional advice, before you decide whether to invest in our ELIs.

Our ELI offering documents include particulars given in compliance with the Code on Unlisted Structured Investment Products (the Code) issued by the SFC for the purpose of giving information with regard to us (BNP Paribas, being the issuer and the product arranger of our ELIs), the programme, and our ELIs. We (as the issuer and the product arranger) accept full responsibility for the contents of, and the completeness and accuracy of the information contained in the ELI offering documents and confirm, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of our knowledge and belief there is no untrue or misleading statement, or other facts the omission of which would make any statement herein untrue or misleading.

We (as the issuer and the product arranger) confirm that we meet the relevant eligibility requirements applicable to issuers and product arrangers respectively under the Code and our ELIs comply with the Code.

Our ELIs constitute our general, unsecured and unsubordinated contractual obligations and of no other person. If you purchase our ELIs, you are relying upon our creditworthiness and have no rights under the terms of our ELIs against the issuer of the reference stock(s).

None of the ELI offering documents constitute a prospectus under the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

Our financial year runs from 1 January to 31 December.

Our auditors as of and for the year ended 31 December 2024, (i) Deloitte & Associés, 6, place de la Pyramide, 92908 Paris-la-Défense Cedex, France, and (ii) Ernst & Young et Autres, Tour First, TSA 14444, 92037 Paris-la-Défense Cedex, France, have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the inclusion of their report dated 20 March 2025 in this financial disclosure document and/or the references to their names in this financial disclosure document, in the form and context in which it is included. Their report was not prepared for incorporation in this financial disclosure document. We confirm that the auditors were engaged by us as our independent auditors to audit our consolidated accounts for the year ended 31 December 2024. Our auditors do not have any shareholding in us. We are not aware of, to the best of our knowledge, any conflict of interests for the auditors in the preparation of the auditors' report.

All references to “we” in this financial disclosure document mean BNP Paribas as the issuer of the ELIs, and the words “our” and “us” shall be construed accordingly. All references to “Hong Kong” in this financial disclosure document are to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

A Chinese version of this financial disclosure document is also available from your distributors and/or from our offices at 60/F. and 63/F., Two International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong. 本財務披露文件的中文版本可於閣下的分銷商及/或我們之辦事處 (地址為香港中環金融街8號國際金融中心二期60樓及63樓)索取。

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AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BNP PARIBAS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

This section sets out the audited consolidated financial statements of BNP Paribas for the year ended 31 December 2024 (the “**Audited Financial Statements**”). References to page numbers in this section are to the page numbers of the Audited Financial Statements.

4.7 Statutory Auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements

Year ended December 31, 2024

This is a translation into English of the statutory auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements of the Company issued in French and it is provided solely for the convenience of English-speaking users.

This statutory auditors' report includes information required by European regulations and French law, such as information about the appointment of the statutory auditors or verification of the information concerning the Group presented in the management report and other documents provided to shareholders.

This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

To the Annual General Meeting of BNP Paribas,

Opinion

In compliance with the engagement entrusted to us by your Annual General Meeting, we have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of BNP Paribas for the year ended December 31, 2024.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities and of the financial position of the Group at December 31, 2024 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

The audit opinion expressed above is consistent with our report to the Financial Statements Committee.

Basis for opinion

Audit framework

We conducted our audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Statutory Auditors' Responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report.

Independence

We conducted our audit engagement in compliance with the independence requirements of the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*) and the French Code of Ethics for Statutory Auditors (*Code de déontologie de la profession de commissaire aux comptes*) for the period from January 1, 2024 to the date of our report and specifically, we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014

Justification of assessments – Key audit matters

In accordance with the requirements of Articles L. 821-53 and R. 821-180 of the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*) relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you of the key audit matters relating to the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgement, were of most significant in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period, as well as how we addressed those risks.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on specific items of the consolidated financial statements.

Assessment of credit risk and measurement of impairment losses (stages 1, 2 and 3) on customer loan portfolios

(See Notes 1.f.5, 1.f.6, 1.p. 2.g, 4.e, 4.f et 4.n to the consolidated financial statements)

| Risk identified | Our response |
|---|---|
| <p>BNP Paribas records impairments to cover credit risks inherent to its activities.</p> <p>As of December 31, 2024, customer loans exposed to credit risk amount to 917.0 billion euros, and impairments amount to 16.9 billion euros.</p> <p>In an environment of persistent uncertainties marked by geopolitical and economic tensions, the assessment of expected credit losses on customer loan portfolios requires increased judgment and the use of assumptions from BNP Paribas management, particularly to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assess the significant increase in credit risk to classify exposures into stage 1, stage 2, or stage 3, especially based on criteria involving expert judgment such as the watch list process and the identification of doubtful exposures; ■ Develop macroeconomic forecasts that are integrated into both deterioration criteria and the measurement of expected losses; ■ Estimate expected losses for stages 1 and 2. In particular, these expected losses include, as specified in note 2.g to the consolidated financial statements, anticipation aspects not captured by models in the generic approach; ■ For corporate exposures, estimate expected losses on stage 3 receivables, for which the recovery estimates may rely on the weighting of different scenarios. <p>We consider that the assessment of credit risk and the measurement of related impairment constitute a key audit matter, as these items involve management's judgment and estimates in an environment marked by above-mentioned uncertainties.</p> | <p>We examined BNP Paribas' internal control system, particularly its adaptation to the environment of uncertainties, and tested manual or automated controls related to the credit risk assessment and the measurement of expected losses.</p> <p>Our work particularly focused on the following processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Classification of exposures by stage: we assessed how the changes in risks were considered in estimating criteria applicable to various business lines to measure significant increase in credit risk and identify doubtful exposures. ■ Evaluation of expected losses (stages 1, 2, and 3): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ With the support of our credit risk specialists, we assessed the methodologies and macroeconomic forecasts assumptions used by BNP Paribas and their appropriate implementation in information systems; ■ We assessed the key models and parameters used for calculating expected losses on exposures classified as stages 1 and 2, the relevance of results obtained, and the existing control system. We tested the effectiveness of data quality controls. Additionally, we paid particular attention to additional provisions booked to account for above-mentioned uncertainties; ■ In addition, for impairment on corporate exposures classified as stage 3, we examined the periodic review process of credit risk for watch list counterparties and assessed, on a sample of counterparties, the assumptions and data used by management to estimate impairment. <p>We also reviewed credit risk disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, especially information required by IFRS 9 and IFRS 7.</p> |

Valuation of financial instruments classified as levels 2 and 3 in the fair value hierarchy

(see Notes 1.f.7, 1.f.10, 1.p, 2.c, 4.a et 4.d to the consolidated financial statements)

| Risk identified | Our response |
|---|---|
| <p>As part of its market activities, BNP Paribas holds financial instruments measured at market value in the balance sheet.</p> <p>Market value is determined through different approaches, depending on the type of instrument and its complexity: (i) using directly observable quoted prices (instruments classified as level 1 in the fair value hierarchy), (ii) using valuation models whose main inputs are observable (instruments classified as level 2), and (iii) using valuation models whose main inputs are unobservable (instruments classified as level 3).</p> <p>These financial instruments amount to 566.1 billion euros (of which 275.7 billion euros as level 2 and 11.7 billion euros as level 3) on the asset side and 489.7 billion euros (of which 371.7 billion euros as level 2 and 40.1 billion euros as level 3) on the liability side of the group's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2024.</p> <p>Market values may include valuation adjustments to account for specific market, liquidity, or counterparty risks.</p> <p>For instruments classified as level 3, valuation techniques used by management may involve significant judgment and estimation regarding the choice of valuation models and the parameters used, some of which are not observable in the market. This may lead to deferred recognition of margins on related operations, as specified in note 4.d to the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>Given the materiality of exposures, the complexity of modeling in determining market value, the multiplicity of models used, and the reliance on management's judgment in determining market values, we consider the valuation of financial instruments classified as levels 2 and 3 in the fair value hierarchy to be a key audit matter.</p> | <p>We examined BNP Paribas' internal control system related to the valuation of financial instruments and performed tests, on a sample basis, on a selection of financial instruments classified as levels 2 and 3 in the fair value hierarchy.</p> <p>With the support of our financial instrument valuation specialists, our work particularly consisted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Studying the governance implemented by the group to oversee the financial instrument valuation system, specifically the approval process and regular review by risk department of valuation models and the independent verification of valuation parameters; ■ Examining the system implemented by the group for determining valuation adjustments and setting the parameter observability rules. <p>On a sample basis, we also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Analyzed the relevance of assumptions and parameters used for valuation; ■ Reviewed the results and methodologies of the group's market parameters independent review; ■ Performed independent revaluations using our own models, where necessary; ■ Assessed the appropriateness of deferred margin recognition. <p>We also analyzed, on a sample basis, any differences between valuations and collateral calls with counterparties.</p> <p>We reviewed the information related to the valuation of financial instruments disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, especially those required by IFRS 13.</p> |

| IT General Controls | |
|---|---|
| Risk identified | Our response |
| <p>The various activities carried out by your group entail a high level of complexity due to the volume of transactions and the use of numerous interfaced information systems. The reliability of the information system management processes and their security are key elements for the financial information preparation process.</p> <p>The risk of a material misstatement occurring on the accounts due to an incident in the IT chains may result from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Inappropriate changes to the configuration of IT applications or of the underlying data; ■ A processing failure within an IT application or within one of the interfaces; ■ A service interruption or an operational incident. <p>The existence of a set of controls for managing access rights to IT systems involved in the financial information preparation process, as well as an appropriate incident identification and treatment process are key controls to mitigate this risk, the assessment of which is a key audit matter.</p> | <p>We identified the key systems, processes, and controls underpinning the preparation of financial information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ With the support of our IT specialized teams, we tested the design and operating effectiveness of IT General controls for the applications we considered key for the preparation of financial information. For these key IT applications, our work particularly focused on the following aspects: Understanding IT systems, processes, and controls that underpin accounting and financial information; ■ Reviewing the controls implemented by your group related to access rights to IT applications and data, with special attention to privileged access; ■ Analyzing of change management applied to these IT applications during the year ended December 31, 2024; ■ Reviewing IT operations management; ■ Reviewing authorization controls for manual journal entries; ■ Performing, where applicable, additional audit procedures. <p>We also tested IT application controls related to automated interfaces between key systems to assess the completeness and integrity of information transfers, as well as certain sensitive or complex automated application configurations.</p> |

Valuation of insurance contract liabilities in the "Retirement savings" businesses

(See Notes 1.g, 1.p and 5 to the consolidated financial statements)

| Risk identified | Our response |
|---|--|
| <p>As of December 31, 2024, the group booked insurance liabilities related to "savings and retirement" insurance contracts as disclosed in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements. Participating contracts amount to 241.3 billion euros, as specified in Note 5.e.4 to the consolidated financial statements. As described in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements, the group has assessed the eligibility of insurance contract groups for accounting valuation models defined by IFRS 17. Therefore the group considered that liabilities related to "savings and retirement" insurance contracts correspond to direct participating insurance contracts and are specifically evaluated according to the "variable fee" accounting model.</p> <p>The valuation of insurance liabilities under this accounting model involves determining the best estimate of the present value of cash flows to be paid or received necessary to fulfill contractual obligations to policyholders, a non-financial risk adjustment based on a confidence level chosen by the group, and a contractual service margin representing the unearned profit to be recognized as services are rendered.</p> <p>The valuation of these insurance liabilities using the variable fee methodology relies on complex actuarial models, drawing on data and assumptions related to future periods, such as the determination of the discount rate, policyholder behavior laws, future management decisions, and the definition of real-world assumptions for financial asset returns, used for the release of the contractual service margin into income. The evolution and updates of the selected parameters are likely to significantly affect the amount of insurance liabilities in the Life/Savings perimeter.</p> <p>Given the long-term horizon of commitments related to "savings and retirement" insurance contracts, their significant sensitivity to the economic and financial environment that can impact policyholder behavior, and the significant judgment from management in selecting data and assumptions, as well as the use of complex modeling techniques to reflect the most probable estimated future situation, we considered the valuation of insurance contracts liabilities in the "savings and retirement" businesses to be a key audit matter.</p> | <p>With the support of our actuarial modeling specialists and our IT specialized teams, we performed the following audit procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Assessed the eligibility of "savings and retirement" insurance contracts for the "variable fee" accounting valuation model and evaluated the correct application by management of these valuation methods to "savings and retirement" insurance contracts in compliance with IFRS 17 provisions; ■ Obtained an understanding of the processes and methodologies defined by the group's management for determining, according to IFRS 17 principles, the best estimate of the present value of future cash flows necessary to fulfill the contractual obligations to policyholders of "savings and retirement" insurance contracts; ■ Performed audit procedures on the internal control environment of information systems involved in data processing, in setting estimates, and in actuarial calculations regarding the valuation of commitments related to "savings and retirement" insurance contracts; ■ Assessed and tested key controls implemented by management. In this context, we particularly evaluated the control systems related to methodologies, judgments, and key assumptions made by management, as well as those related to governance and controls over processes and validation of actuarial models for projecting discounted future cash flows applied to "savings and retirement" insurance contract commitments. We evaluated any changes in assumptions, parameters, or modeling of actuarial processes impacting the estimation of future cash flows and their correct implementation into actuarial tools; ■ Sample tested the main methodologies, key assumptions, and actuarial parameters used in determining the estimates of discounted future cash flows, non-financial risk adjustment, and contractual service margin. We assessed the reasonableness of these estimates on a sample basis; ■ Sample tested the reliability of underlying data used in projection models and calculations of the best estimate of discounted future cash flows; ■ Performed an independent calculation of the best estimate of cash flows on a sample basis for savings and retirement insurance liabilities; ■ Performed analytical procedures on changes to identify any significant inconsistent or unexpected variations; ■ Evaluated the appropriateness of related disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. |

Specific verifications

We have also performed, in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the specific verifications required by laws and regulations of the information relating to the Group given in the Board of Directors' management report.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and its consistency with the consolidated financial statements.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Format of preparation of the consolidated financial statements included in the annual financial report

We have also verified, in accordance with the professional standard applicable in France relating to the procedures performed by statutory auditors regarding the annual and consolidated financial statements prepared in the European single electronic format, that the preparation of the consolidated financial statements included in the annual financial report mentioned in Article L. 451-1-2, I of the French Monetary and Financial Code (*Code monétaire et financier*), prepared under the Chief Executive Officer's responsibility, complies with the single electronic format defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No. 2019/815 of 17 December 2018. Regarding consolidated financial statements, our work includes verifying that the tagging thereof complies with the format defined in the above-mentioned regulation.

On the basis of our work, we conclude that the preparation of the consolidated financial statements included in the annual financial report complies, in all material respects, with the European single electronic format.

Appointment of the Statutory Auditors

We were appointed as statutory auditors of BNP Paribas by the annual general meeting held on May 23, 2006 for Deloitte & Associés and on May 14, 2024 for ERNST & YOUNG et Autres.

As of December 31, 2024, Deloitte & Associés was in the nineteenth year of total uninterrupted engagement, and ERNST & YOUNG et Autres was in the first year, respectively.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless it expects to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

The Financial Statements Committee is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems and where applicable, its internal audit, regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors.

Statutory Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Objectives and audit approach

Our role is to issue a report on the consolidated financial statements. Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions taken by users on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As specified in Article L. 821-55 of the French Commercial Code (*Code de commerce*), our statutory audit does not include assurance on the viability of the Company or the quality of management of the affairs of the Company.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor exercises professional judgement throughout the audit and furthermore:

- identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures in response to those risks, and obtains audit evidence considered to be sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for his opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtains an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control;
- evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management in the consolidated financial statements;

- assesses the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. This assessment is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern. If the Statutory Auditors conclude that a material uncertainty exists, they are required to draw attention in the audit report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are not provided or are inadequate, to modify the opinion expressed therein;
- evaluates the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and assesses whether these statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The Statutory Auditors are responsible for the management, supervision and performance of the audit of the consolidated financial statements and for the opinion expressed on these consolidated financial statements.

Report to the Financial Statements Committee

We submit to the Financial Statements Committee a report which includes, in particular a description of the scope of the audit and the audit program implemented, as well as the results of our audit. We also report significant deficiencies, if any, in internal control regarding the accounting and financial reporting procedures that we have identified.

Our report to the Financial Statements Committee includes the risks of material misstatement that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and which are therefore the key audit matters, that we are required to describe in this report.

We also provide the Financial Statements Committee with the declaration provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, confirming our independence within the meaning of the rules applicable in France as set out in particular in Articles L. 821-27 to L. 821-34 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce) and in the French Code of Ethics for Statutory Auditors (Code de déontologie de la profession de commissaire aux comptes). Where appropriate, we discuss with the Financial Statements Committee the risks that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and the related safeguards.

Paris-La Défense, March 20, 2025

The Statutory Auditors
French original signed by

Deloitte & Associés

Damien Leurent Jean-Vincent Coustel

ERNST & YOUNG et Autres

Olivier Drion

4 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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The Board of directors of BNP Paribas approved the Group consolidated financial statements on 3 February 2025.

The consolidated financial statements of the BNP Paribas Group are presented for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023. In accordance with Annex I of European Delegated Regulation (EU) n° 2019/980 as amended by Delegated Regulation (EU) n° 2020/1273, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 are provided in the Universal registration document filed with the Autorité des Marchés Financiers on 22 March 2024 under number D.24-0158.

On 18 December 2021, the Group concluded an agreement with BMO Financial Group for the sale of 100% of its retail and commercial banking activities in the United States operated by the BancWest cash-generating unit. The terms of this transaction fall within the scope of application of IFRS 5 relating to groups of assets and liabilities held for sale (see note 8.e *Discontinued activities*) leading to isolate the "Net income from discontinued activities" on a separate line. A similar reclassification is made in the statement of net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity and in the cash flow statement.

Following the receipt of regulatory approvals, the transaction was finalised on 1 February 2023.

4.1 Profit and loss account for the year ended 2024

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Notes | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|--|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Interest income | 2.a | 83,020 | 79,542 |
| Interest expense | 2.a | (63,496) | (60,484) |
| Commission income | 2.b | 16,196 | 15,011 |
| Commission expense | 2.b | (5,495) | (5,190) |
| Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | 2.c | 11,569 | 10,346 |
| Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through equity | 2.d | 209 | 28 |
| Net gain on derecognised financial assets at amortised cost | | 55 | 66 |
| Net income from insurance activities | 5.a | 2,396 | 2,320 |
| <i>of which insurance revenue</i> | | 9,711 | 8,945 |
| <i>Insurance service expenses</i> | | (7,502) | (6,786) |
| <i>Investment return</i> | | 11,554 | 10,254 |
| <i>Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts</i> | | (11,367) | (10,093) |
| Income from other activities | 2.e | 21,922 | 18,560 |
| Expense on other activities | 2.e | (17,545) | (14,325) |
| REVENUES FROM CONTINUING ACTIVITIES | | 48,831 | 45,874 |
| Operating expenses | 2.f | (27,803) | (28,713) |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | 4.l | (2,390) | (2,243) |
| GROSS OPERATING INCOME FROM CONTINUING ACTIVITIES | | 18,638 | 14,918 |
| Cost of risk | 2.g | (2,999) | (2,907) |
| Other net losses for risk on financial instruments | 2.h | (202) | (775) |
| OPERATING INCOME FROM CONTINUING ACTIVITIES | | 15,437 | 11,236 |
| Share of earnings of equity-method entities | 4.k | 701 | 593 |
| Net gain on non-current assets | 2.i | (191) | (104) |
| Goodwill | 4.m | 241 | - |
| PRE-TAX INCOME FROM CONTINUING ACTIVITIES | | 16,188 | 11,725 |
| Corporate income tax from continuing activities | 2.j | (4,001) | (3,266) |
| NET INCOME FROM CONTINUING ACTIVITIES | | 12,187 | 8,459 |
| Net income from discontinued activities | 8.e | - | 2,947 |
| NET INCOME | | 12,187 | 11,406 |
| Net income attributable to minority interests | | 499 | 431 |
| NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS | | 11,688 | 10,975 |
| Basic earnings per share | 8.a | 9.57 | 8.58 |
| Diluted earnings per share | 8.a | 9.57 | 8.58 |

4.2 Statement of net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Net income for the period | 12,187 | 11,406 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity | 945 | 596 |
| Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss | 1,129 | 367 |
| Changes in exchange differences | 1,177 | (109) |
| Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through equity | | |
| <i>Changes in fair value recognised in equity</i> | (632) | 244 |
| <i>Changes in fair value reported in net income</i> | (66) | 27 |
| Changes in fair value of investments of insurance activities | | |
| <i>Changes in fair value recognised in equity</i> | (543) | 4,665 |
| <i>Changes in fair value reported in net income</i> | 447 | 558 |
| Changes in fair value of contracts of insurance activities | 259 | (4,573) |
| Changes in fair value of hedging instruments | | |
| <i>Changes in fair value recognised in equity</i> | (111) | 146 |
| <i>Changes in fair value reported in net income</i> | (5) | 22 |
| Income tax | 150 | (283) |
| Changes in equity-method investments, after tax | 453 | (162) |
| Changes in discontinued activities, after tax | - | (168) |
| Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | (184) | 229 |
| Changes in fair value of equity instruments designated as at fair value through equity | (17) | 232 |
| Debt remeasurement effect arising from BNP Paribas Group issuer risk | (587) | 45 |
| Remeasurement gains (losses) related to post-employment benefit plans | 228 | (173) |
| Income tax | 112 | 11 |
| Changes in equity-method investments, after tax | 80 | 114 |
| Changes in discontinued activities, after tax | - | - |
| TOTAL | 13,132 | 12,002 |
| Attributable to equity shareholders | 12,431 | 11,479 |
| Attributable to minority interests | 701 | 523 |

4.3 Balance sheet at 31 December 2024

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | Notes | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|-------|------------------|------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | | 182,496 | 288,259 |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | | | |
| Securities | 4.a | 267,357 | 211,634 |
| Loans and repurchase agreements | 4.a | 225,699 | 227,175 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 4.a | 322,631 | 292,079 |
| Derivatives used for hedging purposes | 4.b | 20,851 | 21,692 |
| Financial assets at fair value through equity | | | |
| Debt securities | 4.c | 71,430 | 50,274 |
| Equity securities | 4.c | 1,610 | 2,275 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | | | |
| Loans and advances to credit institutions | 4.e | 31,147 | 24,335 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 4.e | 900,141 | 859,200 |
| Debt securities | 4.e | 146,975 | 121,161 |
| Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios | | (758) | (2,661) |
| Investments and other assets related to insurance activities | 5.c | 286,849 | 257,098 |
| Current and deferred tax assets | 4.i | 6,215 | 6,556 |
| Accrued income and other assets | 4.j | 174,147 | 170,758 |
| Equity-method investments | 4.k | 7,862 | 6,751 |
| Property, plant and equipment and investment property | 4.l | 50,314 | 45,222 |
| Intangible assets | 4.l | 4,392 | 4,142 |
| Goodwill | 4.m | 5,550 | 5,549 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 2,704,908 | 2,591,499 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Deposits from central banks | | 3,366 | 3,374 |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | | | |
| Securities | 4.a | 79,958 | 104,910 |
| Deposits and repurchase agreements | 4.a | 304,817 | 273,614 |
| Issued debt securities and subordinated debt | 4.a | 104,934 | 83,763 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 4.a | 301,953 | 278,892 |
| Derivatives used for hedging purposes | 4.b | 36,864 | 38,011 |
| Financial liabilities at amortised cost | | | |
| Deposits from credit institutions | 4.g | 66,872 | 95,175 |
| Deposits from customers | 4.g | 1,034,857 | 988,549 |
| Debt securities | 4.h | 198,119 | 191,482 |
| Subordinated debt | 4.h | 31,799 | 24,743 |
| Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios | | (10,696) | (14,175) |
| Current and deferred tax liabilities | 4.i | 3,657 | 3,821 |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities | 4.j | 136,955 | 143,673 |
| Liabilities related to insurance contracts | 5.d | 247,699 | 218,043 |
| Financial liabilities related to insurance activities | 5.c | 19,807 | 18,239 |
| Provisions for contingencies and charges | 4.n | 9,806 | 10,518 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 2,570,767 | 2,462,632 |
| EQUITY | | | |
| Share capital, additional paid-in capital and retained earnings | | 118,957 | 115,809 |
| Net income for the period attributable to shareholders | | 11,688 | 10,975 |
| Total capital, retained earnings and net income for the period attributable to shareholders | | 130,645 | 126,784 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity | | (2,508) | (3,042) |
| Shareholders' equity | | 128,137 | 123,742 |
| Minority interests | 8.b | 6,004 | 5,125 |
| TOTAL EQUITY | | 134,141 | 128,867 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | | 2,704,908 | 2,591,499 |

4.4 Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2024

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Notes | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|--|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Pre-tax income from continuing activities | | 16,188 | 11,725 |
| Pre-tax income from discontinued activities | | - | 3,658 |
| Non-monetary items included in pre-tax net income and other adjustments | | 11,094 | 8,495 |
| Net depreciation/amortisation expense on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | | 7,272 | 6,245 |
| Impairment of goodwill and other non-current assets | | 21 | (32) |
| Net addition to provisions | | 3,023 | 3,646 |
| Variation of assets/liabilities related to insurance contracts | | 3,181 | (6,240) |
| Share of earnings of equity-method entities | | (701) | (593) |
| Net income from investing activities | | (277) | (3,600) |
| Net income (expense) from financing activities | | (604) | 506 |
| Other movements | | (821) | 8,563 |
| Net decrease related to assets and liabilities generated by operating activities | | (124,658) | (58,119) |
| Net decrease related to transactions with customers and credit institutions | | (8,672) | (7,751) |
| Net decrease related to transactions involving other financial assets and liabilities | | (102,669) | (32,712) |
| Net decrease related to transactions involving non-financial assets and liabilities ⁽¹⁾ | | (10,184) | (14,297) |
| Taxes paid | | (3,133) | (3,359) |
| NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | (97,376) | (34,241) |
| Net increase related to acquisitions and disposals of consolidated entities | | 1,956 | 9,520 |
| Net decrease related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | | (2,136) | (2,216) |
| NET DECREASE (INCREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS RELATED TO INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | (180) | 7,304 |
| Decrease in cash and cash equivalents related to transactions with shareholders | | (8,756) | (8,698) |
| Increase in cash and cash equivalents generated by other financing activities | | 2,338 | 4,022 |
| NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS RELATED TO FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | (6,418) | (4,676) |
| EFFECT OF MOVEMENT IN EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | | (393) | (3,506) |
| NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | | (104,367) | (35,119) |
| of which net increase in cash and cash equivalents from discontinued activities | | - | 9,909 |
| Balance of cash and cash equivalent accounts at the start of the period | | 282,579 | 317,698 |
| Cash and amounts due from central banks | | 288,279 | 318,581 |
| Due to central banks | | (3,374) | (3,054) |
| On demand deposits with credit institutions | | 8,352 | 11,927 |
| On demand loans from credit institutions | 4.g | (10,770) | (12,538) |
| Deduction of receivables and accrued interest on cash and cash equivalents | | 92 | 163 |
| Cash and cash equivalent accounts classified as "Assets held for sale" | | - | 2,619 |
| Balance of cash and cash equivalent accounts at the end of the period | | 178,212 | 282,579 |
| Cash and amounts due from central banks | | 182,511 | 288,279 |
| Due to central banks | | (3,366) | (3,374) |
| On demand deposits with credit institutions | | 9,482 | 8,352 |
| On demand loans from credit institutions | 4.g | (10,608) | (10,770) |
| Deduction of receivables and accrued interest on cash and cash equivalents | | 193 | 92 |
| NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | | (104,367) | (35,119) |

(1) As of 2024, disposals of leased assets are reported under "Net decrease related to transactions involving non-financial assets and liabilities". In 2023, they were reported within the "Other movements" line for EUR 3,612 million.

4.5 Statement of changes in shareholders' equity between 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2024

| In millions of euros | | | | Capital and retained earnings | Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Share capital and additional paid-in-capital | Undated super subordinated notes | Non-distributed reserves | Total | Financial assets designated as at fair value through equity | Own-credit valuation adjustment of debt securities designated as at fair value through profit or loss | Remeasurement gains (losses) related to post-employment benefit plans |
| Balance at 31 December 2022 | 26,190 | 11,800 | 86,866 | 124,856 | 585 | 119 | 540 |
| Appropriation of net income for 2022 | | | (4,744) | (4,744) | | | |
| Increases in capital and issues | | 1,670 | (2) | 1,668 | | | |
| Reductions or redemptions of capital | (4,983) | | (17) | (5,000) | | | |
| Movements in own equity instruments | (5) | 2 | (218) | (221) | | | |
| Share-based payment plans | | | (8) | (8) | | | |
| Remuneration on undated super subordinated notes | | | (654) | (654) | | | |
| Impact of internal transactions on minority shareholders (note 8.b) | | | (21) | (21) | | | |
| Movements in consolidation scope impacting minority shareholders (note 8.b) | | | | - | | | |
| Acquisitions of additional interests or partial sales of interests (note 8.b) | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Change in commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests | | | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Other movements | | | (4) | (4) | | | |
| Realised gains or losses reclassified to retained earnings | | | (73) | (73) | (34) | (8) | (4) |
| Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity | | | | - | 304 | 35 | (105) |
| Net income for 2023 | | | 10,975 | 10,975 | | | |
| Balance at 31 December 2023 | 21,202 | 13,472 | 92,110 | 126,784 | 855 | 146 | 431 |
| Appropriation of net income for 2023 | | | (5,198) | (5,198) | | | |
| Increases in capital and issues | | | | - | | | |
| Reductions or redemptions of capital | (1,051) | (1,326) | (62) | (2,439) | | | |
| Movements in own equity instruments | (18) | (17) | 423 | 388 | | | |
| Share-based payment plans | | | (5) | (5) | | | |
| Remuneration on undated super subordinated notes | | | (743) | (743) | | | |
| Movements in consolidation scope impacting minority shareholders (note 8.b) | | | | - | | | |
| Acquisitions of additional interests or partial sales of interests (note 8.b) | | | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Change in commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests | | | (4) | (4) | | | |
| Other movements | | | (39) | (39) | | | |
| Realised gains or losses reclassified to retained earnings | | | 209 | 209 | (210) | 1 | |
| Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity | | | | - | 79 | (435) | 165 |
| Net income for 2024 | | | 11,688 | 11,688 | | | |
| Balance at 31 December 2024 | 20,133 | 12,129 | 98,383 | 130,645 | 724 | (288) | 596 |

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity between 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2024

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| Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that may be reclassified to profit or loss | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Discontinued activities | Total | Exchange differences | Financial assets at fair value through equity | Financial investments and contracts of insurance activities | Derivatives used for hedging purposes | Discontinued activities | Total | Total shareholders' equity | Minority interests (note 8.b) | Total equity |
| (119) | 1,125 | (3,190) | (511) | (1,462) | 251 | 168 | (4,744) | 121,237 | 4,773 | 126,010 |
| | - | | | | | | - | (4,744) | (179) | (4,923) |
| | - | | | | | | - | 1,668 | 316 | 1,984 |
| | - | | | | | | - | (5,000) | | (5,000) |
| | - | | | | | | - | (221) | | (221) |
| | - | | | | | | - | (8) | 1 | (7) |
| | - | | | | | | - | (654) | (3) | (657) |
| | - | | | | | | - | (21) | 21 | - |
| | - | | | | | | - | - | (90) | (90) |
| | - | | | | | | - | 1 | (12) | (11) |
| | - | | | | | | - | 9 | (225) | (216) |
| | - | | | | | | - | (4) | | (4) |
| 119 | 73 | | | | | | - | - | | - |
| | 234 | (239) | 153 | 490 | 34 | (168) | 270 | 504 | 92 | 596 |
| | - | | | | | | - | 10,975 | 431 | 11,406 |
| - | 1,432 | (3,429) | (358) | (972) | 285 | - | (4,474) | 123,742 | 5,125 | 128,867 |
| | - | | | | | | - | (5,198) | (364) | (5,562) |
| | - | | | | | | - | - | 5 | 5 |
| | - | | | | | | - | (2,439) | | (2,439) |
| | - | | | | | | - | 388 | | 388 |
| | - | | | | | | - | (5) | | (5) |
| | - | | | | | | - | (743) | (8) | (751) |
| | - | | | | | | - | - | 258 | 258 |
| | - | | | | | | - | 4 | 192 | 196 |
| | - | | | | | | - | (4) | 93 | 89 |
| | - | | | | | | - | (39) | 2 | (37) |
| | (209) | | | | | | - | - | | - |
| | (191) | 1,218 | (494) | 365 | (155) | | 934 | 743 | 202 | 945 |
| | - | | | | | | - | 11,688 | 499 | 12,187 |
| - | 1,032 | (2,211) | (852) | (607) | 130 | - | (3,540) | 128,137 | 6,004 | 134,141 |

4

4.6 Notes to the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union

Note 1 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED BY THE GROUP

1.a APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING

1.a.1 Applicable accounting standards

The consolidated financial statements of the BNP Paribas Group have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards (International Financial Reporting Standards – IFRS), as adopted for use in the European Union⁽¹⁾. Accordingly, certain provisions of IAS 39 on hedge accounting have been excluded.

Information on the nature and extent of risks relating to financial instruments as required by IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” along with information on regulatory capital required by IAS 1 “Presentation of financial statements” are presented in chapter 5 of the Universal registration document. This information, which is an integral part of the notes to the consolidated financial statements of the BNP Paribas Group at 31 December 2024, is covered by the opinion of the Statutory Auditors on the consolidated financial statements, and is identified by the word “Audited” within this chapter. Section 4 of chapter 5, paragraph *Exposures, provisions and cost of risk provides*, in particular, IFRS 7 information on credit risk exposures and related impairment broken down according to whether the underlying loans are performing or non-performing, by geographic area and by industry.

■ Further to the Pillar II recommendations of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in relation to the international tax reform, the European Union adopted in December 2022 the 2022/2523 directive instituting a minimum corporate income tax for international groups, effective 1 January 2024. This directive was transposed by the 2024 Finance Act in France in December 2023.

To clarify the directive’s potential impacts, on 23 May 2023 the IASB issued a series of amendments to IAS 12 “Income Taxes”, which were adopted by the European Union on 8 November 2023. In accordance with the provisions of these amendments, the Group applies the mandatory and temporary exception not to recognise deferred taxes associated with this additional taxation.

The impact of the Pillar II reform is non-material for the Group. Income before tax and corporate income tax by country are presented in chapter 8 of the 2024 Universal registration document (part 8.6 section II *Profit and Loss account items and headcount by country*).

■ In France, changes resulting from the pension reform enacted on 14 April 2023 constitute a change in post-employment benefits, based on IAS 19 § 104. The non-material impact of this change was recorded in the profit and loss account for the period.

The introduction of other standards, amendments and interpretations that are mandatory as from 1 January 2024, in particular the amendment to IFRS 16 on Lease liabilities in a sale and lease back, had no effect on the Group’s financial statements at 31 December 2024.

1.a.2 New major accounting standards, published but not yet applicable

The Group did not early apply new standards, amendments and interpretations endorsed by the European Union when the application in 2024 was optional.

The impact assessment of the new standards and amendments not yet applicable by the Group is presented below:

Amendments to IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

On 30 May 2024, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, which will be applicable for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2026. These amendments:

- clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for certain financial liabilities settled through an electronic payment system;
- clarify and add indications for assessing whether a financial asset meets the cash flow criterion, e.g. its cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI);
- require disclosures in the notes to financial statements for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change the time or amount of cash flows upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of a contingent event (e.g. financial instruments with characteristics linked to the achievement of environmental, social and governance objectives); and
- update the information requirements for equity instruments designated at fair value through equity.

(1) The full set of standards adopted for use in the European Union can be found on the website of the European Commission at: https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/company-reporting-and-auditing/company-reporting_en

Publication of IFRS 18 “Presentation and disclosure in financial statements” in replacement of IAS 1.

IFRS 18 will be mandatory from 1 January 2027, with retrospective application.

IFRS 18 includes many of the requirements of IAS 1 without changes and supplements them with new requirements relating to:

- the presentation of specific categories (operating, investment and financing) and sub-totals in the statement of profit or loss account;
- information to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on management-defined performance measures (MPM);
- aggregation and disaggregation of information in the statement of profit or loss account.

The Bank is currently assessing the detailed implications of applying IFRS 18 to the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

1.b CONSOLIDATION

1.b.1 Scope of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of BNP Paribas include entities that are controlled by the Group, jointly controlled, and under significant influence, with the exception of those entities whose consolidation is regarded as immaterial to the Group. Companies that hold shares in consolidated companies are also consolidated.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains effective control. Entities under temporary control are included in the consolidated financial statements until the date of disposal.

1.b.2 Consolidation methods

Exclusive control

Controlled enterprises are fully consolidated. The Group controls a subsidiary when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

For entities governed by voting rights, the Group generally controls the entity if it holds, directly or indirectly, the majority of the voting rights (and if there are no contractual provisions that alter the power of these voting rights) or if the power to direct the relevant activities of the entity is conferred on it by contractual agreements.

Structured entities are entities established so that they are not governed by voting rights, for instance when those voting rights relate to administrative tasks only, whereas the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. They often have the following features or attributes: restricted activities, a narrow and well-defined objective and insufficient equity to permit them to finance their activities without subordinated financial support.

For these entities, the analysis of control shall consider the purpose and design of the entity, the risks to which the entity is designed to be exposed and to what extent the Group absorbs the related variability. The assessment of control shall consider all facts and circumstances able to determine the Group’s practical ability to make decisions that could significantly affect its returns, even if such

decisions are contingent on uncertain future events or circumstances.

In assessing whether it has power, the Group considers only substantive rights which it holds or which are held by third parties. For a right to be substantive, the holder must have the practical ability to exercise that right when decisions about the relevant activities of the entity need to be made.

Control is reassessed if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the elements of control.

Where the Group contractually holds the decision-making power, for instance where the Group acts as fund manager, it shall determine whether it is acting as agent or principal. Indeed, when associated with a certain level of exposure to the variability of returns, this decision-making power may indicate that the Group is acting on its own account and that it thus has control over those entities.

Minority interests are presented separately in the consolidated profit and loss account and balance sheet within consolidated equity. The calculation of minority interests takes into account the outstanding cumulative preferred shares classified as equity instruments issued by subsidiaries, when such shares are held outside the Group.

As regards fully consolidated funds, units held by third-party investors are recognised as debts at fair value through profit or loss, inasmuch as they are redeemable at fair value at the subscriber’s initiative.

For transactions resulting in a loss of control, any equity interest retained by the Group is remeasured at its fair value through profit or loss.

Joint control

Where the Group carries out an activity with one or more partners, sharing control by virtue of a contractual agreement which requires unanimous consent on relevant activities (those that significantly affect the entity’s returns), the Group exercises joint control over the activity. Where the jointly controlled activity is structured through a separate vehicle in which the partners have rights to the net assets, this joint venture is accounted for using the equity method. Where the jointly controlled activity is not structured through a separate vehicle or where the partners have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of the jointly controlled activity, the Group accounts for its share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in accordance with the applicable IFRS.

Significant influence

Companies over which the Group exercises significant influence or associates are accounted for by the equity method. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of a company without exercising control. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds, directly or indirectly, 20% or more of the voting rights of a company. Interests of less than 20% can be included in the consolidation scope if the Group effectively exercises significant influence. This is the case for example for entities developed in partnership with other associates, where the BNP Paribas Group participates in strategic decisions of the enterprise through representation on the Board of directors or equivalent governing body, or exercises influence over the enterprise’s operational management by supplying management systems or senior managers, or provides technical assistance to support the enterprise’s development.

Changes in the net assets of associates (companies accounted for under the equity method) are recognised on the assets side of the balance sheet under "Investments in equity-method entities" and in the relevant component of shareholders' equity. Goodwill recorded on associates is also included under "Equity-method investments".

Whenever there is an indication of impairment, the carrying amount of the investment consolidated under the equity method (including goodwill) is subjected to an impairment test, by comparing its recoverable value (the higher of value-in-use and market value less costs to sell) to its carrying amount. Where appropriate, impairment is recognised under "Share of earnings of equity-method entities" in the consolidated income statement and can be reversed at a later date.

If the Group's share of losses of an equity-method entity equals or exceeds the carrying amount of its investment in this entity, the Group discontinues including its share of further losses. The investment is reported at nil value. Additional losses of the equity-method entity are provided for only to the extent that the Group has contracted a legal or constructive obligation or has made payments on behalf of this entity.

Where the Group holds an interest in an associate, directly or indirectly through an entity that is a venture capital organisation, a mutual fund, an open-ended investment company or similar entity such as an investment-related insurance fund, it may elect to measure that interest at fair value through profit or loss.

Realised gains and losses on investments in consolidated undertakings are recognised in the profit and loss account under "Net gain on non-current assets".

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for similar transactions and other events occurring in similar circumstances.

1.b.3 Consolidation rules

Elimination of intragroup balances and transactions

Intragroup balances arising from transactions between consolidated enterprises, and the transactions themselves (including income, expenses and dividends), are eliminated. Profits and losses arising from intragroup sales of assets are eliminated, except where there is an indication that the asset sold is impaired. Unrealised gains and losses included in the value of financial instruments at fair value through equity are maintained in the consolidated financial statements.

By way of exception, amendments to IAS 32 and IFRS 9 allow intragroup assets to be retained in the balance sheet if they are held as underlying components of direct participating contracts. These assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss. These are:

- own shares by amendment to IAS 32;
- financial liabilities issued by the entity in amendment to IFRS 9.

These provisions are applied by the Group's insurance entities that issue direct participating contracts, the underlying elements of which include securities issued by the Group either directly or through consolidated investment entities.

Translation of accounts expressed in foreign currencies

The consolidated financial statements of BNP Paribas are prepared in euros.

The financial statements of enterprises whose functional currency is not the euro are translated using the closing rate method. Under this method, all assets and liabilities, both monetary and non-monetary, are translated using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average rate for the period.

Financial statements of the Group's subsidiaries located in hyperinflationary economies, previously adjusted for inflation by applying a general price index, are translated using the closing rate. This rate applies to the translation of assets and liabilities as well as income and expenses.

Differences arising from the translation of balance sheet items and profit and loss items are recorded in shareholders' equity under "Exchange differences", and in "Minority interests" for the portion attributable to outside investors. Under the optional treatment permitted by IFRS 1, the Group has reset to zero all translation differences, by booking all cumulative translation differences attributable to shareholders and to minority interests in the opening balance sheet at 1 January 2004 to retained earnings.

On liquidation or disposal of some or all of an interest held in a foreign enterprise located outside the Eurozone, leading to a change in the nature of the investment (loss of control, loss of significant influence or loss of joint control without keeping a significant influence), the cumulative exchange difference at the date of liquidation or sale is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Should the percentage of interest change without leading to a modification in the nature of the investment, the exchange difference is reallocated between the portion attributable to shareholders and that attributable to minority interests if the entity is fully consolidated; if the entity is consolidated under the equity method, it is recorded in profit or loss for the portion related to the interest sold.

1.b.4 Business combinations and measurement of goodwill

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method.

Under this method, the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities assumed are measured at fair value at the acquisition date except for non-current assets classified as assets held for sale which are accounted for at fair value less costs to sell.

The acquiree's contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated balance sheet unless they represent a present obligation on the acquisition date and their fair value can be measured reliably.

The cost of a business combination is the fair value, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued to obtain control of the acquiree. Costs directly attributable to the business combination are treated as a separate transaction and recognised through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is included in the cost, as soon as control is obtained, at fair value on the date when control was acquired. Subsequent changes in the value of any contingent consideration recognised as a financial liability are recognised through profit or loss.

The Group may recognise any adjustments to the provisional accounting within 12 months of the acquisition date.

Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of the combination and the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the acquisition date. Positive goodwill is recognised in the acquirer's balance sheet, while negative goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss, on the acquisition date. Minority interests are measured at their share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities. However, for each business combination, the Group can elect to measure minority interests at fair value, in which case a proportion of goodwill is allocated to them. To date, the Group has never used this latter option.

Goodwill is recognised in the functional currency of the acquiree and translated at the closing exchange rate.

On the acquisition date, any previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured at its fair value through profit or loss. In the case of a step acquisition, the goodwill is therefore determined by reference to the acquisition-date fair value.

Since the revised IFRS 3 has been applied prospectively, business combinations completed prior to 1 January 2010 were not restated for the effects of changes to IFRS 3.

As permitted under IFRS 1, business combinations that took place before 1 January 2004 and were recorded in accordance with the previously applicable accounting standards (French GAAP), had not been restated in accordance with the principles of IFRS 3.

Specificities relating to insurance contracts acquired through business combinations are set out in note 1.g.2 in the paragraph *Recognition and derecognition*.

Measurement of goodwill

The BNP Paribas Group tests goodwill for impairment on a regular basis.

Cash-generating units

The BNP Paribas Group has split all its activities into cash-generating units⁽¹⁾ representing major business lines. This split is consistent with the Group's organisational structure and

management methods, and reflects the independence of each unit in terms of results and management approach. It is reviewed on a regular basis in order to take account of events likely to affect the composition of cash-generating units, such as acquisitions, disposals and major reorganisations.

Testing cash-generating units for impairment

Goodwill allocated to cash-generating units is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that a unit may be impaired, by comparing the carrying amount of the unit with its recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an irreversible impairment loss is recognised, and the goodwill is written down by the excess of the carrying amount of the unit over its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit

The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is the higher of the fair value of the unit less costs to sell, and its value in use.

Fair value is the price that would be obtained from selling the unit at the market conditions prevailing at the date of measurement, as determined mainly by reference to actual prices of recent transactions involving similar entities or on the basis of stock market multiples for comparable companies.

Value in use is based on an estimate of the future cash flows to be generated by the cash-generating unit, derived from the annual forecasts prepared by the unit's management and approved by Group Executive Management, and from analyses of changes in the relative positioning of the unit's activities on their market. These cash flows are discounted at a rate that reflects the return that investors would require from an investment in the business sector and region involved.

1.c TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

The methods used to account for assets and liabilities relating to foreign currency transactions entered into by the Group, and to measure the foreign exchange risk arising on such transactions, depend on whether the asset or liability in question is classified as a monetary or a non-monetary item.

Monetary assets and liabilities (2) expressed in foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the relevant Group entity at the closing rate. Foreign exchange differences are recognised in the profit and loss account, except for those arising from financial instruments designated as a cash flow hedge or a net foreign investment hedge, which are recognised in shareholders' equity.

(1) As defined by IAS 36.

(2) Monetary assets and liabilities are assets and liabilities to be received or paid in fixed or determinable amounts of cash.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies

Non-monetary assets may be measured either at historical cost or at fair value. Non-monetary assets expressed in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction (*i.e.* date of initial recognition of the non-monetary asset) if they are measured at historical cost, and at the closing rate if they are measured at fair value.

Foreign exchange differences relating to non-monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies and recognised at fair value (equity instruments) are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is classified in "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" and in equity when the asset is classified under "Financial assets at fair value through equity".

1.d FINANCIAL INFORMATION IN HYPERINFLATIONARY ECONOMIES

The Group applies IAS 29 to the presentation of the accounts of its consolidated subsidiaries located in countries whose economies are in hyperinflation.

IAS 29 presents a number of quantitative and qualitative criteria to assess whether an economy is hyperinflationary, including a cumulative, three-year inflation rate approaching or exceeding 100%.

IAS 29 standard requires that the balance sheet and the profit or loss amounts not already expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period be restated by applying a general price index.

For this purpose:

- All non-monetary assets and liabilities of subsidiaries in hyperinflationary countries, including equity, are restated on the basis of changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from the date of initial recognition in the balance sheet to the end of the reporting period. Each line of the profit and loss account is restated on the basis of changes in CPI between the dates when the transactions were realised and the end of the reporting period.
- Assets and liabilities linked by agreement to changes in prices, such as index-linked bonds and loans, are adjusted at the reporting date, in accordance with the agreement.

In a period of inflation, an entity holding an excess of monetary assets over monetary liabilities loses purchasing power and an entity with an excess of monetary liabilities over monetary assets gains purchasing power to the extent the assets and liabilities are not linked to a price level. The gain or loss on the net monetary position, which reflects this gain or loss on purchasing power incurred by the Group during the reporting period, may be derived as the difference resulting from the restatement of non-monetary assets, equity and the profit and loss account and the adjustment of index linked assets and liabilities. This gain or loss is recognised under "Net gain on non-current assets".

Financial statements of these subsidiaries are then translated into euros at the closing rate.

In accordance with the provisions of the IFRIC's decision of March 2020 on classifying the effects of indexation and translation of

accounts of subsidiaries in hyperinflationary economies, the Group has opted to present these effects (including the net book value effect at the date of the initial application of IAS 29) within changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly through equity related to exchange differences.

Since 1 January 2022, the Group has applied IAS 29 to the presentation of the accounts of its consolidated subsidiaries located in Türkiye.

1.e NET INTEREST INCOME, INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM COMMISSIONS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

1.e.1 Net interest income

Income and expenses relating to debt instruments measured at amortised cost and at fair value through shareholders' equity are recognised in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that ensures that the discounted estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, is equal to the carrying amount of the asset or liability in the balance sheet. The effective interest rate measurement takes into account all fees received or paid that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of the contract, transaction costs, and premiums and discounts.

Commissions considered as an additional component of interest are included in the effective interest rate and are recognised in the profit and loss account in "Net interest income". This category includes notably commissions on financing commitments when it is considered that the setting up of a loan is more likely than unlikely. Commissions received in respect of financing commitments are deferred until they are drawn and then included in the effective interest rate calculation and amortised over the life of the loan. Syndication commissions are also included in this category for the portion of the commission equivalent to the remuneration of other syndication participants.

1.e.2 Income and expenses from commissions and other activities

Commissions received with regards to banking and similar services provided (except for those that are integral part of the effective interest rate), revenues from property development and revenues from services provided in connection with lease contracts fall within the scope of IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

This standard defines a single model for recognising revenue based on principles set out in five steps. These five steps enable to identify the distinct performance obligations included in the contracts and allocate the transaction price among them. The income related to those performance obligations is recognised as revenue when the latter are satisfied, namely when the control of the promised goods or services has been transferred.

The price of a service may contain a variable component. Variable amounts may be recognised in the income statement only if it is highly probable that the amounts recorded will not result in a significant downward adjustment.

Commission

The Group records commission income and expense in profit or loss either:

- over time as the service is rendered when the client receives continuous service. These include, for example, certain commissions on transactions with customers when services are rendered on a continuous basis, commissions on financing commitments that are not included in the interest margin, because the probability that they give rise to the drawing up of a loan is low, commissions on financial collateral, clearing commissions on financial instruments, commissions related to trust and similar activities, securities custody fees, etc.

Commissions received under financial guarantee commitments are deemed to represent the initial fair value of the commitment. The resulting liability is subsequently amortised over the term of the commitment, in commission income; or

- at a point in time when the service is rendered, in other cases. These include, for example, distribution fees received, loan syndication fees remunerating the arrangement service, advisory fees, etc.

Income and expenses from other activities

Margins on property development as well as income and expenses from services provided in connection with lease contracts are recorded under "Income from other activities" in the profit or loss account.

With regard to the revenues and expenses composing the margins of property development transactions, the Group records them in the profit or loss account:

- over time, when the performance obligation creates or enhances an asset over which the customer obtains control as it is created or enhanced (e.g. work in progress controlled by the client on the land on which the asset is located, etc.), or where the service performed does not create an asset that the entity could otherwise use and gives it an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. This is the case for contracts such as VEFA (sale in the future state of completion) in France;
- at completion in other cases.

Provisions and impairment are recognised when the margin above is negative (provisions for onerous contracts and inventories impairment).

Regarding income from services provided in connection with lease contracts, the Group records them in profit or loss as the service is rendered, i.e. in proportion to the costs incurred for maintenance contracts. The corresponding expenses are recognised when the service is rendered. At the same time, provisions are recognised to cover risks mainly related to services provided like risk retention and relay-assistance vehicles.

1.f FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Financial assets are classified at amortised cost, at fair value through shareholders' equity or at fair value through profit or loss depending on the business model and the contractual features of the instruments at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost or at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets made within a period established by the regulations or by a convention in the relevant marketplace are recognised in the balance sheet at the settlement date.

1.f.1 Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are classified at amortised cost if the following two criteria are met: the business model objective is to hold the instrument in order to collect the contractual cash flows and the cash flows consist solely of payments relating to principal and interest on the principal.

Business model criterion

Financial assets are managed within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect cash flows through the collection of contractual payments over the life of the instrument.

The realisation of disposals close to the maturity of the instrument and for an amount close to the remaining contractual cash flows, or due to an increase in the counterparty's credit risk is consistent with a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows ("collect"). Sales imposed by regulatory requirements or to manage the concentration of credit risk (without an increase in the asset's credit risk) are also consistent with this business model when they are infrequent or insignificant in value.

Cash flow criterion

The cash flow criterion is satisfied if the contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely repayments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The criterion is not met in the event of a contractual characteristic that exposes the holder to risks or to the volatility of contractual cash flows that are inconsistent with those of a non-structured or "basic lending" arrangement. It is also not satisfied in the event of leverage that increases the variability of the contractual cash flows.

Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk, and for the remuneration of other risks (e.g. liquidity risk), costs (e.g. administration fees), and a profit margin consistent with that of a basic lending arrangement. The existence of negative interest does not call into question the cash flow criterion.

The time value of money is the component of interest - usually referred to as the "rate" component - which provides consideration for only the passage of time. The relationship between the interest rate and the passage of time must not be modified by specific characteristics that could call into question the respect of the cash flow criterion.

Thus, when the variable interest rate of the financial asset is periodically reset at a frequency that does not match the duration for which the interest rate is established, the time value of money may be considered as modified and, depending on the significance of that modification, the cash flow criterion may not be met. Some financial assets held by the Group present a mismatch between the interest rate reset frequency and the maturity of the index, or interest rates indexed to an average of benchmark rate. The Group has developed a consistent methodology for analysing this alteration of the time value of money.

Regulated rates meet the cash flow criterion when they provide consideration that is broadly consistent with the passage of time and do not expose to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that would be inconsistent with those of a basic lending arrangement (example: loans granted in the context of *Livret A* savings accounts).

Some contractual clauses may change the timing or the amount of cash flows. Early redemption options do not call into question the cash flow criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents the principal amount outstanding and the interest thereon, which may include reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. For example, as regards loans to retail customers, the compensation limited to 6 months of interest or 3% of the capital outstanding is considered reasonable. Actuarial penalties, corresponding to the present value of the difference between the residual contractual cash flows of the loan, and their reinvestment in a loan to a similar counterparty or in the interbank market for a similar residual maturity are also considered as reasonable, even when the compensation can be positive or negative (*i.e.* "symmetric" compensation). An option that permits the issuer or the holder of a financial instrument to change the interest rate from floating to fixed rate does not breach the cash flow criterion if the fixed rate is determined at origination, or if it represents the time value of money for the residual maturity of the instrument at the date of exercise of the option. Clauses included in financing granted to encourage the sustainable development of companies which adjust the interest margin depending on the achievement of environmental, social or governance (ESG) objectives and disclosed in chapter 7 of the Universal registration document, do not call into question the cash flow criterion when such an adjustment is considered to be minimal. Structured instruments indexed to ESG market indices do not meet the cash flow criterion.

In the particular case of financial assets contractually linked to payments received on a portfolio of underlying assets and which include a priority order for payment of cash flows between investors ("tranches"), thereby creating concentrations of credit risk, a specific analysis is carried out. The contractual characteristics of the tranche and those of the underlying financial instrument portfolios must meet the cash flow criterion and the credit risk exposure of the tranche must be equal to or lower than the exposure to credit risk of the underlying pool of financial instruments.

Certain loans may be "non-recourse", either contractually, or in substance when they are granted to a special purpose entity. That is in particular the case of numerous project financing or asset financing loans. The cash flow criterion is met as long as these loans do not represent a direct exposure on the assets acting as collateral. In practice, the sole fact that the financial asset explicitly gives rise to cash flows that are consistent with payments of principal and interest is not sufficient to conclude that the instrument meets the cash flow criterion. In that case, the particular underlying assets to which there is limited recourse shall be analysed using the "look-through" approach. If those assets do not themselves meet the cash flow criterion, the existing credit enhancement is assessed. The following aspects are considered: structuring and sizing of the transaction, own funds level of the structure, expected source of repayment, price volatility of the underlying assets.

The "financial assets at amortised cost" category includes, in particular, loans granted by the Group, as well as reverse repurchase agreements and securities held by the Group ALM Treasury in order to collect contractual flows and meeting the cash flow criterion.

Recognition

On initial recognition, financial assets are recognised at fair value, including transaction costs directly attributable to the transaction as well as commissions related to the origination of the loans.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost, including accrued interest and net of repayments of principal and interest during the past period. These financial assets are also subject from their initial recognition, to the measurement of a loss allowance for expected credit losses (note 1.f.5).

Interest is calculated using the effective interest method determined at inception of the contract.

1.f.2 Financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are classified at fair value through shareholders' equity if the following two criteria are met:

- business model criterion: financial assets are held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both holding the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets ("collect and sale"). The latter is not incidental but is an integral part of the business model;
- cash flow criterion: the principles are identical to those applicable to financial assets at amortised cost.

The securities held by the Group ALM Treasury in order to collect contractual flows or to be sold and meeting the cash flow criterion are in particular classified in this category.

On initial recognition, financial assets are recognised at their fair value, including transaction costs directly attributable to the transaction. They are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognised, under a specific line of shareholders' equity entitled "Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that may be reclassified to profit or loss". These financial assets are also subject to the measurement of a loss allowance for expected credit losses on the same approach as for debt instruments at amortised cost. The counterparty of the related impact in cost of risk is recognised in the same specific line of shareholders' equity. On disposal, changes in fair value previously recognised in shareholders' equity are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, interest is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method determined at the inception of the contract.

Equity instruments

Investments in equity instruments such as shares are classified on option, and on a case-by-case basis, at fair value through shareholders' equity (under a specific line). On disposal of the shares, changes in fair value previously recognised in equity are not recognised in profit or loss. Only dividends, if they represent remuneration for the investment and not repayment of capital, are recognised in profit or loss. These instruments are not subject to impairment.

Investments in mutual funds puttable to the issuer do not meet the definition of equity instruments. They do not meet the cash flow criterion either, and thus are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

1.f.3 Financing and guarantee commitments

Financing and financial guarantee commitments that are not recognised at fair value through profit or loss are presented respectively in notes 6.a and 6.b. They are subject to the measurement of a loss allowance for expected credit losses. These loss allowances are presented under "Provisions for contingencies and charges".

The Group may issue performance guarantees in conjunction with integral indemnity agreements that provide the Group the right to claim back any amounts paid out from the party whose non-performance would have led to the guarantee being called. This type of commitment exposes the Group to credit risk and therefore results in the recognition of expected credit losses.

1.f.4 Regulated savings and loan contracts

Home savings accounts (*Comptes Épargne-Logement* - "CEL") and home savings plans (*Plans d'Épargne Logement* - "PEL") are government-regulated retail products sold in France. They combine a savings phase and a loan phase which are inseparable, with the loan phase contingent upon the savings phase.

These products contain two types of obligations for BNP Paribas: an obligation to pay interest on the savings for an indefinite period, at a rate set by the government at the inception of the contract (in the case of PEL products) or at a rate reset every six months using an indexation formula set by law (in the case of CEL products); and an obligation to lend to the customer (at the customer's option) an amount contingent upon the rights acquired during the savings phase, at a rate set at the inception of the contract (in the case of PEL products) or at a rate contingent upon the savings phase (in the case of CEL products).

The Group's future obligations with respect to each generation (in the case of PEL products, a generation comprises all products with the same interest rate at inception; in the case of CEL products, all such products constitute a single generation) are measured by discounting potential future earnings from at-risk outstandings for that generation.

At-risk outstandings are estimated on the basis of a historical analysis of customer behaviour, and are equivalent to:

- for the loan phase: statistically probable loans outstanding and actual loans outstanding;
- for the savings phase: the difference between statistically probable outstandings and minimum expected outstandings, with minimum expected outstandings being deemed equivalent to unconditional term deposits.

Earnings for future periods from the savings phase are estimated as the difference between the investment rate and the fixed savings interest rate on at-risk savings outstanding for the period in question. Earnings for future periods from the loan phase are estimated as the difference between the refinancing rate and the fixed loan interest rate on at-risk loans outstanding for the period in question.

The investment rate for savings and the refinancing rate for loans are derived from the swap yield curve and from the spreads expected on financial instruments of similar type and maturity. Spreads are determined on the basis of actual spreads on fixed-rate home loans in the case of the loan phase and products offered to individual clients in the case of the savings phase. In order to reflect the uncertainty of future interest rate trends, and the impact of such trends on customer behaviour models and on at-risk outstandings, the obligations are estimated using the Monte-Carlo method.

Where the sum of the Group's estimated future obligations with respect to the savings and loan phases of any generation of contracts indicates a potentially unfavourable situation for the Group, a provision is recognised (with no offset between generations) in the balance sheet in "Provisions for contingencies and charges". Movements in this provision are recognised as interest income in the profit and loss account.

1.f.5 Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt instruments measured at fair value through shareholders' equity

The impairment model for credit risk is based on expected losses.

This model applies to loans and debt instruments measured at amortised cost or at fair value through equity, to loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are not recognised at fair value, as well as to lease receivables, trade receivables and contract assets.

General model

The Group identifies three "stages" that each correspond to a specific status with regards to the evolution of counterparty credit risk since the initial recognition of the asset.

- 12-month expected credit losses ("stage 1"): if at the reporting date, the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since its initial recognition, this instrument is impaired at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (resulting from the risk of default within the next 12 months);
- Lifetime expected credit losses for non-impaired assets ("stage 2"): the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, but the financial asset is not considered credit-impaired or doubtful;
- Lifetime expected credit losses for credit-impaired or doubtful financial assets ("stage 3"): the loss allowance is also measured for an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

This general model is applied to all instruments within the scope of IFRS 9 impairment, except for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets and instruments for which a simplified model is used (see below).

The IFRS 9 expected credit loss approach is symmetrical, *i.e.* if lifetime expected credit losses have been recognised in a previous reporting period, and if it is assessed in the current reporting period that there is no longer any significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the loss allowance reverts to a 12-months expected credit loss.

As regards interest income, under “stages” 1 and 2, it is calculated on the gross carrying amount. Under “stage 3”, interest income is calculated on the amortised cost (*i.e.* the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance).

Definition of default

The definition of default is aligned with the Basel regulatory default definition, with a rebuttable presumption that the default occurs no later than 90 days past due. This definition takes into account the EBA guidelines of 28 September 2016, notably those regarding the thresholds applicable for the counting of past-due and probation periods.

The definition of default is used consistently for assessing the increase in credit risk and measuring expected credit losses.

Credit-impaired or doubtful financial assets

Definition

A financial asset is considered credit-impaired or doubtful and classified in “stage 3” when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred.

At an individual level, objective evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data regarding the following events: the existence of accounts that are more than 90 days past due; knowledge or indications that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulties, such that a risk can be considered to have arisen regardless of whether the borrower has missed any payments; concessions with respect to the credit terms granted to the borrower that the lender would not have considered had the borrower not been in financial difficulty (see section *Restructuring of financial assets for financial difficulties*).

Specific cases of purchased or originated credit-impaired assets

In some cases, financial assets are credit-impaired at initial recognition.

For these assets, no loss allowance is recorded on initial recognition. The effective interest rate is calculated taking into account the lifetime expected credit losses in the initial estimated cash flows. Any change in lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition, positive or negative, is recognised as a loss allowance adjustment in profit or loss.

Simplified model

The simplified approach consists in accounting for a loss allowance corresponding to lifetime expected credit losses since initial recognition, and at each reporting date.

The Group applies this model to trade receivables with a maturity shorter than 12 months.

Significant increase in credit risk

A significant increase in credit risk may be assessed on an individual basis or on a collective basis (by grouping financial instruments

according to common credit risk characteristics), taking into account all reasonable and supportable information and comparing the risk of default of the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of default of the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition.

Assessment of deterioration is based on the comparison of the probabilities of default derived from the ratings on the date of initial recognition with those existing at the reporting date.

There is also, according to the standard, a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk of an instrument has significantly increased since initial recognition when the contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

In the consumer credit specialist business, a significant increase in credit risk is also considered when a past due event has occurred within the last 12 months, even if it has since been regularised. From 2024, this specificity no longer applies to most exposures in the eurozone.

The approaches applied to assess the significant increase in credit risk are detailed in note 2.g *Cost of risk*.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are defined as an estimate of credit losses (*i.e.* the present value of all cash shortfalls) weighted by the probability of occurrence of these losses over the expected life of the financial instruments. They are measured on an individual basis, for all exposures.

In practice, for exposures classified in stage 1 and stage 2, expected credit losses are measured as the product of the probability of default (“PD”), Loss Given Default (“LGD”) and Exposure at Default (“EAD”), discounted at the effective interest rate of the exposure (EIR). They result from the risk of default within the next 12 months (stage 1), or from the risk of default over the maturity of the facility (stage 2). In the consumer credit specialist business, because of the specificity of credit exposures, the methodology used is based on the probability of transition to term forfeiture, and on discounted loss rates after term forfeiture. These parameters are measured on a statistical basis for homogeneous populations. From 2024, this specificity no longer applies to most exposures in the Eurozone.

For exposures classified in stage 3, expected credit losses are measured as the value, discounted at the effective interest rate, of all cash shortfalls over the life of the financial instrument. Cash shortfalls represent the difference between the cash flows that are due in accordance with the contract, and the cash flows that are expected to be received. Where appropriate, the estimate of expected cash flows takes into account a cash flow scenario arising from the sale of the defaulted loans or groups of loans. Proceeds from the sale are recorded net of costs to sell.

The methodology developed is based on existing concepts and methods (in particular the Basel framework) on exposures for which capital requirement for credit risk is measured according to the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (IRBA) methodology. This method is also applied to portfolios for which capital requirement for credit risk is measured according to the standardised approach. Besides, the Basel framework has been adjusted in order to be compliant with IFRS 9 requirements, in particular the use of forward-looking information.

Maturity

All contractual terms of the financial instrument are taken into account, including prepayment, extension and similar options. In the rare cases where the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, the residual contractual term is used. The standard specifies that the maximum period to consider when measuring expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period. However, for revolving credit cards and overdrafts, in accordance with the exception provided by IFRS 9 for these products, the maturity considered for measuring expected credit losses is the period over which the entity is exposed to credit risk, which may extend beyond the contractual maturity (notice period). For revolving credits and overdrafts to non-retail counterparties, the contractual maturity can be used, for example if the next review date is the contractual maturity as they are individually managed.

Probabilities of Default (PD)

Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon.

The determination of the PD is based on the Group's internal rating system, which is described in chapter 5 of the Universal registration document (section 5.4 *Credit risk – Credit risk management policy*). This section describes how Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks are taken into account in credit and rating policies, notably with the introduction of a new tool: the *ESG Assessment*.

The measurement of expected credit losses requires the estimation of both 1-year probabilities of default and lifetime probabilities of default.

1-year PDs are derived from long term average regulatory "through the cycle" PDs to reflect the current situation and macroeconomic scenarios ("Point in Time" or "PIT").

Lifetime PDs are determined based on the rating migration matrices reflecting the expected changes in the rating of the exposure until maturity, and the associated probabilities of default.

Loss Given Default (LGD)

Loss Given Default is the difference between contractual cash flows and expected cash-flows, discounted using the effective interest rate (or an approximation thereof) at the default date. LGD is expressed as a percentage of the Exposure at Default (EAD).

The estimate of expected cash flows takes into account cash flows resulting from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements if they are part of the contractual terms and are not accounted for separately by the entity (for example, a mortgage associated with a residential loan), net of the costs of obtaining and selling the collateral.

For guaranteed loans, the guarantee is considered as integral to the loan agreement if it is embedded in the contractual clauses of the loan, or if it was granted concomitantly to the loan, and if the expected reimbursement amount can be attached to a loan in particular (*i.e.* absence of pooling effect by means of a tranching mechanism, or the existence of a global cap for a whole portfolio). In such case, the guarantee is taken into account when measuring the expected credit losses. Otherwise, it is accounted for as a separate reimbursement asset.

The LGD used for IFRS 9 purposes is derived from the Basel LGD parameters. It is adjusted for downturn and conservatism margins (in particular regulatory margins), except for margins for model uncertainties. For corporate clients, this LGD is determined considering macroeconomic scenarios.

Exposure at Default (EAD)

Exposure at Default (EAD) of an instrument is the anticipated outstanding amount owed by the obligor at the time of default. It is determined by the expected payment profile taking into account, depending on the product type: the contractual repayment schedule, expected early repayments and expected future drawings for revolving facilities.

Forward-looking information

The amount of expected credit losses is measured on the basis of probability-weighted scenarios, in view of past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable economic forecasts. From 31 December 2024, forward-looking information specifically takes into account risks related to climate change transition, in particular through the use of long-term scenarios.

The approaches applied to take into account forward-looking information when measuring expected credit losses are detailed in note 2.g *Cost of risk*.

Write-offs

A write-off consists in reducing the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when there are no longer reasonable expectations of recovering that financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof, or when it has been fully or partially forgiven. The write-off is recorded when all other means available to the Bank for recovering the receivables or guarantees have failed, and also generally depends on the context specific to each jurisdiction.

If the amount of loss on write-off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is recognised as an additional impairment loss in "Cost of risk". For any recovery once the financial asset (or part thereof) is no longer recognised on the balance sheet, the amount received is recorded as a gain in "Cost of risk".

Recoveries through the repossession of the collateral

When a loan is secured by a financial or a non-financial asset serving as a guarantee and the counterparty is in default, the Group may decide to exercise the guarantee and, depending on the jurisdiction, it may then become owner of the asset. In such a situation, the loan is written-off against the asset received as collateral.

Once ownership of the asset is effective, it is recognised at fair value and classified according to the intent of use.

Restructuring of financial assets for financial difficulties

A restructuring due to the borrower's financial difficulties is defined as a change in the terms and conditions of the initial transaction that the Group is considering only for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties.

For restructurings not resulting in derecognition of the financial asset, the restructured asset's gross carrying amount is reduced to the discounted amount, using the original effective interest rate of the asset, of the new expected future flows. The change in the gross carrying amount of the asset is recorded in the income statement in "Cost of risk".

The existence of a significant increase in credit risk for the financial instrument is then assessed by comparing the risk of default after the restructuring (under the revised contractual terms) and the risk of default at the initial recognition date (under the original contractual terms). In order to demonstrate that the criteria for recognising lifetime expected credit losses are no longer met, good payment behaviour will have to be observed over a certain period of time.

When the restructuring consists of a partial or total exchange against other substantially different assets (for example, the exchange of a debt instrument against an equity instrument), it results in the extinction of the original asset and the recognition of the assets remitted in exchange, measured at their fair value at the date of exchange. The difference in value is recorded in the income statement in "Cost of risk".

Modifications to financial assets that are not due to a borrower's financial difficulties, or granted in the context of a moratorium (*i.e.* commercial renegotiations) are generally analysed as the early repayment of the former loan, which is then derecognised, followed by the set-up of a new loan at market conditions. If there is no significant repayment penalty, they consist in resetting the interest rate of the loan at market conditions, with the client being in a position to change lender and not encountering any financial difficulties.

Probation periods

The Group applies observation periods to assess the possible return to a better stage. Accordingly, a 3-month probation period is observed for the transition from stage 3 to stage 2 which is extended to 12 months in the event of restructuring due to financial difficulties.

For the transition from stage 2 to stage 1, a probation period of two years is observed for loans that have been restructured due to financial difficulties.

1.f.6 Cost of risk

Cost of risk includes the following items of profit or loss:

- impairment gains and losses resulting from the accounting of loss allowances for 12-month expected credit losses and lifetime expected credit losses ("stage 1" and "stage 2") relating to debt instruments measured at amortised cost or at fair value through shareholders' equity, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are not recognised at fair value as well as lease receivables, contract assets and trade receivables;
- impairment gains and losses resulting from the accounting of loss allowances relating to financial assets (including those at fair value through profit or loss) for which there is objective evidence of impairment ("stage 3"), write-offs on irrecoverable loans and amounts recovered on loans written-off.

It also includes expenses relating to fraud and to disputes inherent to the financing activity.

1.f.7 Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Trading portfolio and other financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

The trading portfolio includes instruments held for trading (trading transactions), including derivatives.

Other financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss include debt instruments that do not meet the "collect" or "collect and sale" business model criterion or that do not meet the cash flow criterion, as well as equity instruments for which the fair value through shareholders' equity option has not been retained. Finally financial assets may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss if this enables the entity to eliminate or significantly reduce a mismatch in the measurement and accounting treatment of assets and liabilities that would otherwise arise if they were to be classified in separate categories.

All those financial instruments are measured at fair value at initial recognition, with transaction costs directly posted in profit or loss. At the reporting date, they are measured at fair value, with changes presented in "Net gain/loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss". Income, dividends, and realised gains and losses on disposal related to held-for-trading transactions are accounted for in the same profit or loss account.

Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are recognised under option in this category in the two following situations:

- for hybrid financial instruments containing one or more embedded derivatives which otherwise would have been separated and accounted for separately. An embedded derivative is such that its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract;
- when using the option enables the entity to eliminate or significantly reduce a mismatch in the measurement and accounting treatment of assets and liabilities that would otherwise arise if they were to be classified in separate categories.

Changes in fair value due to the own credit risk are recognised under a specific heading of shareholders' equity.

1.f.8 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

A financial instrument issued or its various components are classified as a financial liability or equity instrument, in accordance with the economic substance of the legal contract.

Financial instruments issued by the Group are qualified as debt instruments if the entity in the Group issuing the instruments has a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder of the instrument. The same applies if the Group is required to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Group, or to deliver a variable number of the Group's own equity instruments.

Equity instruments result from contracts evidencing a residual interest in an entity's assets after deducting all of its liabilities.

Debt securities and subordinated debt

Debt securities and subordinated debt are measured at amortised cost unless they are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

Debt securities are initially recognised at the issue value including transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Issued bonds redeemable or convertible into own equity may contain a debt component and an equity component, determined upon initial recognition of the transaction. In this case, they will be qualified as compound financial instruments.

In this respect, the Group has elected to record contingent convertible bonds issued, without maturity, when convertible into a variable number of own shares on the occurrence of a predetermined trigger event (*e.g.* a decrease in the solvency ratio below a threshold), as compound instruments, to the extent that the coupons on these bonds are paid discretionarily.

Equity instruments

The term “own equity instruments” refers to shares issued by the parent company (BNP Paribas SA) and by its fully consolidated subsidiaries. External costs that are directly attributable to an issue of new shares are deducted from equity net of all related taxes.

Own equity instruments held by the Group, also known as treasury shares, are deducted from consolidated shareholders’ equity irrespective of the purpose for which they are held. Gains and losses arising on such instruments are eliminated from the consolidated profit and loss account.

When the Group acquires equity instruments issued by subsidiaries under the exclusive control of BNP Paribas, the difference between the acquisition price and the share of net assets acquired is recorded in retained earnings attributable to BNP Paribas shareholders. Similarly, the liability corresponding to put options granted to minority shareholders in such subsidiaries, and changes in the value of that liability, are offset against minority interests, with any surplus offset against retained earnings attributable to BNP Paribas shareholders. Until these options have been exercised, the portion of net income attributable to minority interests is allocated to minority interests in the profit and loss account. A decrease in the Group’s interest in a fully consolidated subsidiary is recognised in the Group’s accounts as a change in shareholders’ equity.

Financial instruments issued by the Group and classified as equity instruments (notably the undated super subordinated notes) are presented in the balance sheet in “Capital and retained earnings”.

Distributions from a financial instrument classified as an equity instrument are recognised directly as a deduction from equity. Similarly, the transaction costs of an instrument classified as equity are recognised as a deduction from shareholders’ equity.

Own equity instrument derivatives are treated as follows, depending on the method of settlement:

- as equity instruments if they are settled by physical delivery of a fixed number of own equity instruments for a fixed amount of cash or other financial asset. Such instruments are not revalued;

- as derivatives if they are settled in cash or by choice by physical delivery of the shares or in cash. Changes in value of such instruments are taken to the profit and loss account.

If the contract includes an obligation, whether contingent or not, for the bank to repurchase its own shares, the Bank recognises the debt at its present value with an offsetting entry in shareholders’ equity.

1.f.9 Hedge accounting

The Group retained the option provided by the standard to maintain the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39 until the future standard on macro-hedging is entered into force. Furthermore, IFRS 9 does not explicitly address the fair value hedge of the interest rate risk on a portfolio of financial assets or liabilities. The provisions in IAS 39 for these portfolio hedges, as adopted by the European Union, continue to apply.

Derivatives contracted as part of a hedging relationship are designated according to the purpose of the hedge.

Fair value hedges are particularly used to hedge interest rate risk on fixed-rate assets and liabilities, both for identified financial instruments (securities, debt issues, loans, borrowings) and for portfolios of financial instruments (in particular, demand deposits and fixed-rate loans).

Cash flow hedges are particularly used to hedge interest rate risk on floating-rate assets and liabilities, including rollovers, and foreign exchange risks on highly probable forecast foreign currency revenues.

At the inception of the hedge, the Group prepares formal documentation which details the hedging relationship, identifying the instrument, or portion of the instrument, or portion of risk that is being hedged, the hedging strategy and the type of risk hedged, the hedging instrument, and the methods used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

On inception and at least quarterly, the Group assesses, in consistency with the original documentation, the actual (retrospective) and expected (prospective) effectiveness of the hedging relationship. Retrospective effectiveness tests are designed to assess whether the ratio of actual changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument to those in the hedged item is within a range of 80% to 125%. Prospective effectiveness tests are designed to ensure that expected changes in the fair value or cash flows of the derivative over the residual life of the hedge adequately offset those of the hedged item. For highly probable forecast transactions, effectiveness is assessed largely on the basis of historical data for similar transactions.

Under IAS 39 as adopted by the European Union, which excludes certain provisions on portfolio hedging, interest rate risk hedging relationships based on portfolios of assets or liabilities qualify for fair value hedge accounting as follows:

- the risk designated as being hedged is the interest rate risk associated with the interbank rate component of interest rates on commercial banking transactions (loans to customers, savings accounts and demand deposits);
- the instruments designated as being hedged correspond, for each maturity band, to a portion of the interest rate gap associated with the hedged underlying;

- the hedging instruments used consist exclusively of “plain vanilla” swaps;
- prospective hedge effectiveness is established by the fact that all derivatives must, on inception, have the effect of reducing interest rate risk in the portfolio of hedged underlying. Retrospectively, a hedge will be disqualified from hedge accounting once a shortfall arises in the underlying specifically associated with that hedge for each maturity band (due to prepayment of loans or withdrawals of deposits).

The accounting treatment of derivatives and hedged items depends on the hedging strategy.

In a fair value hedging relationship, the derivative instrument is remeasured at fair value in the balance sheet, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss in “Net gain/loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss”, symmetrically with the remeasurement of the hedged item to reflect the hedged risk. In the balance sheet, the fair value remeasurement of the hedged component is recognised in accordance with the classification of the hedged item in the case of a hedge of identified assets and liabilities, or under “Remeasurement adjustment on interest rate risk hedged portfolios” in the case of a portfolio hedging relationship.

If a hedging relationship ceases or no longer fulfils the effectiveness criteria, the hedging instrument is transferred to the trading book and accounted for using the treatment applied to this category. In the case of identified fixed-income instruments, the remeasurement adjustment recognised in the balance sheet is amortised at the effective interest rate over the remaining life of the instrument. In the case of interest rate risk hedged fixed-income portfolios, the adjustment is amortised on a straight-line basis over the remainder of the original term of the hedge. If the hedged item no longer appears in the balance sheet, in particular due to prepayments, the adjustment is taken to the profit and loss account immediately.

In a cash flow hedging relationship, the derivative is measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with changes in fair value taken to shareholders’ equity on a separate line, “Changes in fair value recognised directly in equity”. The amounts taken to shareholders’ equity over the life of the hedge are transferred to the profit and loss account under “Net interest income” as and when the cash flows from the hedged item impact profit or loss. The hedged items continue to be accounted for using the treatment specific to the category to which they belong.

If the hedging relationship ceases or no longer fulfils the effectiveness criteria, the cumulative amounts recognised in shareholders’ equity as a result of the remeasurement of the hedging instrument remain in equity until the hedged transaction itself impacts profit or loss, or until it becomes clear that the transaction will not occur, at which point they are transferred to the profit and loss account.

If the hedged item ceases to exist, the cumulative amounts recognised in shareholders’ equity are immediately taken to the profit and loss account.

Whatever the hedging strategy used, any ineffective portion of the hedge is recognised in the profit and loss account under “Net gain/loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss”.

Hedges of net foreign currency investments in subsidiaries and branches are accounted for in the same way as cash flow hedges. Hedging instruments may be foreign exchange derivatives or any other non-derivative financial instrument.

1.f.10 Determination of fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal market or most advantageous market, at the measurement date.

The Group determines the fair value of financial instruments either by using prices obtained directly from external data or by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques are primarily market and income approaches encompassing generally accepted models (e.g. discounted cash flows, Black-Scholes model, and interpolation techniques). They maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. They are calibrated to reflect current market conditions and valuation adjustments are applied as appropriate, when some factors such as model, liquidity and credit risks are not captured by the models or their underlying inputs but are nevertheless considered by market participants when setting the exit price.

The unit of measurement is the individual financial asset or financial liability but a portfolio-based measurement can be elected, subject to certain conditions. Accordingly, the Group retains this portfolio-based measurement exception to determine the fair value when some group of financial assets and financial liabilities and other contracts within the scope of the standard relating to financial instruments with substantially similar and offsetting market risks or credit risks is managed on the basis of a net exposure, in accordance with the documented risk management strategy.

Assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value are categorised into the three following levels of the fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1: fair values are determined using directly quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Characteristics of an active market include the existence of a sufficient frequency and volume of activity and of readily available prices;
- Level 2: fair values are determined based on valuation techniques for which significant inputs are observable market data, either directly or indirectly. These techniques are regularly calibrated and the inputs are corroborated with information from active markets;
- Level 3: fair values are determined using valuation techniques for which significant inputs are unobservable or cannot be corroborated by market-based observations, due for instance to illiquidity of the instrument and significant model risk. An unobservable input is a parameter for which there are no market data available and that is therefore derived from proprietary assumptions about what other market participants would consider when assessing fair value. The assessment of whether a product is illiquid or subject to significant model risks is a matter of judgment.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the asset or liability is categorised in its entirety is based upon the lowest level input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement.

For financial instruments disclosed in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, and marginally some instruments disclosed in Level 2, a difference between the transaction price and the fair value may arise at initial recognition. This "Day One Profit" is deferred and released to the profit and loss account over the period during which the valuation parameters are expected to remain non-observable. When parameters that were originally non-observable become observable, or when the valuation can be substantiated in comparison with recent similar transactions in an active market, the unrecognised portion of the day one profit is released to the profit and loss account.

1.f.11 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises all or part of a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows of the asset expire, or when the Group transfers the asset – either on the basis of a transfer of the contractual rights to its cash flows, or by retaining the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the asset while assuming an obligation to pay the cash flows of the asset under an eligible pass-through arrangement – as well as substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset.

Where the Group has transferred the cash flows of a financial asset but has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and has not in practice retained control of the financial asset, the Group derecognises the financial asset and then records separately, if necessary, an asset or liability representing the rights and obligations created or held as part of the transfer of the asset. If the Group has retained control of the financial asset, it maintains it on its balance sheet to the extent of its continuing involvement in that asset.

Upon the derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, a gain or loss on disposal is recognised in the profit and loss account for an amount equal to the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the value of the consideration received, adjusted where appropriate for any unrealised gain or loss previously recognised directly in equity.

If all these conditions are not met, the Group retains the asset in its balance sheet and recognises a liability for the obligations arising on the transfer of the asset.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises all or part of a financial liability when the liability is extinguished, *i.e.* when the obligation specified in the contract is extinguished, cancelled or expired. A financial liability may also be derecognised in the event of a substantial change in its contractual terms or if exchanged with the lender for an instrument with substantially different contractual terms.

Repurchase agreements and securities lending/borrowing

Securities temporarily sold under repurchase agreements continue

to be recognised in the Group's balance sheet in the category of securities to which they belong. The corresponding liability is recognised at amortised cost under the appropriate "Financial liabilities at amortised cost" category on the balance sheet, except in the case of repurchase agreements contracted for trading purposes, for which the corresponding liability is recognised in "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss".

Securities temporarily acquired under reverse repurchase agreements are not recognised in the Group's balance sheet. The corresponding receivable is recognised at amortised cost under the appropriate "Financial assets at amortised cost" category in the balance sheet, except in the case of reverse repurchase agreements contracted for trading purposes, for which the corresponding receivable is recognised in "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss".

Securities lending transactions do not result in derecognition of the lent securities, and securities borrowing transactions do not result in recognition of the borrowed securities on the balance sheet. In cases where the borrowed securities are subsequently sold by the Group, the obligation to deliver the borrowed securities on maturity is recognised on the balance sheet under "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss".

1.f.12 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet if, and only if, the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Repurchase agreements and derivatives that meet the two criteria set out in the accounting standard are offset in the balance sheet.

1.g INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

1.g.1 Investments related to insurance activities

IFRS 9 is applied in the same way as to other Group entities (see note 1.f).

Investments of insurance activities include investment property which are measured at fair value as underlying assets of direct participating contracts.

1.g.2 Insurance contracts

The Group applies IFRS 17 to insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts issued and held, and discretionary investment contracts issued (if the entity also issues insurance contracts).

The main insurance contracts issued by the Group correspond to:

- contracts covering risks related to persons or property: creditor protection insurance contracts, protection contracts, contracts covering other non-life risks (automobile, multi-risk housing, *etc.*). These contracts are measured according to the general measurement model (Building Block Approach - BBA) or the premium allocation approach (PAA) for contracts eligible for this method;

- life or savings contracts: euro-denominated and multiple saving contracts (invested in a general fund and in unit-linked accounts) with or without insurance risk including a discretionary participating component and unit-linked contracts with a floor guarantee in the event of death. These contracts are measured using the variable fee approach (VFA).

A reinsurance contract (or treaty) is an insurance contract by which an insurer (ceding company or cedent) transfers part of its risks to a reinsurer. The Group acts as reinsurer by accepting risks related to persons or property from external insurers and as ceding company by transferring such risks to external reinsurers. Contracts may be proportional or non-proportional depending on the nature of the risks and the appetite for the risk accepted or retained. They are measured either according to the general model or according to the premium allocation approach since the standard prohibits the use of the variable fee approach for reinsurance contracts.

Investment contracts without discretionary participating features and without insurance risk backed by unit-linked underlying assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9.

The methods for measuring and recognising these various contracts according to the measurement model adopted are set out below.

These contracts are described in note 5.d *Assets and liabilities related to insurance contracts*.

Prior separation of components covered by other standards and not closely related

When insurance or investment contracts with discretionary participation include components, which would fall within the scope of another standard if they were separate contracts, an analysis must be carried out to determine whether these components should be accounted for separately. Thus:

- an embedded derivative is separated from the host insurance contract and accounted for under IFRS 9 when its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract;
- an investment component corresponds to the amount that the insurer is required to repay to the insured in all cases whether the insured event occurs or not. It is separated from the host insurance contract and accounted for under IFRS 9 when it is distinct from the host insurance contract and when equivalent contracts could be sold separately in the same market or legal area. It is not separated if it is closely linked to the host contract. Changes in a non-distinct investment component (and in particular related payments) are not recognised in the profit and loss account;
- a promise to transfer to the policyholder distinct goods or services other than the services of the insurance contract is separated from the host insurance contract and accounted for under IFRS 15.

Insurance contracts

An insurance contract is a contract under which a party, the issuer, assumes a significant insurance risk for another party, the policyholder, by agreeing to indemnify the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event, the insured event, is detrimental to the policyholder.

An insurance risk is significant if, and only if, an insured event can cause the insurer to pay significant additional amounts in any scenario, excluding scenarios that are devoid of commercial substance. A contract transfers a significant insurance risk only if there is a scenario with a commercial substance in which there is a possibility that the issuer will incur a loss based on the present value.

The insurance risks covered by Group entities are:

- either risks related to physical person: mortality (guarantees in the event of death), longevity (guarantees in the event of survival, e.g. life annuities), morbidity (guarantees in the event of disability), permanent disability, health (medical coverage), unemployment of physical persons; or
- risks of damage to property and civil liability.

Life or savings contracts issued by Group entities are qualified as insurance contracts if they include a risk in the event of survival (pension contracts with compulsory annuities) or a risk in the event of death (unit-linked contracts with a floor guarantee in the event of death and savings contracts with a guarantee of an additional amount payable in the event of death). In the absence of such risks, these contracts are investment contracts with or without discretionary participating features.

Investment contracts with discretionary participating features

Investment contracts do not expose the insurer to significant insurance risk. They are within the scope of IFRS 17 if they are issued by entities that also issue insurance contracts.

Discretionary participation is defined as the contractual right to receive, in addition to an amount that is not at the issuer's discretion, additional amounts that are likely to represent a significant portion of the total benefits provided under the contract. Benefits, for which the timing or amount is contractually left to the issuer's discretion and that are contractually based on the returns arising from a defined set of contracts or type of contract or on the realised and/or unrealised investment returns from a defined set of assets held by the issuer, or the result of the entity or fund issuing the contract.

Savings contracts invested in a euro-denominated fund and multiple saving contracts invested in unit-linked assets and in a euro-denominated fund are considered by the Group as investment contracts with discretionary participating features, measured using the variable fee approach.

Accounting and measurement

Aggregation of contracts

Insurance contracts are accounted and measured by groups of contracts within portfolios of contracts covering similar risks and managed together. Groups of contracts are determined according to their expected profitability at inception: onerous contracts, profitable contracts with a low risk of becoming onerous, and others. A group of contracts may contain only contracts issued no more than one year apart (corresponding to an annual "cohort"), except where the optional exemption provided for in the European regulation applies, which is the case for life-savings contracts, as described below.

For creditor protection insurance, personal protection insurance and other non-life risks, the Group uses the following discriminatory criteria when constructing portfolios of homogeneous contracts: legal entity, nature of the risks and partner, distributor. The reinsurance contracts accepted shall follow the same principles.

For life and savings contracts, the Group uses the following criteria for portfolios of homogeneous contracts: legal entity, product and underlying assets. Savings and retirement contracts are classified in separate portfolios (including in the period prior to the transition) due to the existence of a risk of longevity in retirement contracts.

For reinsurance contracts held, the Group uses the following criteria: legal entity, underlying item and counterparty. A portfolio can sometimes correspond to a single reinsurance treaty.

Recognition and derecognition

A group of insurance contracts (or reinsurance contracts issued) is recognised from the earliest of the following dates: the beginning of the period of coverage of the group of contracts, the date on which the first payment of a policyholder in the group becomes due (or, in the absence of such a date, when the first payment is received) and, in the case of a group of onerous contracts, the date on which the group becomes onerous.

A group of reinsurance contracts held is recognised from the beginning of the period of coverage of the group of reinsurance contracts held or, if the reinsurance was contracted in anticipation of the coverage of an underlying group of onerous insurance contracts, on the first recognition of that onerous group.

On initial recognition of portfolios of insurance contracts acquired as part of a business combination or a separate transfer, groups of contracts acquired are treated as if the contracts had been issued at the date of the transaction. The consideration received or paid in exchange for the contracts is treated as an approximation of the premiums received for the purpose of calculating the contractual service margin at initial recognition from this amount. In the case of a business combination within the scope of IFRS 3, the consideration received or paid is the fair value of the contracts at that date. For business combinations that have occurred since the first application of IFRS 17, this fair value has been determined by projecting the liabilities valuation under the Solvency 2 prudential approach which constitutes a market benchmark. For onerous contracts, the excess of the fulfilment cash flows over the consideration paid or received is recognised in the goodwill (or the profit resulting from an acquisition on advantageous terms) if it is a business combination and in a separate transfer, in the profit and loss account. For profitable contracts, the difference is recorded as a contractual service margin. In addition, an asset for cash flows related to acquisition costs must be recognised, for its fair value, for the acquisition costs related to the renewal of existing insurance contracts or for the acquisition costs already paid by the acquired company for future contracts.

An insurance contract shall be derecognised when the obligation it covers is extinguished, by payment or maturity, or if the terms of the contract are amended in such a way that the accounting treatment of the contract would have been substantially different if those amendments had originally existed. The derecognition of a contract entails the adjustment of the fulfilment cash flows, the contractual services margin and the coverage units of the group in which it was included.

General measurement model (Building Block Approach – BBA)

Characteristics

The general model for the measurement of insurance contracts is the best estimate of the future cash flows to be paid or received necessary to meet contractual obligations. This estimate should reflect the different possible scenarios and the effect of the options and guarantees included in the contracts within the limit or “contract boundary”. The determination of this contract boundary requires an analysis of the rights and obligations arising from the contract and, in particular, of the insurer’s ability to change its price to reflect the risks. This leads, for example, to the exclusion of tacit renewals if the tariff can be amended or to the inclusion of such renewals if not.

Cash flows are discounted to reflect the time value of money. They correspond only to cash flows attributable to insurance contracts either directly or through allocation methods: premiums, acquisition and contract management costs, claims and benefits, indirect costs, taxes and depreciation of tangible and intangible assets.

The cash flows estimate is supplemented by an explicit risk adjustment to cover the uncertainty of cash flows for non-financial risk. These two elements constitute the fulfilment cash flows of the contracts. A contractual service margin is added representing the expected gain or loss on future services related to a group of contracts.

If the contractual service margin is positive, it is shown on the balance sheet within the insurance contract’s measurement and amortised as the services are rendered; if negative, it is recognised immediately in the income statement. The original loss (or “loss component”) is monitored extra-accounting to allow for the subsequent recognition of the insurance service revenue.

Acquisition costs are deducted from the contractual service margin of the group of contracts to which they relate and amortised over the coverage period of contracts.

At each reporting date, the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts is the sum of the liabilities for the remaining coverage which include the fulfilment cash flows related to future services (best estimate and risk adjustment) and the contractual service margin remaining at that date, and of the liabilities for incurred claims which include the best estimate of the cash flows and the risk adjustment, excluding any contractual service margin. The assumptions used to estimate future cash flows and the non-financial risks adjustment are updated, as well as the discount rate, to reflect the situation at the reporting date.

The contractual service margin is adjusted for changes in the estimates of non-financial assumptions related to future services, capitalised at the inception rate, and then amortised in the income statement for services rendered over the period in the insurance service revenue. In the case of contracts which become onerous, after consumption of the contractual service margin, the loss is recognised in the reporting period. In the case of onerous contracts that become profitable again as a result of favourable changes in assumptions, the contractual service margin is only reconstituted after offsetting the loss component.

The release of expected fulfillment flows (cash flow estimates and risk adjustments) for the period, except for the amount allocated to the loss component, is recorded in insurance service revenue. The change in estimates related to past service (cash flow estimates and risk adjustments) is recognised in "Insurance service expenses".

The Group includes the change in the adjustment for non-financial risk related to past and current services in its entirety in the "Insurance service result".

The Group records in equity the effect of the change in the discount rate on the cash flows. The expense of unwinding the discount is recorded in "Insurance financial income or expenses" based on the initial rate (the inception rate for the liability for remaining coverage, and the rate at claims occurrence date for the liability for incurred claims). The difference between the value of liabilities discounted at the rate fixed at initial date and the value of those same liabilities estimated using current discount rate is recognised in equity. The effect on liabilities of changes in financial variables, in particular the indexation of benefits under the contract, is also recognised in equity.

The discount rate is based on the risk-free rate adjusted for the illiquidity of the liabilities. For protection, the liquidity premium is currently valued at zero due to the short settlement period for claims on the main risks covered and non-transferability to policyholders of the illiquidity of liabilities.

The risk adjustment is determined using the quantile method.

The coverage unit used to amortise the contractual service margin is derived from the risk premium earned during the period.

Contracts concerned

Contracts covering personal or property risks (creditor protection insurance, protection and other non-life risks) are measured according to the general model when the contract boundary, expected changes in cash flows and the time value effect over the coverage period do not make them eligible under the simplified approach, or by operational choice (a single measurement model for short and long contracts).

Measurement model for contracts with direct participation features (Variable Fee Approach – VFA)

Characteristics

Direct participating contracts are insurance or investment contracts for which:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder is entitled to a share of a clearly defined portfolio of underlying assets;
- the insurer expects to pay the policyholder a sum corresponding to a substantial portion of the return on the fair value of the underlying assets;
- the insurer expects that any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder is, in a substantial proportion, attributable to the change in the fair value of the underlying assets.

Compliance with these conditions is monitored on the underwriting date and is not reviewed later.

For these contracts, for which the insurer has to pay the policyholder an amount corresponding to the fair value of clearly identified underlying assets, less a variable compensation, a specific model (called the "Variable Fee Approach") has been developed by adapting the general model.

At each reporting date, liabilities related to these contracts are adjusted for the return earned and changes in the fair value of the underlying assets: the policyholders' share is recorded in the contract fulfilment cash flows against insurance financial income or expense and the insurer's share corresponding to the variable fee is included in the contractual service margin.

The contractual service margin is also adjusted for the effect of changes in cash flows that do not vary according to the returns on the underlying assets and that relate to future services: estimation of cash flows, risk adjustment, changes in the time value effect of money and changes in the financial risks that do not result from the underlying assets (for example, the effect of financial guarantees).

Changes in the fulfillment cash flows that do not change in connection with the yields of underlying assets and that relate to past service events are recognised in the profit and loss account. This is the case for management fees and attributable costs.

Acquisition cash flows are deducted from the contractual service margin of the group of contracts to which they relate and amortised over the coverage period of the contracts, as in the general model.

Due to the mechanism for allocating the change in the value of the underlying assets between the policyholders and the insurer, the result of these contracts is in principle mainly represented by the release of the fulfilment cash flows and the amortisation of the contractual service margin. When the underlying assets fully support the liabilities and are measured at fair value through profit or loss, the financial result under these contracts should be nil. The Group has chosen the option of reclassifying in shareholders' equity the change in the liabilities related to the underlying assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Life and savings contracts meeting the above definition of direct participating contracts are valued using the variable fee approach. When these contracts include a surrender value, it meets the definition of a non-distinct investment component and changes in that investment component (including related payments) are therefore not recognised in the income statement.

The Group has chosen to apply the option introduced by the European regulation not to divide the portfolios of participating contracts based on intergenerational mutualisation by annual cohort. As a result of this choice, the assessment of the onerousness is made on the basis of the portfolio and not on the basis of the annual cohorts.

The contract boundary includes future payments as long as the applicable pricing is not modifiable (e.g. acquisition or management loadings), as well as the annuity phase in service when contracts provide for a mandatory annuity or optional (in this case, the option is probabilistic).

The discount rate is based on the risk-free rate, extrapolated over the duration exceeding the period for which observable data are available and adjusted by a liquidity premium on the basis of the underlying assets to reflect the illiquidity of the liabilities.

The risk adjustment is determined by combining the cost of capital method without considering the risk of mass lapses, including future payments and considering only attributable costs, and the quantile method for the free payment component.

The coverage unit used to amortise the contractual service margin is the change in savings due to policyholders (determined at present value), adjusted to take into account the impact of the real return on financial or property assets compared with the actuarial neutral risk projection.

Contracts concerned

Insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participating features backed by pools of underlying assets commonly referred to as “general funds” or “policyholders’ funds” that correspond to pools of assets isolated analytically, contractually or in regulation, as well as unit-linked contracts with a floor guarantee in case of death and multiple saving contracts backed by assets such as a “general fund”, are measured using the variable fee approach.

The option provided for in the European regulation related to the annual cohort exemption is applied to insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features where the policyholders’ profit-sharing is mutualised between the different generations of policyholders: these are euro-denominated or multiple saving contracts including a euro-denominated fund, in France, Italy and Luxembourg.

The liabilities for incurred claims are measured using the variable fee approach if they are sensitive to changes in the value of the underlying assets and the general model if they are not.

Simplified measurement model (Premium Allocation Approach – PAA)

Characteristics

Short-term contracts (less than one year) may be measured using a simplified approach known as the premium allocation approach, also applicable to longer-term contracts if it leads to results similar to those of the general model in terms of liability for the remaining coverage.

Contracts with a long contract boundary, where significant changes in cash flows are expected over the coverage period, or where the time value effect over the coverage period is material, are not eligible for the simplified approach.

For profitable contracts, the liability for the remaining coverage corresponds to the deferral of premiums collected according to a profile representing the remaining coverage at the reporting date. For onerous contracts, deferred premiums are supplemented by an estimate of the expected loss over the coverage period. Liabilities for incurred claims are valued according to the general model. In this case, the method used to determine the risk adjustment is the same as for the general model.

The Group has chosen the option of deferring acquisition costs over the coverage duration and therefore presenting them as a deduction of the deferred premiums, except where the coverage of the contracts coincides with the calendar year or the deferred acquisition costs are not material.

Liabilities for incurred claims are discounted if the expected settlement of claims takes place after one year from the date of occurrence. The discount expense is recognised in insurance financial income or expenses as in the general model. In this case,

the option to classify the effect of changes in the discount rate into equity is also applicable. The Group has retained this option for the liabilities for incurred claims.

At each reporting date, the adjustment of liabilities for remaining coverage and for incurred claims is recognised in profit or loss.

Contracts concerned

Creditor protection insurance, personal protection insurance and other non-life insurance contracts, are measured using the simplified approach if the conditions are met (unless the general model is chosen for operational reasons).

Treatment of the reinsurance

Reinsurance contracts issued (reinsurance accepted)

Reinsurance accepted shall be treated as insurance contracts issued, either in the general model or in the simplified model, depending on the duration of the reinsurance contracts.

The Group accepts mainly risks corresponding to those it covers as a direct insurer under proportional or non-proportional treaties.

Reinsurance contracts held (reinsurance ceded)

The reinsurance ceded is also treated according to the general or simplified model, but the equivalent of the contractual service margin represents the expected gain or loss on the reinsurance and may be positive or negative. If a reinsurance contract offsets the losses of an underlying group of onerous contracts, the reinsurance gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss. This “loss recovery component” is used to record amounts that are subsequently presented in net income.

In addition, contract execution flows include the reinsurer’s risk of non-performance.

The Group cedes on reinsurance the risks it wishes to hedge (for example, non-proportional treaties covering peak risk, the risk of accumulation or exceeding the desired retention) or under the risk-sharing framework of proportional treaties for technical or commercial reasons.

The reinsurance contracts held are measured by the Group using the simplified approach or the general model.

Presentation in the balance sheet and in the profit and loss

The Group has chosen to present the investments of insurance activities and their results separately from the financial assets and liabilities of banking activities.

Financial income or expenses from issued insurance contracts are presented separately between the profit and loss account and shareholders’ equity for portfolios for which this breakdown has been deemed relevant, as allowed by the standard. For the Protection contracts liabilities measured under the general model and for the liabilities for incurred claims arising from contracts measured under the simplified model, this choice for portfolios classification was made by taking into account both the effects in the profit and loss account of the undiscounting of the liabilities and the accounting treatment of the assets backing them. For contracts measured using the variable fee approach, this choice was made to offset any accounting mismatch that may exist in the profit and loss account between the effect of changes in fair value from insurance or investment liabilities and that from the underlying assets when these are not recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

Insurance contracts may be distributed and managed by non-insurance entities of the Group that are remunerated as such by commissions paid by insurance entities. The measurement model for insurance contracts requires projecting in the contract fulfilment cash flows the acquisition and management costs that will be paid in the future and presenting in the profit and loss account, the release of the estimated costs for the period on the one hand, and on the other, the actual costs. For commissions between consolidated companies in the Group, the Group restates the internal margin on the balance sheet and in the profit and loss account (in the breakdown of insurance liabilities and the related results between cash flows and contractual service margin) by presenting as insurance service expenses the portion of the general expenses (excluding internal margins) of the banking entities that can be attributed to the insurance activity. The internal distributors' margins are determined based on standardised management data for each of the related networks.

Effect of accounting estimates in interim financial statements

The Group has elected under IFRS 17 to record in its annual financial statements the effects of changes in accounting estimates relating to insurance contracts issued or held, without taking into account estimates previously made in its interim financial statements.

1.h PROPERTY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets shown in the consolidated balance sheet are composed of assets used in operations and investment property. Rights-of-use related to leased assets (see note 1.i.2) are presented by the lessee within fixed assets in the same category as similar assets held.

Assets used in operations are those used in the provision of services or for administrative purposes, and include non-property assets leased by the Group as lessor under operating leases.

Investment property comprises property assets held to generate rental income and capital gains.

Investment property is recognised at cost, except for those held as underlying assets under participating direct contracts (as amended by IAS 40), which are measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented in the balance sheet under "Investments related to insurance activities" (see note 1.g.1).

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are initially recognised at purchase price plus directly attributable costs, together with borrowing costs where a long period of construction or adaptation is required before the asset can be brought into service. By way of exception, property occupied by the holder entity that is an underlying component of direct participating contracts is measured at fair value (by amendment to IAS 16).

Software developed internally by the BNP Paribas Group that fulfils the criteria for capitalisation is capitalised at direct development cost, which includes external costs and the labour costs of employees directly attributable to the project.

Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation and any impairment losses.

The depreciable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is calculated after deducting the residual value of the asset. Only assets leased by the Group as the lessor under operating leases are presumed to have a residual value, as the useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets used in operations is generally the same as their economic life.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are depreciated or amortised using the straight-line method over the useful life of the asset. Depreciation and amortisation expense is recognised in the profit and loss account under "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets".

Where an asset consists of a number of components which may require replacement at regular intervals, or which have different uses or generate economic benefits at different rates, each component is recognised separately and depreciated using a method appropriate to that component. The BNP Paribas Group has adopted the component-based approach for property used in operations and for investment property.

The depreciation periods used for office property are as follows: 80 years or 60 years for the shell (for prime and other property respectively); 30 years for facades; 20 years for general and technical installations; and 10 years for fixtures and fittings.

Software is amortised, depending on its type, over periods of no more than 8 years in the case of infrastructure developments and 3 years or 5 years in the case of software developed primarily for the purpose of providing services to customers.

Software maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. However, expenditure that is regarded as upgrading the software or extending its useful life is included in the initial acquisition or production cost.

Depreciable property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are tested for impairment if there is an indication of potential impairment at the balance sheet date. Non-depreciable assets are tested for impairment at least annually, using the same method as for goodwill allocated to cash-generating units.

If there is an indication of impairment, the new recoverable amount of the asset is compared with the carrying amount. If the asset is found to be impaired, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. This loss is reversed in the event of a change in the estimated recoverable amount or if there is no longer an indication of impairment. Impairment losses are taken to the profit and loss account in "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets".

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets used in operations are recognised in the profit and loss account in "Net gain on non-current assets".

Gains and losses on disposals of investment property are recognised in the profit and loss account in "Income from other activities" or "Expense on other activities".

1.i LEASES

Group companies may either be the lessee or the lessor in a lease agreement.

1.i.1 Group company as lessor

Leases contracted by the Group as lessor are categorised as either finance leases or operating leases.

Finance leases

In a finance lease, the lessor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset to the lessee. It is treated as a loan made to the lessee to finance the purchase of the asset.

The present value of the lease payments, plus any residual value, is recognised as a receivable. The net income earned from the lease by the lessor is equal to the amount of interest on the loan and is taken to the profit and loss account under "Interest income". The lease payments are spread over the lease term and are allocated to reduction of the principal and to interest such that the net income reflects a constant rate of return on the net investment outstanding in the lease. The rate of interest used is the rate implicit in the lease.

Impairments of lease receivables are determined using the same principles as applied to financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Operating leases

An operating lease is a contract under which most of the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are not transferred to the lessee.

The leased asset is initially recognised by the lessor as a tangible asset for its acquisition price less residual value and subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis over its useful life. The asset depreciation charge and lease payments are recognised in profit and loss over the lease term respectively in "Income from other activities" and "Expense on other activities" line items.

Vehicles leased by the Group and classified under operating leases are assets with an average lease term of between one and five years.

The cost of acquiring these assets includes their purchase price, as well as any directly attributable costs necessary to make the vehicle available to the lessee customers. Residual value is a statistical model estimate of the resale value of the asset and is reestimated at each reporting date, taking into account, in particular, historical data on the sale of vehicles in the second-hand market and the specific context of each geographical area. In the event of a change in the amount of the residual value of the asset relative to its estimated value, a forward-looking adjustment to the depreciation plan is made vehicle by vehicle.

1.i.2 Group company as lessee

Lease contracts concluded by the Group, with the exception of contracts whose term is shorter than or equal to 12 months and low-value contracts, are recognised in the balance-sheet in the form of a right-of-use on the leased asset presented under fixed assets, along with the recognition of a financial liability for the rent and other payments to be made over the leasing period. The right of use assets is amortised on a straight-line basis and the financial liabilities are amortised on an actuarial basis over the lease period. Dismantling costs corresponding to specific and significant fittings and fixtures are included in the initial right-of-use estimation, in counterparty of a provision liability.

The key hypotheses used by the Group for the measurement of rights of use and lease liabilities are the following:

- the lease term corresponds to the non-cancellable period of the contract, together with periods covered by an extension option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise this option. In France, the standard commercial lease contract is the so-called "three, six, nine" contract for which the maximum period of use is nine years, with a first non-cancellable period of three years followed by two optional extension periods of three years each; hence, depending on the assessment, the selected lease term can be of three, six or nine years, depending on the reasonably foreseeable economic duration of the contracts. When investments like fittings or fixtures are performed under the contract, the lease term is aligned with their useful lives. For tacitly renewable contracts, with or without an enforceable period, related right of use and lease liabilities are recognised based on an estimate of the reasonably foreseeable economic life of the contracts, minimal occupation period included;
- the discount rate used to measure the right of use and the lease liability is assessed for each contract as the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, or more generally based on the incremental borrowing rate of the lessee at the date of signature. The incremental borrowing rate is determined considering the average term (duration) of the contract;
- when the contract is modified, a new assessment of the lease liability is made taking into account the new residual term of the contract, and therefore a new assessment of the right of use and the lease liability is established.

1.j ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Where the Group decides to sell assets or a group of assets and liabilities and it is highly probable that the sale will occur within 12 months, these assets are shown separately in the balance sheet, on the line "Assets held for sale". Any liabilities associated with these assets are also shown separately in the balance sheet, on the line "Liabilities associated with assets held for sale". When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary and the sale is highly probable within 12 months, all the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale.

Once classified in this category, assets and the group of assets and liabilities are measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

Such assets are no longer depreciated. If an asset or group of assets and liabilities becomes impaired, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. Impairment losses may be reversed.

Where a group of assets and liabilities held for sale represents a cash generating unit, it is categorised as a "discontinued operation". Discontinued operations include operations that are held for sale, operations that have been shut down, and subsidiaries acquired exclusively with a view to resell.

In this case, gains and losses related to discontinued operations are shown separately in the profit and loss account, on the line "Net income from discontinued activities". This line includes after tax profits or losses of discontinued operations, after tax gain or loss arising from remeasurement at fair value less costs to sell, and after tax gain or loss on disposal of the operation.

1.k EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employee benefits are classified into four categories:

- short-term benefits, such as salary, annual leave, incentive plans, profit-sharing and additional payments;
- long-term benefits, including compensated absences, long-service awards, and other types of cash-based deferred compensation;
- termination benefits;
- post-employment benefits, including top-up banking industry pensions and retirement bonuses in France and pension plans in other countries, some of which are operated through pension funds.

Short-term benefits

The Group recognises an expense when it has used services rendered by employees in exchange for employee benefits.

Long-term benefits

These are benefits, other than short-term benefits, post-employment benefits and termination benefits. This relates, in particular, to compensation deferred for more than 12 months and not linked to the BNP Paribas share price, which is accrued in the financial statements for the period in which this compensation is earned.

The actuarial techniques used are similar to those used for defined-benefit post-employment benefits, except that the revaluation items are recognised in the profit and loss account and not in equity.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits payable in exchange for the termination of an employee's contract as a result of either a decision by the Group to terminate a contract of employment before the legal retirement age, or a decision by an employee to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. Termination benefits due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted.

Post-employment benefits

In accordance with IFRS, the BNP Paribas Group draws a distinction between defined-contribution plans and defined-benefit plans.

Defined-contribution plans do not give rise to an obligation for the Group and do not require a provision. The amount of the employer's contributions payable during the period is recognised as an expense.

Only defined-benefit schemes give rise to an obligation for the Group. This obligation must be measured and recognised as a liability by means of a provision.

The classification of plans into these two categories is based on the economic substance of the plan, which is reviewed to determine whether the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to pay the agreed benefits to employees.

Post-employment benefit obligations under defined-benefit plans are measured using actuarial techniques that take demographic and financial assumptions into account.

The net liability recognised with respect to post-employment benefit plans is the difference between the present value of the defined-benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets (if any).

The present value of the defined-benefit obligation is measured on the basis of the actuarial assumptions applied by the Group, using the projected unit credit method. This method takes into account various parameters, specific to each country or Group entity, such as demographic assumptions, the probability that employees will leave before retirement age, salary inflation, a discount rate, and the general inflation rate.

When the value of the plan assets exceeds the amount of the obligation, an asset is recognised if it represents a future economic benefit for the Group in the form of a reduction in future contributions or a future partial refund of amounts paid into the plan.

The annual expense recognised in the profit and loss account under "Salaries and employee benefits", with respect to defined-benefit plans includes the current service cost (the rights vested by each employee during the period in return for service rendered), the net interests linked to the effect of discounting the net defined-benefit liability (asset), the past service cost arising from plan amendments or curtailments, and the effect of any plan settlements.

Remeasurements of the net defined-benefit liability (asset) are recognised in shareholders' equity and are never reclassified to profit or loss. They include actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding amounts included in net interest on the defined-benefit liability or asset).

1.l SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Share-based payment transactions are payments based on shares issued by the Group, whether the transaction is settled in the form of equity or cash of which the amount is based on trends in the value of BNP Paribas shares.

Stock option and share award plans

The expense related to stock option and share award plans is recognised over the vesting period, if the benefit is conditional upon the grantee's continued presence at the vesting date.

Stock options and share award expenses are recorded under salary and employee benefits expenses, with a corresponding adjustment to shareholders' equity. They are calculated on the basis of the overall plan value, determined at the date of grant by the Board of directors.

In the absence of any market for these instruments, financial valuation models are used that take into account any performance conditions related to the BNP Paribas share price. The total expense of a plan is determined by multiplying the unit value per option or share awarded by the estimated number of options or shares awarded vested at the end of the vesting period, taking into account the conditions regarding the grantee's continued employment.

The only assumptions revised during the vesting period, and hence resulting in a remeasurement of the expense, are those relating to the probability that employees will leave the Group and those relating to performance conditions that are not linked to the price value of BNP Paribas shares.

Share price-linked cash-settled deferred compensation plans

The expense related to these plans is recognised in the year during which the employee rendered the corresponding services.

If the payment of share-based variable compensation is explicitly subject to an enforceable condition consisting in the employee's continued presence at the vesting date, the services are presumed to have been rendered during the vesting period and the corresponding compensation expense is recognised on a *pro rata* basis over that period. The expense is recognised under salary and employee benefits expenses with a corresponding liability in the balance sheet. It is revised to take into account any non-fulfilment of the continued presence or performance conditions and the change in BNP Paribas share price.

If there is no continued presence enforceable condition, the expense is not deferred, but recognised immediately with a corresponding liability in the balance sheet. This is then revised on each reporting date until settlement to take into account any performance conditions and the change in the BNP Paribas share price.

1.m PROVISIONS RECORDED UNDER LIABILITIES

Provisions recorded under liabilities (other than those relating to financial instruments, employee benefits and insurance contracts) mainly relate to restructuring, claims and litigation, fines and penalties.

A provision is recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle an obligation arising from a past event, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount of such obligations is discounted, where the impact of discounting is material, in order to determine the amount of the provision.

1.n CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX

The current income tax charge is determined on the basis of the tax laws and tax rates in force in each country in which the Group operates during the period in which the income is generated.

Deferred taxes are recognised when temporary differences arise between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences other than:

- taxable temporary differences on initial recognition of goodwill;

- taxable temporary differences on investments in enterprises under the exclusive or joint control of the Group, where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused carryforwards of tax losses only to the extent that it is probable that the entity in question will generate future taxable profits against which these temporary differences and tax losses can be offset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the liability method, using the tax rate which is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been or will have been enacted by the balance sheet date of that period. They are not discounted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they arise within the same tax group, they fall under the jurisdiction of a single tax authority, and there is a legal right to offset.

As regards the assessment of uncertainty over income tax treatments, the Group adopts the following approach:

- the Group assesses whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment;
- any uncertainty shall be reflected when determining the taxable profit (loss) by considering either the most likely amount (having the higher probability of occurrence), or the expected value (sum of the probability-weighted amounts).

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as tax income or expenses in the profit and loss account, except for those relating to a transaction or an event directly recognised in shareholders' equity, which are also recognised in shareholders' equity. This concerns in particular the tax effect of coupons paid on financial instruments issued by the Group and qualified as equity instruments, such as undated super subordinated notes.

When tax credits on revenues from receivables and securities are used to settle corporate income tax payable for the period, the tax credits are recognised on the same line as the income to which they relate. The corresponding tax expense continues to be carried in the profit and loss account under "Corporate income tax".

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 12, the Group applies the mandatory and temporary exception not to recognise deferred taxes associated with the additional tax resulting from the minimum income tax applied by international groups.

1.o CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash and cash equivalents balance is composed of the net balance of cash accounts and accounts with central banks, and the net balance of interbank demand loans and deposits.

Changes in cash and cash equivalents related to operating activities reflect cash flows generated by the Group's operations, including those relating to financial investments of insurance activities and negotiable certificates of deposit.

Changes in cash and cash equivalents related to investing activities reflect cash flows resulting from acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures included in the consolidated Group, as well as acquisitions and disposals of property, plant and equipment excluding investment property and property held under operating leases.

Changes in cash and cash equivalents related to financing activities reflect the cash inflows and outflows resulting from transactions with shareholders, cash flows related to bonds and subordinated debt, and debt securities (excluding negotiable certificates of deposit).

1.p USE OF ESTIMATES IN THE PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Preparation of the financial statements requires managers of core businesses and corporate functions to make assumptions and estimates that are reflected in the measurement of income and expense in the profit and loss account and of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet, and in the disclosure of information in the notes to the financial statements. This requires the managers in question to exercise their judgement and to make use of information available at the date of the preparation of the financial statements when making their estimates. The actual future results from operations where managers have made use of estimates may in reality differ significantly from those estimates, mainly according to market conditions. This may have a material effect on the financial statements.

This applies in particular to:

- the analysis of the cash flow criterion for specific financial assets;
- the measurement of expected credit losses. This applies in particular to the assessment of significant increase in credit risk, the models and assumptions used to measure expected credit losses, including those relating to climate risks, the determination of the different economic scenarios and their weighting;
- the analysis of renegotiated loans, in order to assess whether they should be maintained on the balance-sheet or derecognised;
- the assessment of an active market, and the use of internally developed models for the measurement of the fair value of financial instruments not quoted in an active market classified in "Financial assets at fair value through equity", or in "Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss", whether as assets or liabilities, and more generally calculations of the fair value of financial instruments subject to a fair value disclosure requirement;
- the assumptions applied to assess the sensitivity to each type of market risk of the market value of financial instruments and the sensitivity of these valuations to the main unobservable inputs as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements;
- the appropriateness of the designation of certain derivative instruments such as cash flow hedges, and the measurement of hedge effectiveness;
- impairment tests performed on intangible assets;
- the estimation of residual assets values under simple lease agreements. These values are used as a basis for the determination of depreciation as well as any impairment, notably in relation to the effect of environmental considerations on the evaluation of future prices of second-hand vehicles;
- the deferred tax assets;
- the measurement of insurance liabilities and assets, and investment contracts with discretionary participation, by groups of contracts, on the basis of discounted and probability weighted future fulfilment cash flows, based on assumptions that can be derived from market or entity-specific data, and the recognition of the results of such contracts on the basis of the services rendered over the coverage period;
- the measurement of uncertainty over income tax treatments and other provisions for contingencies and charges. In particular, while investigations and litigations are ongoing, it is difficult to foresee their outcome and potential impact. Provision estimation is established by taking into account all available information at the date of the preparation of the financial statements, in particular the nature of the dispute, the underlying facts, the ongoing legal proceedings and court decisions, including those related to similar cases. The Group may also use the opinion of experts and independent legal advisers to exercise its judgement.

Note 2 NOTES TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2024

2.a NET INTEREST INCOME

The BNP Paribas Group includes in "Interest income" and "Interest expense" all income and expense calculated using the effective interest method (Interest, fees and transaction costs) from financial instruments measured at amortised cost and financial instruments measured at fair value through equity.

These items also include the interest income and expense of non-trading financial instruments the characteristics of which do not allow for recognition at amortised cost or at fair value through equity, as well as of financial instruments that the Group has designated as at fair value through profit or loss. The change in fair

value on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (excluding accrued interest) is recognised under "Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Interest income and expense on derivatives accounted for as fair value hedges are included with the revenues generated by the hedged item. Similarly, interest income and expense arising from derivatives used to hedge transactions designated as at fair value through profit or loss is allocated to the same accounts as the interest income and expense relating to the underlying transactions.

In the case of a negative interest rates related to loans and receivables or deposits from customers and credit institutions, they are accounted for in interest expense or interest income respectively.

| In millions of euros | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | | | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Income | Expense | Net | Income | Expense | Net |
| Financial instruments at amortised cost | 69,819 | (52,364) | 17,455 | 66,886 | (48,617) | 18,269 |
| Deposits, loans and borrowings | 59,598 | (39,095) | 20,503 | 59,019 | (36,827) | 22,192 |
| Repurchase agreements | 815 | (1,248) | (433) | 681 | (1,295) | (614) |
| Finance leases | 3,134 | (118) | 3,016 | 2,480 | (109) | 2,371 |
| Debt securities | 6,272 | | 6,272 | 4,706 | | 4,706 |
| Issued debt securities and subordinated debt | | (11,903) | (11,903) | | (10,386) | (10,386) |
| Financial instruments at fair value through equity | 2,892 | - | 2,892 | 1,856 | - | 1,856 |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (Trading securities excluded) | 305 | (1,595) | (1,290) | 243 | (1,454) | (1,211) |
| Cash flow hedge instruments | 3,916 | (1,961) | 1,955 | 3,897 | (1,741) | 2,156 |
| Interest rate portfolio hedge instruments | 6,088 | (7,497) | (1,409) | 6,660 | (8,600) | (1,940) |
| Lease liabilities | - | (79) | (79) | - | (72) | (72) |
| TOTAL INTEREST INCOME/(EXPENSE) | 83,020 | (63,496) | 19,524 | 79,542 | (60,484) | 19,058 |

Net interest income notably includes an expense of EUR 36 million for the year ended 2024, compared with EUR 938 million for the year ended 2023, due to the adjustment of economic hedges consecutive to the changes in the TLTRO terms and conditions mentioned below.

Net interest income includes funding costs related to Global Markets, whose revenues are mainly accounted for in "Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" (see note 2.c), as well as to Arval, whose income from operating leases is presented in note 2.e.

The evolution of the net interest income is therefore to be analysed in conjunction with those observed for these lines.

Interest income on individually impaired loans amounted to EUR 338 million for the year ended 2024, compared with EUR 342 million for the year ended 2023.

The Group subscribed to the TLTRO III (*Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations*) programme, as modified by the Governing Council of the European Central Bank in March 2020, in December 2020 and in October 2022 (see note 4.g). The Group achieved the lending performance thresholds that enabled it to benefit from favourable interest rate conditions applicable for each of the reference period, namely:

- over the two special interest periods (*i.e.* from June 2020 to June 2022): the average deposit facility rate ("DFR") -50 basis points, or -1%;
- over the next period (*i.e.* from June 2022 to November 2022): the average of the DFR between the TLTRO III initial date of subscription and 22 November 2022, *i.e.*, for the main draws, -0.36% for the June 2020 tranche and -0.29% for the March 2021 tranche;

■ over the last period (since 23 November 2022): the average of the DFR between 23 November 2022 and the redemption date. The average effective interest rate for the latter period was 3.3% (1.64% until 31 December 2022, 3.31% for the year 2023 and 3.89% for the year 2024 until 29 September 2024, the date of repayment of the last tranche of TLTRO III borrowings).

This floating interest rate is considered as a market rate since it is applicable to all financial institutions meeting the lending criteria defined by the European Central Bank. The effective interest rate of these financial liabilities is determined for each reference period, its two components (reference rate and margin) being adjustable; it corresponds to the nominal interest rate. The addition of the last interest period in October 2022 is part of the European Central Bank's monetary policy and is therefore not considered a contractual amendment according to IFRS 9 but a revision of the market rate.

2.b COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE

| In millions of euros | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | | | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Income | Expense | Net | Income | Expense | Net |
| Customer transactions | 5,466 | (1,488) | 3,978 | 4,997 | (1,250) | 3,747 |
| Securities and derivatives transactions | 2,619 | (2,004) | 615 | 2,483 | (1,965) | 518 |
| Financing and guarantee commitments | 1,267 | (92) | 1,175 | 1,155 | (189) | 966 |
| Asset management and other services | 5,549 | (431) | 5,118 | 5,176 | (367) | 4,809 |
| Others | 1,295 | (1,480) | (185) | 1,200 | (1,419) | (219) |
| COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE | 16,196 | (5,495) | 10,701 | 15,011 | (5,190) | 9,821 |
| <i>of which net commission income related to trust and similar activities through which the Group holds or invests assets on behalf of clients, trusts, pension and personal risk funds or other institutions</i> | 3,243 | (410) | 2,833 | 3,133 | (360) | 2,773 |
| <i>of which commission income and expense on financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss</i> | 3,421 | (311) | 3,110 | 3,133 | (453) | 2,680 |

2.c NET GAIN ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Net gain on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss includes all profit and loss items relating to financial instruments held for trading, financial instruments that the Group has designated as at fair value through profit or loss, non-trading equity instruments that the Group did not choose to measure at fair value through equity, as well as debt instruments whose cash flows are not solely repayments of principal and interest on the principal or whose business model is not to collect cash flows nor to collect cash flows and sell the assets.

These income items include dividends on these instruments and exclude interest income and expense from financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss and instruments whose cash flows are not only repayments of principal and interest on the principal or whose business model is not to collect cash flows nor to collect cash flows and sell the assets, which are presented in "Net interest income" (see note 2.a).

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Financial instruments held for trading | 11,633 | 13,801 |
| Interest rate and credit instruments | (1,406) | 8,948 |
| Equity financial instruments | 12,794 | 3,184 |
| Foreign exchange financial instruments | 6,269 | 5,452 |
| Loans and repurchase agreements | (6,048) | (4,515) |
| Other financial instruments | 24 | 732 |
| Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss | (964) | (3,985) |
| Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | 797 | 565 |
| Impact of hedge accounting | 103 | (35) |
| Fair value hedging derivatives | 1,677 | (1,247) |
| Hedged items in fair value hedge | (1,574) | 1,212 |
| NET GAIN ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS | 11,569 | 10,346 |

Gains and losses on financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss are mainly related to instruments for which changes in value may be compensated by changes in the value of economic hedging derivative financial instruments held for trading.

Net gain on financial instruments held for trading in 2024 and 2023 includes a non-material amount related to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges.

Potential sources of ineffectiveness can be the differences between hedging instruments and hedged items, notably generated by

mismatches in the terms of hedged and hedging instruments, such as the frequency and timing of interest rates resetting, the frequency of payments and the discounting factors, or when hedging derivatives have a non-zero fair value at the inception date of the hedging relationship. Credit valuation adjustments applied to hedging derivatives are also sources of ineffectiveness.

Cumulated changes in fair value related to discontinued cash flow hedge relationships, previously recognised in equity and included in 2024 in profit and loss accounts are not material, whether the hedged item ceased to exist or not.

2.d NET GAIN ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Net gain on debt instruments | 145 | (56) |
| Dividend income on equity instruments | 64 | 84 |
| NET GAIN ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY | 209 | 28 |

Interest income from debt instruments is included in note 2.a *Net interest income*, and impairment losses related to potential issuer default are included in note 2.g *Cost of risk*.

2.e NET INCOME FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | | | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Income | Expense | Net | Income | Expense | Net |
| Net income from investment property | 53 | (24) | 29 | 54 | (28) | 26 |
| Net income from assets held under operating leases | 19,556 | (15,729) | 3,827 | 15,787 | (12,103) | 3,684 |
| Net income from property development activities | 308 | (277) | 31 | 488 | (416) | 72 |
| Other net income | 2,005 | (1,515) | 490 | 2,231 | (1,778) | 453 |
| TOTAL NET INCOME FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES | 21,922 | (17,545) | 4,377 | 18,560 | (14,325) | 4,235 |

2.f OPERATING EXPENSES

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Salary and employee benefit expense for banking activities | (18,143) | (17,775) |
| Other operating expenses for banking activities | (9,913) | (11,221) |
| <i>of which external services and other operating expenses</i> | <i>(8,737)</i> | <i>(8,865)</i> |
| <i>of which taxes and contributions⁽¹⁾</i> | <i>(1,176)</i> | <i>(2,356)</i> |
| Insurance activities non-attributable costs (<i>note 5.b</i>) | (832) | (758) |
| Reclassification of expenses incurred by internal distributors attributable to insurance contracts | 1,085 | 1,041 |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | (27,803) | (28,713) |

(1) Contributions to the Single Resolution Fund, including exceptional contributions, amounted to EUR 5 million for the year ended 2024 compared with EUR 1,002 million for the year ended 2023.

Taxes and contributions, including those related to insurance activities, amounted to EUR 1,273 million for the year ended 2024 (compared with EUR 2,442 million for the year ended 2023). This is due in particular to the absence of contributions collection for the Single Resolution Fund in 2024.

Expenses directly attributable to insurance contracts are presented in "Net income from insurance activities". These costs consist mainly of distribution commissions paid for the acquisition of the contracts and other costs necessary for handling the contracts. They are included in the fulfilment expenses within the "Insurance service result" (see note 5.a).

Expenses attributable to insurance contracts include the operating expenses incurred by the Group banking networks to distribute insurance contracts. Related costs are assessed on the basis of the commissions paid by the insurance entities to the internal distributors less their margin. These costs are excluded from "Operating expenses" to be included in the contracts fulfilment cash flows through the "Reclassification of expenses incurred by internal distributors attributable to insurance contracts".

Operating costs not directly attributable to insurance contracts are included in "Operating expenses".

Reconciliation by type and by function of insurance activities operating expenses is presented in note 5.b.

2.g COST OF RISK

The general model for impairment described in note 1.f.5 used by the Group relies on the following two steps:

- assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition; and
- measuring impairment allowance as either 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit loss (*i.e.* loss expected at maturity).

Both steps rely on forward-looking information.

Significant increase in credit risk

At 31 December 2022, BNP Paribas revised its criteria for assessing the significant increase in credit risk in line with the recommendations issued by the European Banking Authority and the European Central Bank.

Under these criteria, credit risk is assumed to have significantly increased, and the asset is classified in stage 2, if the probability of default to maturity of the instrument has increased at least threefold since its origination. This relative variation criterion is supplemented by an absolute variation criterion of the default probability of 400 basis points.

Furthermore, for all portfolios (except for the consumer credit specialist business):

- the facility is assumed to be in stage 1 when its 1-year "Point in Time" probability of default (PiT PD), including forward-looking information, is below 0.3% at the reporting date, since changes in probability of default due to credit downgrades in this zone are not material, and therefore not considered "significant";
- when the 1-year PiT PD is greater than 20% at the reporting date, given the Group's credit issuance practices, the deterioration is considered significant, and the facility is classified in stage 2 (as long as the facility is not credit-impaired).

In the consumer credit specialist business, the existence of a payment incident during the last 12 months, potentially regularised, is considered to be an indication of significant increase in credit risk and the facility is therefore classified in stage 2. From 2024, this specificity no longer applies to most exposures in the Eurozone.

Credit risk is assumed to have increased significantly since initial recognition and the asset is classified in stage 2 in the event of late payment of more than 30 days or restructuring due to financial difficulties (as long as the facility is not credit-impaired). Since 31 December 2023, performing corporate clients placed under credit watch are systematically downgraded to stage 2.

In 2022, the internal ratings of the Russian counterparties (including the sovereign rating) were systematically downgraded to take into account the geopolitical situation of the country, thus leading to the transfer of their outstandings to stage 2. However, given the Group's limited level of exposure to this country, this deterioration had no significant effect on the cost of risk.

Forward-Looking Information

The Group considers forward-looking information both when assessing significant increase in credit risk and when measuring Expected Credit Losses (ECL).

Regarding the measurement of expected credit losses, the Group has chosen to use 4 macroeconomic scenarios by geographic area covering a wide range of potential future economic conditions:

- a baseline scenario, consistent with the scenario used for budgeting and forecasting;
- a favourable scenario, capturing situations where the economy performs better than anticipated;
- an adverse scenario, corresponding to the scenario used for the Group's quarterly stress tests;
- a severe scenario corresponding to a shock of magnitude greater than that of the adverse scenario.

The link between the macroeconomic scenarios and the ECL measurement is mainly achieved through a modelling of the probabilities of default and deformation of migration matrices based on internal rating (or risk parameter). The probabilities of default determined according to these scenarios are used to measure expected credit losses in each of these scenarios.

The Group's setup is broken down by sector to take into account the heterogeneity of sectoral dynamics when assessing the probability of default for corporates.

Forward-looking information is also considered when determining the significant deterioration in credit risk. As a matter of fact, the probabilities of default used as the basis for this assessment include forward-looking multi-scenario information in the same way as for the calculation of the expected losses.

The weight to be attributed to the expected credit losses calculated in each of the scenarios is defined as follows:

- the weight of the baseline scenario is 50%;
- the weight of the three alternative scenarios is defined according to the position in the credit cycle. In this approach, the adverse scenario carries more weight in situations at the upper end of the cycle than those at the lower end of the cycle, in anticipation of a potential downturn in the economy;
- the weight of the favourable scenario is at least 10% and at most 40%;
- the total weight of adverse scenarios fluctuates symmetrically with the favourable also within a range of 10% to 40%; with a severe component representing 20% of this weight with a minimum weight of 5%.

When appropriate, the ECL measurement can take into account asset sale scenarios.

Macroeconomic scenarios

The four macroeconomic scenarios are defined over a three-year projection horizon. They correspond to:

- a baseline scenario, which describes the most likely path of the economy over the projection horizon. This scenario is updated on a quarterly basis and is prepared by the Group Economic Research Department in collaboration with various experts within the Group. Projections are designed for each key market of the Group (France, Italy, Belgium, the United States, and the Eurozone) using key macroeconomic variables (Gross Domestic Product - GDP - and its components, unemployment rate, consumer prices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, oil prices, real estate prices, etc.) which are key drivers for modelling risk parameters used in the stress test process;
- an adverse scenario, which describes the impact of the materialisation of some of the risks weighing on the baseline scenario, resulting in a much less favourable economic path than in the baseline scenario. The GDP shock is applied with varying magnitudes, but simultaneously, to the economies under consideration. Generally, these assumptions are broadly consistent with those proposed by the regulators. The calibration of shocks on other variables (e.g. unemployment, consumer prices, interest rates, etc.) is based on models and expert judgment;
- a severely adverse scenario, which is an aggravated version of the adverse scenario;
- a favourable scenario, which reflects the impact of the materialisation of some of the upside risks for the economy, resulting in a more favourable economic path. The favourable shock on GDP is deducted from the structural adverse shock on GDP in such a way that the probabilities of the two shocks are equal on average over the cycle. Other variables (e.g. unemployment, inflation, interest rates, etc.) are defined in the same way as in the adverse scenario.

The link between the macroeconomic scenarios and the measurement of the ECL is complemented by an approach allowing to take into account anticipation aspects not captured by the models in the generic approach. This is particularly the case when unprecedented events in the historical chronicle taken into account to build the models occur or are anticipated, or when the nature or amplitude of change in macroeconomic parameter calls into question past correlations. Thus, the situation of high inflation and the level of interest rates previously recorded were not observed in the reference history. In this context, the Group has developed an approach to take into account the future economic outlook when assessing the financial strength of counterparties. This approach involves projecting the impact of higher interest rates on customers' financial ratios, notably considering their level of indebtedness. Credit ratings and associated probabilities of default are revalued based on these simulated financial ratios. This approach is also used to anticipate the effect of lower prices of commercial properties. Starting in 2024, this approach is also used to complete the prospective assessment of the potential consequences of climate change (transition and physical risks) on the credit risk of corporate counterparties and mortgages. At the end of 2024, physical risks are accounted for through a post-model adjustment.

Baseline scenario

In 2024, global activity grew at a relatively moderate pace. In the Eurozone, activity returned to growth, supported by the positive impact of disinflation on real incomes and consumption, and the gradual easing of monetary conditions. In the United States, the economy remained strong. At 31 December 2024, annual growth forecasts were +0.8% in the Eurozone and +2.7% in the United States (compared to expectations of +0.8% and +0.7% respectively at 31 December 2023).

Over the 2025-2027 period, the baseline scenario assumes a gradual continuation of the recovery in the eurozone, which would result from a strengthening of private domestic demand, as public spending is expected to be more constrained. In the United States, a deceleration in growth is assumed, after a few years of strong expansion.

Inflation has continued to slow over the course of 2024, moving closer to the targets of major central banks. This has allowed most

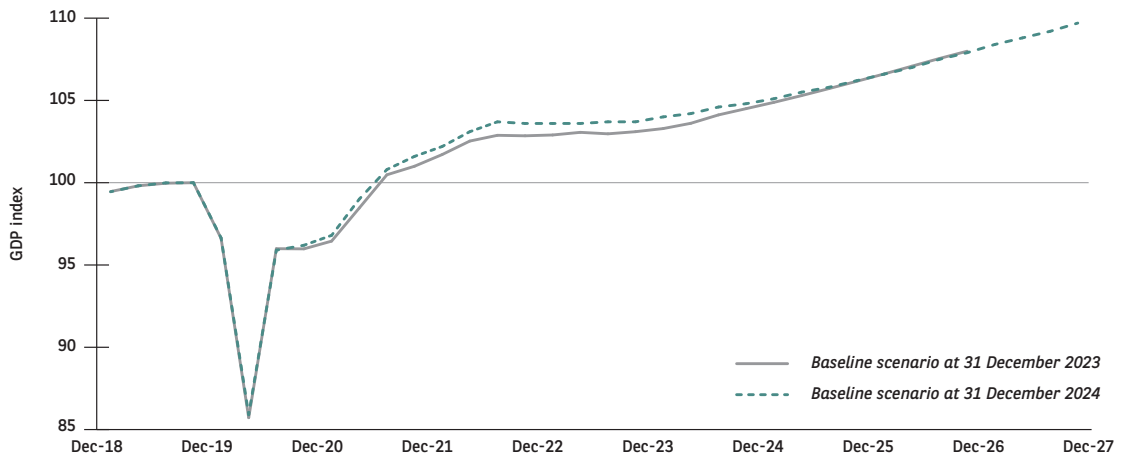
of them (ECB, Federal Reserve, Bank of England, etc.) to start a rate cut cycle. This monetary policy adjustment is expected to extend in 2025. Then, central bank rates are expected to remain stable over the following years (2026-2027), in the presence of controlled inflation, evolving around 2%.

Long-term interest rates in 2023-2024 reached levels not seen in more than a decade and are assumed to remain relatively stable over the projection horizon (with no significant changes in growth and inflation scenarios).

The uncertainty surrounding the baseline scenario appears to be relatively high. The current geopolitical context, marked by two major ongoing conflicts (invasion of Ukraine, conflict in the Middle East) and significant tensions in other regions (in Asia in particular), is likely to evolve rapidly. Additionally, the presidential shift in the United States in January 2025 may lead to notable changes in economic policy, particularly concerning customs duties, which could impact the global economy.

The graph below presents a comparison of Eurozone GDP projections used in the baseline scenario for the calculation of ECLs on 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

► EUROZONE GDP: INDEX BASE 100 AT THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2019



► **MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES, BASELINE SCENARIO AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

| <i>(annual averages)</i> | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| GDP growth rate | | | | |
| Eurozone | 0.8% | 1.1% | 1.5% | 1.6% |
| France | 1.2% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 1.6% |
| Italy | 0.5% | 0.7% | 1.3% | 1.3% |
| Belgium | 1.1% | 1.3% | 1.5% | 1.5% |
| United States | 2.7% | 1.9% | 1.9% | 1.7% |
| Unemployment rate | | | | |
| Eurozone | 6.4% | 6.6% | 6.4% | 6.0% |
| France | 7.6% | 7.7% | 7.4% | 6.7% |
| Italy | 6.6% | 6.7% | 6.8% | 6.7% |
| Belgium | 5.6% | 5.8% | 5.7% | 5.6% |
| United States | 4.0% | 4.2% | 4.0% | 4.0% |
| Inflation rate | | | | |
| Eurozone | 2.4% | 1.9% | 2.0% | 2.1% |
| France | 2.3% | 1.4% | 1.9% | 1.9% |
| Italy | 1.1% | 1.9% | 2.0% | 2.1% |
| Belgium | 4.3% | 2.8% | 2.2% | 2.2% |
| United States | 2.9% | 2.1% | 2.3% | 2.3% |
| 10-year sovereign bond yields | | | | |
| Germany | 2.37% | 2.45% | 2.50% | 2.50% |
| France | 2.99% | 3.20% | 3.25% | 3.25% |
| Italy | 3.75% | 3.75% | 3.80% | 3.80% |
| Belgium | 2.95% | 3.05% | 3.10% | 3.10% |
| United States | 4.19% | 4.25% | 4.25% | 4.25% |

Adverse and severely adverse scenarios

The adverse and severely adverse scenarios assume that some downside risks will materialise, resulting in much less favourable economic paths than in the baseline scenario.

The following main risks are identified:

- **Geopolitical risks.** Geopolitical tensions can weigh on the global economy through various channels, such as shocks on commodity prices, financial markets, business confidence, supply chains and trade. These developments are likely to lead simultaneously to higher inflation and a slowdown in activity, further complicating the task of central banks;
- **Trade and globalisation.** Tensions related to trade and globalisation have increased in recent years, leading to some fragmentation of the global economy. While tariff and non-tariff barriers have already increased significantly, additional protectionist measures between main economic areas (e.g. US, China, and the EU) are likely. They are susceptible to lead to higher prices and weigh on activity.
- **Public finances.** Numerous governments face a combination of elevated debt levels, higher borrowing costs and moderate growth. This constitutes a challenging environment for public finances at a time when governments face major structural challenges (climate action, defence capabilities, age-related outlays). These developments could give birth in some countries to market tensions (widening sovereign bond spreads) and affect activity through several channels (higher interest rates, higher taxes, reduced government spending).
- **Climate events and policies.** Climate change related developments can generate adverse shocks through various channels. First, announced climate policy measures are susceptible to trigger social protests, raise uncertainties, weigh on confidence; these developments can generate turbulences in financial markets and put a brake on some spending categories. Second, extreme weather events may disrupt activity (destructions, supply chain disruptions), weigh on real estate prices and take insurance and financial market premia up.

The adverse and severe scenarios assume the materialisation of these identified risks from the first quarter of 2025. While downside risks are shared by these scenarios, the impacts are assumed to be markedly higher in the severely adverse scenario, due to both more pronounced direct shocks notably higher commodity prices, and the development of a negative spiral between key driving factors (activity, public debt, bond yields, equity markets).

Among the considered countries, GDP levels in the adverse scenario stand between 7.8% and 11.2% lower than in the baseline scenario at the end of the shock period. In particular, this deviation reaches 8.2% in the Eurozone and 8.4% in the United States. In the severe scenario, GDP levels stand between 11.5% and 16.4% lower than in the baseline scenario at the end of the shock period. This deviation reaches 12.1% in the Eurozone and 12.3% in the United States.

Scenario weighting and cost of risk sensitivity

At 31 December 2024, the weight of the favourable scenario considered by the Group was 28%, and 17% for the adverse scenario and 5% for the severe scenario. At 31 December 2023, the weight of the favourable scenario was 33%, 12% for the adverse scenario and 5% for the severe scenario.

The sensitivity of the amount of expected credit losses for all financial assets at amortised cost or at fair value through equity and credit commitments is assessed by comparing the estimated expected credit losses resulting from the weighting of the above scenarios with that resulting from each of the two main scenarios:

■ an increase in ECL of 21%, or EUR 870 million according to the adverse scenario (23% at 31 December 2023);

■ a decrease in ECL of 14%, or EUR 570 million according to the favourable scenario (12% at 31 December 2023).

Post-model adjustments

Post-model adjustments are made when system limitations are identified in a particular context, for instance, in the case of insufficient statistical data to reflect the specific situation in the models. Post-model adjustments are also considered to take into account, where applicable, the consequences of climatic events on expected credit losses.

Notably, additional adjustments were made in 2022 to take into account the effects of inflation and interest rate hikes when this effect is not directly estimated by the models. For example, within the consumer credit specialist business, adjustments were considered for the categories of customers most sensitive to the gradual decline in the level of their net income. Given the evolution of the macroeconomic context in 2023 and 2024, these adjustments have been reassessed and are gradually reversed or used.

All of these adjustments represent 3.7% of the total amount of expected credit losses at 31 December 2024, compared with 4.5% at 31 December 2023.

► COST OF CREDIT RISK FOR THE PERIOD

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Net allowances to impairment | (2,689) | (2,596) |
| Recoveries on loans and receivables previously written off | 250 | 250 |
| Losses on irrecoverable loans | (560) | (561) |
| TOTAL COST OF RISK FOR THE PERIOD | (2,999) | (2,907) |

► COST OF RISK FOR THE PERIOD BY ACCOUNTING CATEGORY AND ASSET TYPE

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Cash and balances at central banks | 4 | (5) |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | (98) | (31) |
| Financial assets at fair value through equity | (1) | 3 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | (3,013) | (2,904) |
| <i>Loans and receivables</i> | <i>(2,907)</i> | <i>(2,912)</i> |
| <i>Debt securities</i> | <i>(106)</i> | <i>8</i> |
| Other assets | 1 | (2) |
| Financing and guarantee commitments and other items | 108 | 32 |
| TOTAL COST OF RISK FOR THE PERIOD | (2,999) | (2,907) |
| <i>Cost of risk on unimpaired assets and commitments</i> | <i>765</i> | <i>517</i> |
| <i>of which stage 1</i> | <i>212</i> | <i>122</i> |
| <i>of which stage 2</i> | <i>553</i> | <i>395</i> |
| <i>Cost of risk on impaired assets and commitments – stage 3</i> | <i>(3,764)</i> | <i>(3,424)</i> |

► CREDIT RISK IMPAIRMENT

Changes in impairment by accounting category and asset type during the period

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2023 | Net allowance to impairment | Impairment provisions used | Changes in scope, exchange rates and other items | 31 December 2024 |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Assets impairment | | | | | |
| Amounts due from central banks | 20 | (4) | | (1) | 15 |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | 108 | 61 | (87) | 8 | 90 |
| Financial assets at fair value through equity | 121 | 2 | | | 123 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 17,715 | 2,769 | (3,647) | 344 | 17,181 |
| <i>Loans and receivables</i> | 17,611 | 2,665 | (3,619) | 336 | 16,993 |
| <i>Debt securities</i> | 104 | 104 | (28) | 8 | 188 |
| Other assets | 30 | 6 | (1) | 15 | 50 |
| Total impairment of financial assets | 17,994 | 2,834 | (3,735) | 366 | 17,459 |
| <i>of which stage 1</i> | 1,966 | (122) | (3) | (28) | 1,813 |
| <i>of which stage 2</i> | 2,429 | (458) | (23) | 3 | 1,951 |
| <i>of which stage 3</i> | 13,599 | 3,414 | (3,709) | 391 | 13,695 |
| Provisions recognised as liabilities | | | | | |
| Provisions for commitments | 883 | (148) | (1) | (28) | 706 |
| Other provisions | 387 | 3 | (38) | (3) | 349 |
| Total provisions recognised for credit commitments | 1,270 | (145) | (39) | (31) | 1,055 |
| <i>of which stage 1</i> | 269 | (91) | | 4 | 182 |
| <i>of which stage 2</i> | 301 | (98) | | 3 | 206 |
| <i>of which stage 3</i> | 700 | 44 | (39) | (38) | 667 |
| TOTAL IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS | 19,264 | 2,689 | (3,774) | 335 | 18,514 |

Change in impairment by accounting category and asset type during the previous period

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2022 | Net allowance to impairment | Impairment provisions used | Changes in scope, exchange rates and other items | 31 December 2023 |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------|
| Assets impairment | | | | | |
| Amounts due from central banks | 21 | 5 | | (6) | 20 |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | 108 | 30 | (24) | (6) | 108 |
| Financial assets at fair value through equity | 130 | (3) | | (6) | 121 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 18,511 | 2,620 | (3,273) | (143) | 17,715 |
| <i>Loans and receivables</i> | 18,381 | 2,627 | (3,264) | (133) | 17,611 |
| <i>Debt securities</i> | 130 | (7) | (9) | (10) | 104 |
| Other assets | 43 | | (14) | 1 | 30 |
| Total impairment of financial assets | 18,813 | 2,652 | (3,311) | (160) | 17,994 |
| <i>of which stage 1</i> | 2,074 | (60) | (2) | (46) | 1,966 |
| <i>of which stage 2</i> | 2,881 | (347) | (41) | (64) | 2,429 |
| <i>of which stage 3</i> | 13,858 | 3,059 | (3,268) | (50) | 13,599 |
| Provisions recognised as liabilities | | | | | |
| Provisions for commitments | 980 | (69) | (1) | (27) | 883 |
| Other provisions | 450 | 13 | (44) | (32) | 387 |
| Total provisions recognised for credit commitments | 1,430 | (56) | (45) | (59) | 1,270 |
| <i>of which stage 1</i> | 326 | (47) | | (10) | 269 |
| <i>of which stage 2</i> | 338 | (25) | | (12) | 301 |
| <i>of which stage 3</i> | 766 | 16 | (45) | (37) | 700 |
| TOTAL IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS | 20,243 | 2,596 | (3,356) | (219) | 19,264 |

Changes in impairment of financial assets at amortised cost during the period

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Impairment on assets subject to 12-month Expected Credit Losses (Stage 1) | Impairment on assets subject to lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Stage 2) | Impairment on doubtful assets (Stage 3) | Total |
|--|---|---|---|----------------|
| At 31 December 2023 | 1,938 | 2,416 | 13,361 | 17,715 |
| Net allowance to impairment | (123) | (458) | 3,350 | 2,769 |
| Financial assets purchased or originated during the period | 686 | 188 | 3 | 877 |
| Financial assets derecognised during the period ⁽¹⁾ | (367) | (500) | (724) | (1,591) |
| Transfer to stage 2 | (263) | 2,005 | (320) | 1,422 |
| Transfer to stage 3 | (72) | (908) | 2,280 | 1,300 |
| Transfer to stage 1 | 206 | (914) | (47) | (755) |
| Other allowances/reversals without stage transfer ⁽²⁾ | (313) | (329) | 2,158 | 1,516 |
| Impairment provisions used | (3) | (23) | (3,621) | (3,647) |
| Changes in exchange rates | (1) | 4 | 173 | 176 |
| Changes in scope of consolidation and other items | (26) | | 194 | 168 |
| At 31 December 2024 | 1,785 | 1,939 | 13,457 | 17,181 |

(1) Including disposals.

(2) Including amortisation.

In 2024, the volume of financial assets at amortised cost increased compared to previous year and amounted to EUR 1,095 billion (see note 4.e *Financial assets at amortised cost*) of which EUR 917 billion in loans and advances to customers.

Loans and advances to customers classified in stage 1 increased by EUR 44 billion over the year, while stage 2 outstandings decreased by EUR 5 billion.

Within each of these stages, net reversals of provisions were observed. The stabilisation of the interest rate and inflation environment has led to the reversal of additional provisions previously set aside to anticipate the impact of rising interest rates on corporate clients' financial ratios and the effect of inflation on the disposable income of the most vulnerable customer segments within the specialised consumer credit business. In parallel, a review of

models and migration matrices applied to probabilities of default has resulted in an overall improvement of counterparties rating and risk parameters. These effects are particularly observed in Table No.52 : *Breakdown of financial assets subject to impairment by stage and internal rating* in section 5.4 *Credit risk* of the Universal registration document. Finally, transfers of exposures to Stage 3 were higher than in 2023 and amounted to EUR 9.2 billion, particularly for corporate clients (see note 4.f *Impaired financial assets*). This led to a net reversal of impairment on Stages 1 and 2 in 2024.

Additionally, debt securities classified in Stage 2 amounted to EUR 1.9 billion as of 31 December 2024, compared to EUR 94 million as of 31 December 2023. This evolution, which resulted in an increase in related provisions, is mainly due to a change in the consolidation method applied to the UkrSibbank entity (see note 8.d *Business combinations and loss of control or influence*).

Changes in impairment of financial assets at amortised cost during the previous period

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Impairment on assets subject to 12-month Expected Credit Losses (Stage 1) | Impairment on assets subject to lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Stage 2) | Impairmen on doubtful assets (Stage 3) | Total |
|--|---|---|---|----------------|
| At 31 December 2022 | 2,035 | 2,860 | 13,616 | 18,511 |
| Net allowance to impairment | (63) | (339) | 3,022 | 2,620 |
| Financial assets purchased or originated during the period | 691 | 294 | | 985 |
| Financial assets derecognised during the period ⁽¹⁾ | (405) | (490) | (726) | (1,621) |
| Transfer to stage 2 | (371) | 2,121 | (199) | 1,551 |
| Transfer to stage 3 | (74) | (990) | 2,258 | 1,194 |
| Transfer to stage 1 | 288 | (860) | (86) | (658) |
| Other allowances/reversals without stage transfer ⁽²⁾ | (192) | (414) | 1,775 | 1,169 |
| Impairment provisions used | (2) | (41) | (3,230) | (3,273) |
| Changes in exchange rates | (16) | (7) | (80) | (103) |
| Changes in scope of consolidation and other items | (16) | (57) | 33 | (40) |
| At 31 December 2023 | 1,938 | 2,416 | 13,361 | 17,715 |

(1) Including disposals.

(2) Including amortisation.

2.h OTHER NET LOSSES FOR RISK ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In 2023, the Group modified its accounting policy relating to the risk of loss of cash flows on financial instruments granted that are not linked to the counterparty's default, such as legal risks calling into question the validity or enforceability of such contracts.

The effect on expected cash flows due to these risks is now considered as a change in the contract's cash flows, in accordance with IFRS 9 B5.4.6, and is recorded as a decrease in the gross value of the asset. It was previously recognised separately in accordance with IAS 37 in "Provisions for risks and charges" (see note 4.n). Expected losses on derecognised financial instruments, as is the case when loans have been repaid, continue to be recognised in accordance with IAS 37.

The corresponding expected and realised cash flow losses are now presented under "Other net losses for risk on financial instruments".

In 2024, the expense thus recognised relates to EUR 186 million in mortgage loans in Swiss franc or indexed to the Swiss franc in Poland, and to EUR 16 million in losses under the law on assistance to borrowers in Poland. In 2023, it was mainly composed of EUR 450 million in mortgage loans in Swiss franc or indexed to the Swiss franc in Poland, and EUR 221 million in foreign currency loans issued by BNP Paribas Personal Finance.

2.i NET GAIN ON NON-CURRENT ASSETS

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Gain or loss on investments in consolidated undertakings (note 8.d) | 133 | 29 |
| Gain or loss on tangible and intangible assets | (30) | 139 |
| Results from net monetary position | (294) | (272) |
| Net gain on non-current assets | (191) | (104) |

According to IAS 29 in connection with the hyperinflation situation of the economy in Türkiye, the line "Results from net monetary positions" corresponds to the effect of the revaluation of net monetary assets of the evolution of the consumer price index in Türkiye on the valuation of non-monetary assets and liabilities (-EUR 549 million) and on income from the Turkish government bonds portfolio indexed to inflation and held by Turk Ekonomi Bankasi AS (+EUR 255 million, reclassified from interest margin) in 2024 (respectively -EUR 563 million and +EUR 291 million in 2023).

2.j CORPORATE INCOME TAX

| Reconciliation of the effective tax expense to the theoretical tax expense at standard tax rate in France | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 | |
|---|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | in millions of euros | tax rate | in millions of euros | tax rate |
| Corporate income tax expense on pre-tax income at standard tax rate in France⁽¹⁾ | (3,938) | 25.8% | (2,875) | 25.8% |
| Impact of differently taxed foreign profits | (160) | 1.0% | (56) | 0.5% |
| Impact of dividends and disposals taxed at reduced rate | 188 | -1.2% | 131 | -1.2% |
| Impact of the non-deductibility of taxes and bank levies ⁽²⁾ | (132) | 0.9% | (369) | 3.3% |
| Impact of previously unrecognised deferred taxes (tax losses and temporary differences) | | | 432 | -3.9% |
| Impact of the hyperinflation in Türkiye | (98) | 0.6% | (202) | 1.9% |
| Other items | 139 | -0.9% | (327) | 2.9% |
| Corporate income tax expense from continuing activities | (4,001) | 26.2% | (3,266) | 29.3% |
| <i>Current tax expense⁽³⁾</i> | <i>(3,013)</i> | | <i>(3,063)</i> | |
| <i>Deferred tax expense (note 4.i)</i> | <i>(988)</i> | | <i>(203)</i> | |

(1) Restated for the share of profits in equity-method entities and goodwill impairment.

(2) Contribution to the Single Resolution Fund and other non-deductible banking taxes.

(3) Tax expense related to OECD Pillar II Model Rules on global minimum taxation for large multinational enterprises applicable from 1 January 2024 amounted to EUR 8 million for the year ended 2024.

Note 3 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group is composed of three operating divisions:

- **Corporate & Institutional Banking (CIB)** which covers Global Banking, Global Markets and Securities Services;
- **Commercial, Personal Banking & Services (CPBS)** which covers Commercial & Personal banking in the Eurozone, with Commercial & Personal Banking in France (CPBF), Commercial & Personal Banking in Italy (BNL bc), Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium (CPBB) and Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg (CPBL); Commercial & Personal banking outside the Eurozone, which is organised around Europe-Mediterranean, to cover Central and Eastern Europe and Türkiye. Lastly, it also covers specialised businesses, (Arval, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions, BNP Paribas Personal Finance, BNP Paribas Personal Investors and New Digital Businesses like Nickel, Floa, Lyf);
- **Investment & Protection Services (IPS)** which covers Insurance (BNP Paribas Cardif), Wealth and Asset Management (BNP Paribas Asset Management, BNP Paribas Wealth Management and BNP Paribas Real Estate), Management of the BNP Paribas Group's portfolio of unlisted and listed industrial and commercial investments (BNP Paribas Principal Investments).

Other Activities mainly include activities related to the Group's central treasury function, some costs related to cross-business projects, the residential mortgage lending business of Personal Finance (a significant part of which is managed in run-off), and certain investments.

They also include non-recurring items resulting from applying the rules on business combinations. In order to provide consistent and relevant economic information for each core business, the impact of amortising fair value adjustments recognised in the net equity of entities acquired and restructuring costs incurred in respect to the integration of entities, have been allocated to the "Other Activities" segment. The same applies to transformation, adaptation and IT reinforcement costs relating to the Group's savings programmes.

In addition, Other Activities carry the impact, related to the application of IFRS 17, of the reclassification as a deduction from revenues of the operating expenses "attributable to insurance contracts" of the Group's business lines (other than Insurance) that distribute insurance contracts (*i.e.*, internal distributors), in order not

to disrupt the readability of their financial performance. This is also the case for the impact of the volatility on the financial result generated by the recognition at fair value through profit or loss of assets backing insurance entities' equity or non-participating contracts. In the event of divestment connected to this portfolio, the realised gains or losses are allocated to the revenues of the Insurance business line.

Inter-segment transactions are conducted at arm's length. The segment information presented comprises agreed inter-segment transfer prices.

The capital allocation is carried out on the basis of risk exposure, taking into account various conventions relating primarily to the capital requirement of the business as derived from the risk-weighted asset calculations required under capital adequacy rules. Normalised equity income by segment is determined by attributing to each segment the income of its allocated equity. The capital allocation to segments is based on a minimum of 11% of weighted assets. The breakdown of balance sheet by core business follows the same rules as the breakdown of the profit or loss by core business.

In order to be comparable with the presentation format used since 1 January 2024, the year ended 31 December 2023 of this note has been restated for the following effects as if they had occurred on 1 January 2023:

- taking into account the end of the ramp-up of the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) as from 1 January 2024, and the assumption of a similar contribution to local banking taxes at an estimated amount around EUR 200 million per year from 2024. Regarding the 2023 net income, the contribution to the SRF (EUR 1,002 million) was entirely allocated to the divisions and business lines (including Corporate Centre). The restatement entails reallocating approximately EUR 800 million not intended to continue from 2024 to the "Other Activities" segment, and allocating only the EUR 200 million mentioned above to the divisions and business lines;
- taking into account management rules considered in 2024, for the presentation of assets and liabilities relating to asset management and private banking activities in 2023.

► INCOME BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

| In millions of euros | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | | | | | | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Revenues | Operating expenses | Cost of risk ⁽¹⁾ | Operating income | Non-operating items | Pre-tax income | Revenues | Operating expenses | Cost of risk ⁽¹⁾ | Operating income | Non-operating items | Pre-tax income |
| Corporate & Institutional Banking | 17,897 | (10,731) | 143 | 7,310 | 13 | 7,323 | 16,509 | (10,265) | 63 | 6,307 | (5) | 6,302 |
| Global Banking | 6,236 | (2,921) | 171 | 3,486 | 6 | 3,492 | 5,822 | (2,802) | 74 | 3,094 | 6 | 3,100 |
| Global Markets | 8,718 | (5,649) | (28) | 3,041 | 2 | 3,043 | 7,996 | (5,402) | (13) | 2,581 | 8 | 2,590 |
| Securities Services | 2,943 | (2,161) | | 782 | 6 | 788 | 2,691 | (2,061) | 1 | 631 | (19) | 612 |
| Commercial, Personal Banking & Services | 26,027 | (16,119) | (3,275) | 6,633 | 171 | 6,804 | 25,917 | (15,824) | (2,920) | 7,173 | 156 | 7,329 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in the Eurozone | 13,162 | (9,046) | (1,033) | 3,083 | 81 | 3,164 | 13,259 | (9,064) | (986) | 3,209 | 12 | 3,221 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in France ⁽²⁾ | 6,241 | (4,420) | (670) | 1,151 | (2) | 1,149 | 6,251 | (4,482) | (484) | 1,285 | | 1,285 |
| BNL banca commerciale ⁽²⁾ | 2,766 | (1,745) | (338) | 682 | (4) | 678 | 2,646 | (1,712) | (410) | 524 | (3) | 520 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium ⁽²⁾ | 3,545 | (2,585) | (21) | 939 | 87 | 1,026 | 3,784 | (2,583) | (84) | 1,116 | 10 | 1,126 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg ⁽²⁾ | 610 | (296) | (4) | 310 | | 310 | 577 | (286) | (8) | 283 | 5 | 289 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in the rest of the world | 3,104 | (2,016) | (365) | 723 | 50 | 773 | 2,631 | (1,653) | (44) | 934 | 100 | 1,034 |
| Europe-Mediterranean ⁽²⁾ | 3,104 | (2,016) | (365) | 723 | 50 | 773 | 2,631 | (1,653) | (44) | 934 | 100 | 1,034 |
| Specialised businesses | 9,761 | (5,058) | (1,877) | 2,826 | 40 | 2,866 | 10,027 | (5,106) | (1,890) | 3,031 | 44 | 3,074 |
| Personal Finance | 5,075 | (2,779) | (1,573) | 724 | 98 | 822 | 5,163 | (2,952) | (1,600) | 611 | 65 | 676 |
| Arval & Leasing Solutions | 3,627 | (1,556) | (202) | 1,869 | (63) | 1,807 | 3,869 | (1,477) | (167) | 2,225 | (14) | 2,211 |
| New Digital Businesses & Personal Investors ⁽²⁾ | 1,059 | (724) | (102) | 233 | 4 | 237 | 995 | (677) | (123) | 195 | (8) | 187 |
| Investment & Protection Services | 5,824 | (3,570) | (15) | 2,239 | 116 | 2,355 | 5,590 | (3,552) | (13) | 2,025 | 148 | 2,173 |
| Insurance | 2,238 | (840) | | 1,398 | 172 | 1,570 | 2,090 | (808) | | 1,281 | 113 | 1,394 |
| Wealth Management | 1,688 | (1,199) | | 489 | | 489 | 1,603 | (1,183) | (3) | 416 | 4 | 420 |
| Asset Management ⁽³⁾ | 1,898 | (1,530) | (15) | 353 | (56) | 297 | 1,897 | (1,560) | (10) | 327 | 31 | 358 |
| Other Activities - excl. restatement related to insurance activities | 173 | (858) | (55) | (740) | 451 | (289) | (1,060) | (2,357) | (812) | (4,228) | 190 | (4,039) |
| Other Activities - restatement related to insurance activities | (1,090) | 1,085 | | (5) | | (5) | (1,081) | 1,041 | | (40) | | (40) |
| of which volatility | (5) | | | (5) | | (5) | (40) | | | (40) | | (40) |
| of which attributable costs to internal distributors | (1,085) | 1,085 | | | | | (1,041) | 1,041 | | | | |
| TOTAL CONTINUING ACTIVITIES | 48,831 | (30,193) | (3,201) | 15,437 | 751 | 16,188 | 45,874 | (30,956) | (3,682) | 11,236 | 489 | 11,725 |

(1) Including "Other net losses for risk on financial instruments".

(2) Commercial & Personal Banking in France, BNL banca commerciale, Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium, Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg, Europe-Mediterranean and Personal Investors after the reallocation within Wealth and Asset Management of one-third of the Wealth Management activities in France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Türkiye and Poland.

(3) Including Real Estate and Principal Investments.

► NET COMMISSION INCOME BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

| In millions of euros | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Corporate & Institutional Banking | 2,401 | 2,214 |
| Global Banking | 1,959 | 1,784 |
| Global Markets | (1,008) | (975) |
| Securities Services | 1,450 | 1,405 |
| Commercial, Personal Banking & Services | 7,216 | 6,777 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in the eurozone | 5,194 | 5,019 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in France ⁽¹⁾ | 3,006 | 2,875 |
| BNL banca commerciale ⁽¹⁾ | 1,077 | 1,043 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium ⁽¹⁾ | 1,023 | 1,014 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg ⁽¹⁾ | 88 | 87 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in the rest of the world | 607 | 442 |
| Europe-Mediterranean ⁽¹⁾ | 607 | 442 |
| Specialised businesses | 1,415 | 1,316 |
| Personal Finance | 795 | 776 |
| Arval & Leasing Solutions | 56 | 54 |
| New Digital Businesses & Personal Investors ⁽¹⁾ | 564 | 486 |
| Investment & Protection Services | 2,018 | 1,850 |
| Insurance | (361) | (368) |
| Wealth Management | 896 | 749 |
| Asset Management ⁽²⁾ | 1,483 | 1,469 |
| Other activities - excl. restatement related to insurance activities | 151 | 21 |
| Other activities - restatement related to insurance activities | (1,085) | (1,041) |
| TOTAL GROUP | 10,701 | 9,821 |

(1) Commercial & Personal Banking in France, BNL banca commerciale, Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium, Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg, Europe-Mediterranean and Personal Investors after the reallocation within Wealth and Asset Management of one-third of the Wealth Management activities in France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Türkiye and Poland.

(2) Including Real Estate and Principal Investments.

► ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Asset | Liability | Asset | Liability |
| Corporate & Institutional Banking | 1,257,271 | 1,375,940 | 1,136,691 | 1,309,407 |
| Global Banking | 195,330 | 258,037 | 176,822 | 241,346 |
| Global Markets | 1,016,601 | 960,504 | 921,650 | 917,780 |
| Securities Services | 45,340 | 157,400 | 38,219 | 150,281 |
| Commercial, Personal Banking & Services | 802,565 | 701,384 | 790,637 | 702,388 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in the eurozone | 547,798 | 551,464 | 552,876 | 559,503 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in France ⁽¹⁾ | 236,792 | 242,000 | 236,866 | 244,563 |
| BNL banca commerciale ⁽¹⁾ | 89,722 | 78,660 | 94,164 | 81,275 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium ⁽¹⁾ | 192,644 | 197,679 | 192,423 | 202,447 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg ⁽¹⁾ | 28,640 | 33,126 | 29,423 | 31,218 |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in the rest of the world | 71,050 | 68,419 | 59,282 | 55,409 |
| Europe-Mediterranean ⁽¹⁾ | 71,050 | 68,419 | 59,282 | 55,409 |
| Specialised businesses | 183,718 | 81,500 | 178,479 | 87,476 |
| Personal Finance | 109,512 | 27,802 | 108,791 | 29,003 |
| Arval & Leasing Solutions | 70,283 | 20,785 | 65,086 | 22,245 |
| New Digital Businesses & Personal Investors ⁽¹⁾ | 3,923 | 32,913 | 4,602 | 36,228 |
| Investment & Protection Services | 322,771 | 355,810 | 289,722 | 319,544 |
| Insurance | 286,849 | 274,655 | 257,133 | 243,510 |
| Wealth Management | 27,373 | 76,611 | 24,836 | 70,859 |
| Asset Management ⁽²⁾ | 8,549 | 4,544 | 7,753 | 5,175 |
| Other activities | 322,301 | 271,774 | 374,449 | 260,160 |
| TOTAL GROUP | 2,704,908 | 2,704,908 | 2,591,499 | 2,591,499 |

(1) Commercial & Personal Banking in France, BNL banca commerciale, Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium, Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg, Europe-Mediterranean and Personal Investors after the reallocation within Wealth and Asset Management of one-third of the Wealth Management activities in France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Türkiye and Poland.

(2) Including Real Estate and Principal Investments.

Information by business segment relating to goodwill is presented in note 4.m Goodwill.

Information by geographic area

The geographic split of segment results, assets and liabilities is based on the region in which they are recognised for accounting purposes, adjusted as per the managerial origin of the business activity. It does not necessarily reflect the counterparty's nationality or the location of operational businesses.

► REVENUES FROM CONTINUING ACTIVITIES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| EMEA | 39,688 | 37,822 |
| Americas (North and South) | 4,898 | 4,286 |
| APAC | 4,245 | 3,766 |
| TOTAL GROUP | 48,831 | 45,874 |

► ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, IN CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| EMEA | 2,196,747 | 2,148,461 |
| Americas (North and South) | 316,411 | 255,099 |
| APAC | 191,750 | 187,939 |
| TOTAL GROUP | 2,704,908 | 2,591,499 |

Note 4 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

4.a FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss consist of held-for-trading transactions - including derivatives -

of certain assets and liabilities designated by the Group as at fair value through profit or loss at the time of issuance and of non-trading instruments whose characteristics prevent their accounting at amortised cost or at fair value through equity.

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|---|--|--|---|----------------|--|--|---|----------------|
| | Financial instruments held for trading | Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss | Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | Total | Financial instruments held for trading | Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss | Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | Total |
| Securities | 256,779 | 15 | 10,563 | 267,357 | 202,225 | 549 | 8,860 | 211,634 |
| Loans and repurchase agreements | 221,622 | | 4,077 | 225,699 | 224,700 | | 2,475 | 227,175 |
| FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS | 478,401 | 15 | 14,640 | 493,056 | 426,925 | 549 | 11,335 | 438,809 |
| Securities | 79,958 | | | 79,958 | 104,910 | | | 104,910 |
| Deposits and repurchase agreements | 302,488 | 2,329 | | 304,817 | 271,486 | 2,128 | | 273,614 |
| Issued debt securities and subordinated debt (note 4.h) | | 104,934 | | 104,934 | | 83,763 | | 83,763 |
| FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS | 382,446 | 107,263 | | 489,709 | 376,396 | 85,891 | | 462,287 |

Detail of these assets and liabilities is provided in note 4.d.

Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss mainly consist of issued debt securities, originated and structured on behalf of customers, where the risk exposure is managed in combination with the hedging strategy. These types of issued debt securities contain significant embedded derivatives, which changes in value may be compensated by changes in the value of economic hedging derivatives.

The redemption value of debt issued and designated as at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2024 was EUR 110,823 million (EUR 89,910 million at 31 December 2023).

Other financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets not held for trading:

- debt instruments that do not meet the criteria defined by IFRS 9 to be classified as financial instruments at "fair value through equity" or at "amortised cost":

- their business model is not to "collect contractual cash flows" nor "collect contractual cash flows and sell the instruments", and/or
- their cash flows are not solely repayments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding;
- equity instruments that the Group did not choose to classify as at "fair value through equity".

Derivative financial instruments

The majority of derivative financial instruments held for trading are related to transactions initiated for trading purposes. They may result from market-making or arbitrage activities. BNP Paribas actively trades in derivatives. Transactions include trades in "ordinary" instruments such as credit default swaps, and structured transactions with complex risk profiles tailored to meet the needs of its customers. The net position is in all cases subject to limits.

Some derivative instruments are also contracted to hedge financial assets or financial liabilities for which the Group has not documented a hedging relationship, or which do not qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS.

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Positive market value | Negative market value | Positive market value | Negative market value |
| Interest rate derivatives | 121,491 | 95,045 | 133,500 | 105,976 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 158,085 | 152,269 | 119,094 | 118,126 |
| Credit derivatives | 10,767 | 11,085 | 8,427 | 10,320 |
| Equity derivatives | 28,065 | 40,185 | 24,067 | 38,027 |
| Other derivatives | 4,223 | 3,369 | 6,991 | 6,443 |
| DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS | 322,631 | 301,953 | 292,079 | 278,892 |

The table below shows the total notional amount of trading derivatives. The notional amounts of derivative instruments are merely an indication of the volume of the Group's activities in financial instruments markets, and do not reflect the market risks associated with such instruments.

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|---|------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Exchange-traded | Over-the-counter, cleared through central clearing houses | Over-the-counter | Total | Exchange-traded | Over-the-counter, cleared through central clearing houses | Over-the-counter | Total |
| Interest rate derivatives | 983,378 | 15,690,701 | 7,277,395 | 23,951,474 | 1,327,902 | 14,448,396 | 6,811,394 | 22,587,692 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 74,516 | 194,540 | 10,769,644 | 11,038,700 | 57,625 | 173,339 | 8,980,659 | 9,211,623 |
| Credit derivatives | | 436,041 | 463,565 | 899,606 | | 357,964 | 465,403 | 823,367 |
| Equity derivatives | 1,356,158 | | 798,676 | 2,154,834 | 1,130,554 | | 638,904 | 1,769,458 |
| Other derivatives | 184,941 | | 93,181 | 278,122 | 119,024 | | 84,251 | 203,275 |
| DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS | 2,598,993 | 16,321,282 | 19,402,461 | 38,322,736 | 2,635,105 | 14,979,699 | 16,980,611 | 34,595,415 |

As part of its *Client Clearing* activity, the Group guarantees the risk of default of its clients to central counterparties. The corresponding notional amount is EUR 1,271 billion at 31 December 2024 (EUR 1,197 billion at 31 December 2023).

4.b DERIVATIVES USED FOR HEDGING PURPOSES

The table below shows the notional amounts and the fair value of derivatives used for hedging purposes.

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | | 31 December 2023 | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Notional amounts | Positive fair value | Negative fair value | Notional amounts | Positive fair value | Negative fair value |
| Fair value hedges | 1,215,184 | 19,489 | 32,610 | 1,148,308 | 19,409 | 33,808 |
| Interest rate derivatives | 1,210,173 | 19,305 | 32,391 | 1,139,647 | 18,516 | 32,617 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 5,011 | 184 | 219 | 8,661 | 893 | 1,191 |
| Cash flow hedges | 267,840 | 1,297 | 4,196 | 241,125 | 2,233 | 4,138 |
| Interest rate derivatives | 75,830 | 654 | 1,583 | 66,134 | 896 | 1,760 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 191,237 | 590 | 2,532 | 174,426 | 1,270 | 2,312 |
| Other derivatives | 773 | 53 | 81 | 565 | 67 | 66 |
| Net foreign investment hedges | 2,885 | 65 | 58 | 2,648 | 50 | 65 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 2,885 | 65 | 58 | 2,648 | 50 | 65 |
| DERIVATIVES USED FOR HEDGING PURPOSES | 1,485,909 | 20,851 | 36,864 | 1,392,081 | 21,692 | 38,011 |

Interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk management strategies are described in chapter 5 – Pillar 3 of the Universal registration document (section 5.7 *Market risk – Market risk related to banking activities*). Quantitative information related to foreign currency borrowings used for net investment hedges is also mentioned in this chapter.

The table below presents the detail of fair value hedge relationships for identified financial instruments and portfolios of financial instruments that are continuing at 31 December 2024:

| In millions of euros, at 31 December 2024 | Hedging instruments | | | | Hedged instruments | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| | Notional amounts | Positive fair value | Negative fair value | Cumulated changes in fair value used as the basis for recognising ineffectiveness | Carrying amount - asset | Cumulated changes in fair value - asset | Carrying amount - liability | Cumulated changes in fair value - liability |
| Fair value hedges of identified instruments | 467,277 | 10,935 | 14,372 | (408) | 171,514 | (4,723) | 149,961 | (5,075) |
| Interest rate derivatives hedging the interest rate risk related to | 462,854 | 10,786 | 14,154 | (396) | 169,146 | (4,721) | 148,362 | (5,061) |
| Loans and receivables | 21,678 | 459 | 504 | (35) | 17,111 | 34 | | |
| Securities | 220,047 | 9,896 | 6,286 | 4,680 | 152,035 | (4,755) | | |
| Deposits | 21,350 | 134 | 137 | (9) | | | 16,851 | (11) |
| Debt securities | 199,779 | 297 | 7,227 | (5,032) | | | 131,511 | (5,050) |
| Foreign exchange derivatives hedging the interest rate and foreign exchange risks related to | 4,423 | 149 | 218 | (12) | 2,368 | (2) | 1,599 | (14) |
| Loans and receivables | 1,403 | 137 | 47 | 3 | 1,007 | (3) | | |
| Securities | 1,435 | 8 | 5 | | 1,361 | 1 | | |
| Deposits | 36 | | 2 | 2 | | | 41 | 2 |
| Debt securities | 1,549 | 4 | 164 | (17) | | | 1,558 | (16) |
| Interest rate risk hedged portfolios | 747,907 | 8,554 | 18,238 | (8,868) | 200,215 | (1,745) | 151,658 | (10,592) |
| Interest rate derivatives hedging the interest rate risk related to⁽¹⁾ | 747,319 | 8,519 | 18,237 | (8,865) | 199,658 | (1,747) | 151,658 | (10,592) |
| Loans and receivables | 319,703 | 5,461 | 2,721 | 1,848 | 199,658 | (1,747) | | |
| Deposits | 427,616 | 3,058 | 15,516 | (10,713) | | | 151,658 | (10,592) |
| Foreign exchange derivatives hedging the interest rate and foreign exchange risks related to | 588 | 35 | 1 | (3) | 557 | 2 | - | - |
| Loans and receivables | 588 | 35 | 1 | (3) | 557 | 2 | | |
| TOTAL FAIR VALUE HEDGE | 1,215,184 | 19,489 | 32,610 | (9,276) | 371,729 | (6,468) | 301,619 | (15,667) |

(1) Are included in this section the notional amounts of hedging derivatives and of swaps that reverse the interest rate positions, thus reducing the hedge relationship, when the hedged item still exists, for respectively EUR 129,507 million for derivatives hedging loans and receivables and EUR 263,952 million for derivatives hedging deposits.

The table below presents the detail of fair value hedge relationships for identified financial instruments and portfolios of financial instruments that are continuing at 31 December 2023:

| In millions of euros, at 31 December 2023 | Hedging instruments | | | | Hedged instruments | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| | Notional amounts | Positive fair value | Negative fair value | Cumulated changes in fair value used as the basis for recognising ineffectiveness | Carrying amount - asset | Cumulated changes in fair value - asset | Carrying amount - liability | Cumulated changes in fair value - liability |
| Fair value hedges of identified instruments | 405,307 | 9,539 | 13,084 | (582) | 133,418 | (6,571) | 154,708 | (7,030) |
| Interest rate derivatives hedging the interest rate risk related to | 398,328 | 8,653 | 11,932 | (491) | 129,967 | (6,575) | 151,227 | (6,948) |
| Loans and receivables | 20,674 | 487 | 449 | 88 | 20,886 | (82) | | |
| Securities | 162,254 | 7,826 | 2,383 | 6,369 | 109,081 | (6,493) | | |
| Deposits | 24,158 | 123 | 222 | (203) | | | 20,487 | (201) |
| Debt securities | 191,242 | 217 | 8,878 | (6,745) | | | 130,740 | (6,747) |
| Foreign exchange derivatives hedging the interest rate and foreign exchange risks related to | 6,979 | 886 | 1,152 | (91) | 3,451 | 4 | 3,481 | (82) |
| Loans and receivables | 2,069 | 687 | 737 | (11) | 2,055 | 10 | | |
| Securities | 1,405 | 184 | 193 | 8 | 1,396 | (6) | | |
| Deposits | 833 | 6 | 21 | 4 | | | 846 | 3 |
| Debt securities | 2,672 | 9 | 201 | (92) | | | 2,635 | (85) |
| Interest rate risk hedged portfolios | 743,001 | 9,870 | 20,724 | (10,261) | 233,224 | (3,803) | 228,527 | (14,009) |
| Interest rate derivatives hedging the interest rate risk related to⁽¹⁾ | 741,319 | 9,862 | 20,685 | (10,263) | 231,609 | (3,801) | 228,527 | (14,009) |
| Loans and receivables | 339,035 | 6,302 | 1,938 | 3,780 | 231,609 | (3,801) | | |
| Deposits | 402,284 | 3,560 | 18,747 | (14,043) | | | 228,527 | (14,009) |
| Foreign exchange derivatives hedging the interest rate and foreign exchange risks related to | 1,682 | 8 | 39 | 2 | 1,615 | (2) | - | - |
| Loans and receivables | 1,682 | 8 | 39 | 2 | 1,615 | (2) | | |
| TOTAL FAIR VALUE HEDGE | 1,148,308 | 19,409 | 33,808 | (10,843) | 366,642 | (10,374) | 383,235 | (21,039) |

(1) Are included in this section the notional amounts of hedging derivatives and of swaps that reverse the interest rate positions, thus reducing the hedge relationship, when the hedged item still exists, for respectively EUR 93,839 million for derivatives hedging loans and receivables and EUR 177,833 million for derivatives hedging deposits.

An asset or a liability or set of assets and liabilities, can be hedged over several periods of time with different derivative financial instruments. Besides, some hedges are achieved by the combination of two derivative instruments. In this case, the notional amounts add up and their total amount is higher than the hedged amount. The first situation is observed more particularly for interest rate risk hedged portfolios and the second for hedges of issued debt securities.

As regards discontinued fair value hedge relationships where the derivative contract was terminated, the cumulated amount of revaluation remaining to be amortised over the residual life of the hedged instruments amounted to EUR 986 million in assets at 31 December 2024, and to -EUR 104 million in liabilities, for hedges of portfolios of financial instruments. At 31 December 2023, these amounts were EUR 1,143 million in assets and -EUR 166 million in liabilities.

Regarding hedges of identified instruments, the cumulated amount of revaluation remaining to be amortised over the residual life of the hedged instruments amounts to EUR 99 million in assets at 31 December 2024. At 31 December 2023, this amount was EUR 105 million in assets.

The notional amount of cash flow hedge derivatives is EUR 267,840 million at 31 December 2024. Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity amount to EUR 48 million. At 31 December 2023, the notional amount of cash flow hedge derivatives was EUR 241,125 million and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity amounted to EUR 189 million.

The tables below present the notional amounts of hedging derivatives by maturity at 31 December 2024 and at 31 December 2023:

| In millions of euros, at 31 December 2024 | Maturity date | | | Total |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Less than 1 year | Between 1 and 5 years | Over 5 years | |
| Fair value hedges | 454,601 | 456,223 | 304,360 | 1,215,184 |
| Interest rate derivatives | 452,137 | 454,004 | 304,032 | 1,210,173 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 2,464 | 2,219 | 328 | 5,011 |
| Cash flow hedges | 198,515 | 55,256 | 14,069 | 267,840 |
| Interest rate derivatives | 41,299 | 25,253 | 9,278 | 75,830 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 156,886 | 29,563 | 4,788 | 191,237 |
| Other derivatives | 330 | 440 | 3 | 773 |
| Net foreign investment hedges | 2,432 | 453 | - | 2,885 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 2,432 | 453 | - | 2,885 |

| In millions of euros, at 31 December 2023 | Maturity date | | | Total |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Less than 1 year | Between 1 and 5 years | Over 5 years | |
| Fair value hedges | 328,104 | 487,495 | 332,709 | 1,148,308 |
| Interest rate derivatives | 323,853 | 483,325 | 332,469 | 1,139,647 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 4,251 | 4,170 | 240 | 8,661 |
| Cash flow hedges | 176,330 | 52,161 | 12,634 | 241,125 |
| Interest rate derivatives | 30,565 | 28,999 | 6,570 | 66,134 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 145,532 | 22,832 | 6,062 | 174,426 |
| Other derivatives | 233 | 330 | 2 | 565 |
| Net foreign investment hedges | 2,648 | - | - | 2,648 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 2,648 | - | - | 2,648 |

4.c FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | |
|--|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | Fair value | of which changes in value recognised directly to equity | Fair value | of which changes in value recognised directly to equity |
| Debt securities | 71,430 | (1,285) | 50,274 | (585) |
| Governments | 36,128 | (545) | 23,334 | (207) |
| Other public administrations | 20,721 | (432) | 16,188 | (117) |
| Credit institutions | 11,148 | (306) | 7,388 | (248) |
| Others | 3,433 | (2) | 3,364 | (13) |
| Equity securities | 1,610 | 489 | 2,275 | 767 |
| TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY | 73,040 | (796) | 52,549 | 182 |

Debt securities at fair value through equity include EUR 106 million classified as stage 3 at 31 December 2024 (EUR 109 million at 31 December 2023). For these securities, the credit impairment recognised in the profit and loss account has been charged to the

negative changes in value recognised in equity amounting to EUR 102 million at 31 December 2024 (unchanged compared with 31 December 2023).

The option to recognise certain equity instruments at fair value through equity was retained in particular for shares held through strategic partnerships and shares that the Group is required to hold in order to carry out certain activities.

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group sold several of these investments and a net gain of EUR 207 million was transferred to "retained earnings" (EUR 9 million for the year ended 31 December 2023).

4.d MEASUREMENT OF THE FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Valuation process

BNP Paribas has retained the fundamental principle that it should have a unique and integrated processing chain for producing and controlling the valuations of financial instruments that are used for the purpose of daily risk management and financial reporting. All these processes are based on a common economic valuation which is a core component of business decisions and risk management strategies.

Economic value is composed of mid-market value, to which valuation adjustments are made.

Mid-market value is derived from external data or valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable and market-based data. Mid-market value is a theoretical additive value which does not take account of i) the direction of the transaction or its impact on the existing risks in the portfolio, ii) the nature of the counterparties, and iii) the aversion of a market participant to particular risks inherent in the instrument, the market in which it is traded, or the risk management strategy.

Valuation adjustments take into account valuation uncertainty and include market and credit risk premiums to reflect costs that could be incurred in case of an exit transaction in the principal market.

Fair value generally equals the economic value, subject to limited adjustments, such as own credit adjustments, which are specifically required by IFRS standards.

The main valuation adjustments are presented in the section below.

Valuation adjustments

Valuation adjustments retained by BNP Paribas for determining fair values are as follows:

Bid/offer adjustments: the bid/offer range reflects the additional exit cost for a price taker and symmetrically the compensation sought by dealers to bear the risk of holding the position or closing it out by accepting another dealer's price.

BNP Paribas assumes that the best estimate of an exit price is the bid or offer price, unless there is evidence that another point in the bid/offer range would provide a more representative exit price.

Input uncertainty adjustments: when the observation of prices or data inputs required by valuation techniques is difficult or irregular, an uncertainty exists on the exit price. There are several ways to gauge the degree of uncertainty on the exit price such as measuring the dispersion of the available price indications or estimating the possible ranges of the inputs to a valuation technique.

Model uncertainty adjustments: these relate to situations where valuation uncertainty is due to the valuation technique used, even though observable inputs might be available. This situation arises when the risks inherent in the instruments are different from those available in the observable data, and therefore the valuation technique involves assumptions that cannot be easily corroborated.

Future Hedging Costs adjustments (FHC): this adjustment applies to positions that require dynamic hedging throughout their lifetime leading to additional bid/offer costs. Calculation methods capture these expected costs in particular based on the optimal hedging frequency.

Credit valuation adjustment (CVA): the CVA adjustment applies to valuations and market quotations whereby the credit worthiness of the counterparty is not reflected. It aims to account for the possibility that the counterparty may default and that BNP Paribas may not receive the full fair value of the transactions.

In determining the cost of exiting or transferring counterparty risk exposures, the relevant market is deemed to be an inter-dealer market. However, the determination of CVA remains judgemental due to i) the possible absence or lack of price discovery in the inter-dealer market, ii) the influence of the regulatory landscape relating to counterparty risk on the market participants' pricing behaviour and iii) the absence of a dominant business model for managing counterparty risk.

The CVA model is grounded on the same exposures as those used for regulatory purposes. The model attempts to estimate the cost of an optimal risk management strategy based on i) implicit incentives and constraints inherent in the regulations in force and their evolutions, ii) market perception of the probability of default, and iii) default parameters used for regulatory purposes.

Funding valuation adjustment (FVA): when valuation techniques are used for the purpose of deriving fair value, funding assumptions related to the future expected cash flows are an integral part of the mid-market valuation, notably through the use of appropriate discount rates. These assumptions reflect what the Bank anticipates as being the effective funding conditions of the instrument that a market participant would consider. This notably takes into account the existence and terms of any collateral agreement. In particular, for non- or imperfectly collateralised derivative instruments, they include an explicit adjustment to the interbank interest rate.

Own-credit valuation adjustment for debts (OCA) and for derivatives (debit valuation adjustment – DVA): OCA and DVA are adjustments reflecting the effect of credit worthiness of BNP Paribas, or respectively the value of debt securities designated as at fair value through profit or loss and derivatives. Both adjustments are based on the expected future liability profiles of such instruments. The own credit worthiness is inferred from the market-based observation of the relevant bond issuance levels. The DVA adjustment is determined after taking into account the Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA).

Thus, the carrying value of debt securities designated as at fair value through profit or loss increased by EUR 388 million at 31 December 2024, compared with a decrease in value of EUR 198 million at

31 December 2023, *i.e.* a +EUR 586 million variation recognised directly in equity that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Instrument classes and Classification within the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities measured at fair value

As explained in the summary of significant accounting policies (note 1.f.10), financial instruments measured at fair value are categorised into a fair value hierarchy consisting of three levels.

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|---|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | Financial instruments held for trading | | | | Instruments at fair value through profit or loss not held for trading | | | | Financial assets at fair value through equity | | | |
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Securities | 215,211 | 40,417 | 1,151 | 256,779 | 640 | 1,397 | 8,541 | 10,578 | 62,844 | 9,427 | 769 | 73,040 |
| Governments | 76,246 | 18,301 | 171 | 94,718 | | | | | 32,137 | 3,919 | 72 | 36,128 |
| Other debt securities | 18,922 | 21,937 | 781 | 41,640 | 24 | 411 | 378 | 813 | 29,740 | 5,295 | 267 | 35,302 |
| Equities and other equity securities | 120,043 | 179 | 199 | 120,421 | 616 | 986 | 8,163 | 9,765 | 967 | 213 | 430 | 1,610 |
| Loans and repurchase agreements | | 221,607 | 15 | 221,622 | | 2,874 | 1,203 | 4,077 | | | | |
| Loans | | 9,324 | | 9,324 | | 2,874 | 1,203 | 4,077 | | | | |
| Repurchase agreements | | 212,283 | 15 | 212,298 | | | | | | | | |
| FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE | 215,211 | 262,024 | 1,166 | 478,401 | 640 | 4,271 | 9,744 | 14,655 | 62,844 | 9,427 | 769 | 73,040 |
| Securities | 77,891 | 1,971 | 96 | 79,958 | | | | | | | | |
| Governments | 54,020 | 373 | | 54,393 | | | | | | | | |
| Other debt securities | 8,648 | 1,576 | 96 | 10,320 | | | | | | | | |
| Equities and other equity securities | 15,223 | 22 | | 15,245 | | | | | | | | |
| Borrowings and repurchase agreements | | 301,036 | 1,452 | 302,488 | | 2,126 | 203 | 2,329 | | | | |
| Borrowings | | 6,113 | | 6,113 | | 2,126 | 203 | 2,329 | | | | |
| Repurchase agreements | | 294,923 | 1,452 | 296,375 | | | | | | | | |
| Issued debt securities and subordinated debt (note 4.h) | | | | | | 66,580 | 38,354 | 104,934 | | | | |
| Issued debt securities | | | | | | 65,764 | 38,354 | 104,118 | | | | |
| Subordinated debt | | | | | | 816 | | 816 | | | | |
| FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE | 77,891 | 303,007 | 1,548 | 382,446 | - | 68,706 | 38,557 | 107,263 | | | | |

| 31 December 2023 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|------------|----------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|--------------|------------|---------------|
| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | Financial instruments held for trading | | | | Instruments at fair value through profit or loss not held for trading | | | | Financial assets at fair value through equity | | | |
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Securities | 171,172 | 30,482 | 571 | 202,225 | 1,205 | 1,079 | 7,125 | 9,409 | 44,707 | 7,095 | 747 | 52,549 |
| Governments | 80,933 | 14,291 | 10 | 95,234 | 225 | | | 225 | 19,919 | 3,367 | 48 | 23,334 |
| Other debt securities | 19,776 | 15,747 | 439 | 35,962 | 327 | 363 | 380 | 1,070 | 23,218 | 3,515 | 207 | 26,940 |
| Equities and other equity securities | 70,463 | 444 | 122 | 71,029 | 653 | 716 | 6,745 | 8,114 | 1,570 | 213 | 492 | 2,275 |
| Loans and repurchase agreements | | 224,512 | 188 | 224,700 | | 913 | 1,562 | 2,475 | | | | |
| Loans | | 8,441 | | 8,441 | | 913 | 1,562 | 2,475 | | | | |
| Repurchase agreements | | 216,071 | 188 | 216,259 | | | | | | | | |
| FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE | 171,172 | 254,994 | 759 | 426,925 | 1,205 | 1,992 | 8,687 | 11,884 | 44,707 | 7,095 | 747 | 52,549 |
| Securities | 102,913 | 1,955 | 42 | 104,910 | | | | | | | | |
| Governments | 69,811 | 398 | | 70,209 | | | | | | | | |
| Other debt securities | 9,670 | 1,544 | 41 | 11,255 | | | | | | | | |
| Equities and other equity securities | 23,432 | 13 | 1 | 23,446 | | | | | | | | |
| Borrowings and repurchase agreements | | 270,854 | 632 | 271,486 | | 1,973 | 155 | 2,128 | | | | |
| Borrowings | | 4,846 | | 4,846 | | 1,973 | 155 | 2,128 | | | | |
| Repurchase agreements | | 266,008 | 632 | 266,640 | | | | | | | | |
| Issued debt securities and subordinated debt (note 4.h) | | | | | | 52,080 | 31,683 | 83,763 | | | | |
| Issued debt securities ⁽¹⁾ | | | | | | 51,345 | 31,683 | 83,028 | | | | |
| Subordinated debt | | | | | | 735 | | 735 | | | | |
| FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE | 102,913 | 272,809 | 674 | 376,396 | - | 54,053 | 31,838 | 85,891 | | | | |

(1) The hierarchical level breakdown has been adjusted, moving EUR 8.1 billion from level 2 to level 3. This adjustment is not associated with a decreased observability of valuation parameters and does not challenge the fair value measurement of the affected financial instruments.

Fair values of derivatives are broken down by dominant risk factor; namely interest rate, foreign exchange, credit and equity. Derivatives used for hedging purposes are mainly interest rate derivatives.

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Positive market value | | | | Negative market value | | | |
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Interest rate derivatives | 479 | 119,383 | 1,629 | 121,491 | 505 | 92,636 | 1,904 | 95,045 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 57 | 157,499 | 529 | 158,085 | 53 | 151,964 | 252 | 152,269 |
| Credit derivatives | | 10,161 | 606 | 10,767 | | 10,362 | 723 | 11,085 |
| Equity derivatives | 9 | 24,977 | 3,079 | 28,065 | 4 | 34,165 | 6,016 | 40,185 |
| Other derivatives | 693 | 3,400 | 130 | 4,223 | 851 | 2,466 | 52 | 3,369 |
| DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT USED FOR HEDGING PURPOSES | 1,238 | 315,420 | 5,973 | 322,631 | 1,413 | 291,593 | 8,947 | 301,953 |
| DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS USED FOR HEDGING PURPOSES | - | 20,851 | - | 20,851 | - | 36,864 | - | 36,864 |

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2023 | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Positive market value | | | | Negative market value | | | |
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Interest rate derivatives | 734 | 131,382 | 1,384 | 133,500 | 714 | 103,334 | 1,928 | 105,976 |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 18 | 118,300 | 776 | 119,094 | 16 | 118,065 | 45 | 118,126 |
| Credit derivatives | | 7,663 | 764 | 8,427 | | 8,697 | 1,623 | 10,320 |
| Equity derivatives | 15 | 21,177 | 2,875 | 24,067 | 659 | 31,222 | 6,146 | 38,027 |
| Other derivatives | 586 | 6,365 | 40 | 6,991 | 607 | 5,769 | 67 | 6,443 |
| DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT USED FOR HEDGING PURPOSES | 1,353 | 284,887 | 5,839 | 292,079 | 1,996 | 267,087 | 9,809 | 278,892 |
| DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS USED FOR HEDGING PURPOSES | - | 21,692 | - | 21,692 | - | 38,011 | - | 38,011 |

Transfers between levels may occur when an instrument fulfils the criteria defined, which are generally market and product dependent. The main factors influencing transfers are changes in the observation capabilities, passage of time, and events during the transaction lifetime. The timing of recognising transfers is determined at the beginning of the reporting period.

During the year 2024, transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 were not significant.

Description of main instruments in each level

The following section provides a description of the instruments in each level in the hierarchy. It describes notably instruments classified in Level 3 and the associated valuation methodologies.

For main trading book instruments and derivatives classified in Level 3, further quantitative information is provided about the inputs used to derive fair value.

Level 1

This level encompasses all derivatives and securities that are quoted continuously in active markets.

Level 1 includes notably equity securities and liquid bonds, shortselling of these instruments, derivative instruments traded on organised markets (futures, options, etc.). It includes shares of funds and UCITS, for which the net asset value is calculated on a daily basis.

Level 2

The Level 2 stock of securities is composed of securities which are less liquid than the Level 1 bonds. They are predominantly corporate debt securities, government bonds, mortgage backed securities, fund shares and short-term securities such as certificates of deposit. They are classified in Level 2 notably when external prices for the same security can be regularly observed from a reasonable number of market makers that are active in this security, but these prices do not represent directly tradable prices. This comprises amongst other, consensus pricing services with a reasonable number of contributors that are active market makers as well as indicative runs from active brokers and/or dealers. Other sources, such as primary issuance market, may also be used where relevant.

Repurchase agreements are classified predominantly in Level 2. The classification is primarily based on the observability and liquidity of the repo market, depending on the underlying collateral and the maturity of the repo transaction.

Debts issued designated as at fair value through profit or loss, are classified in the same level as the one that would apply to the embedded derivative taken individually. The issuance spread is considered observable.

Derivatives classified in Level 2 comprise mainly the following instruments:

- vanilla instruments such as interest rate swaps, caps, floors and swaptions, credit default swaps, equity/foreign exchange (FX)/commodities forwards and options;
- structured derivatives for which model uncertainty is not significant such as exotic FX options, mono- and multi-underlying equity/funds derivatives, single curve exotic interest rate derivatives and derivatives based on structured rates.

The above derivatives are classified in Level 2 when there is a documented stream of evidence supporting one of the following:

- fair value is predominantly derived from prices or quotations of other Level 1 and Level 2 instruments, through standard market interpolation or stripping techniques whose results are regularly corroborated by real transactions;
- fair value is derived from other standard techniques such as replication or discounted cash flows that are calibrated to observable prices, that bear limited model risk and enable an effective offset of the risks of the instrument through trading Level 1 or Level 2 instruments;
- fair value is derived from more sophisticated or proprietary valuation techniques but is directly evidenced through regular back-testing using external market-based data.

Determining whether an over-the-counter (OTC) derivative is eligible for Level 2 classification involves judgement. Consideration is given to the origin, transparency and reliability of external data used, and the amount of uncertainty associated with the use of models. It follows that the Level 2 classification criteria involve multiple analysis axis within an "observability zone" whose limits are determined by i) a predetermined list of product categories and ii) the underlying and maturity bands. These criteria are regularly reviewed and updated, together with the applicable valuation adjustments, so that the classification by level remains consistent with the valuation adjustment policy.

Level 3

Level 3 securities of the trading book mainly comprise units of funds and unlisted equity shares measured at fair value through profit or loss or through equity.

Unlisted private equities are systematically classified as Level 3, with the exception of UCITS with a daily net asset value, which are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Shares and other unlisted variable income securities in Level 3 are valued using one of the following methods: a share of revalued net book value, multiples of comparable companies, future cash flows method, multi-criteria approach.

Repurchase agreements, mainly long-term or structured repurchase agreements on corporate bonds and ABS: the valuation of these transactions requires proprietary methodologies given the bespoke nature of the transactions and the lack of activity and price discovery in the long-term repo market. The curves used in the valuation are corroborated using available data such as recent long-term repo trade data and price enquiry data. Valuation adjustments applicable to these exposures are commensurate with the degree of uncertainty inherent in the modelling choices and amount of data available.

Debts issued designated as at fair value through profit or loss, are classified in the same level as the one that would apply to the embedded derivative taken individually. The issuance spread is considered observable.

Derivatives

Vanilla derivatives are classified in Level 3 when the exposure is beyond the observation zone for rate curves or volatility surfaces, or relates to less liquid markets such as tranches on old credit index series or emerging markets interest rates markets. The main instruments are:

- **Interest rate derivatives:** exposures mainly comprise swap products in less liquid currencies. Classification is driven by the lower liquidity of some maturities, while observation capabilities through consensus may be available. The valuation technique is standard, and uses external market information and extrapolation techniques.
- **Credit derivatives (CDS):** exposures mainly comprise CDSs beyond the maximum observable maturity and, to a much lesser extent, CDSs on illiquid or distressed names and CDSs on loan indices. Classification is driven by the lack of liquidity while observation capabilities may be available notably through consensus. Level 3 exposures also comprise CDS and Total Return Swaps (TRS) positions on securitised assets. These are priced along the same modelling techniques as the underlying bonds, taking into consideration the funding basis and specific risk premium.
- **Equity derivatives:** exposures essentially comprise long dated forward or volatility products or exposures where there is a limited market for optional products. The marking of the forward curves and volatility surfaces beyond the maximum observable maturity relies on extrapolation techniques. However, when there is no market for model input, volatility or forward is generally determined on the basis of proxy or historical analysis. Similarly, long-term transactions on equity baskets are also classified in Level 3, based on the absence of equity correlation observability on long maturities.

These vanilla derivatives are subject to valuation adjustments linked to uncertainty on liquidity, specialised by nature of underlying and liquidity bands.

Structured derivatives classified in Level 3 predominantly comprise hybrid products (FX/Interest Rates hybrids, Equity hybrids), credit correlation products, prepayment-sensitive products, some stock basket optional products and some interest rate optional instruments. The main exposures are described below, with insight into the related valuation techniques and on the source of uncertainty:

- **Structured interest rate options** are classified in Level 3 when they involve currencies where there is not sufficient observation or when they include a quanto feature where the pay-off is measured with a forex forward fixed rate (except for the main currencies). Long term structured derivatives are also classified in Level 3.
- **Hybrid FX/Interest rate products** essentially comprise a specific product family known as Power Reverse Dual Currency (PRDC) when there is material valuation uncertainty. When valuation of PRDCs requires sophisticated modelling of joint behaviour of FX and interest rate, and is notably sensitive to the unobservable FX/interest rate correlations, such products are classified as Level 3. PRDCs valuations are corroborated with recent trade data and consensus data.
- **Securitisation swaps** mainly comprise fixed-rate swaps, cross-currency or basis swaps whose notional is indexed to the prepayment behaviour of some underlying portfolio. The estimation of the maturity profile of securitisation swaps is corroborated by statistical estimates using external historical data.
- **Forward volatility options** are generally products whose pay-off is indexed to the future variability of a rate index such as volatility swaps. These products involve material model risk as it is difficult to infer forward volatility information from market-traded instruments. The valuation adjustment framework is calibrated to the uncertainty inherent in the product, and to the range of uncertainty from the existing external consensus data.
- **Inflation derivatives** classified in Level 3 mainly comprise swap products on inflation indices that are not associated with a liquid indexed bond market, optional products on inflation indices (such as caps and floors) and other forms of inflation indices involving optionality on the inflation indices or on the inflation annual rate. Valuation techniques used for inflation derivatives are predominantly standard market models. Proxy techniques are used for a few limited exposures. Although the valuations are corroborated through monthly consensus data, these products are classified as Level 3 due to their lack of liquidity and some uncertainties inherent in the calibration.
- The valuation of **bespoke CDO** requires correlation of default events when there is material valuation uncertainty. This information is inferred from the active index tranche market through a proprietary projection technique and involves proprietary extrapolation and interpolation techniques. Multi-geography CDO further require an additional correlation assumption. Finally, the bespoke CDO model also involves proprietary assumptions and parameters related to the dynamic

of the recovery factor. CDO modelling is calibrated on the observable index tranche markets, and is regularly back-tested against consensus data on standardised pools. The uncertainty arises from the model risk associated with the projection and geography mixing technique, and the uncertainty of associated parameters, together with the recovery modelling.

- **N to Default baskets** are other forms of credit correlation products, modelled through standard copula techniques. The main inputs required are the pair-wise correlations between the basket components which can be observed in the consensus and the transactions. Linear baskets are considered observable.
- **Equity and equity-hybrid correlation products** are instruments whose pay-off is dependent on the joint behaviour of a basket of equities/indices leading to a sensitivity of the fair value measurement to the correlation amongst the basket components. Hybrid versions of these instruments involve baskets that mix equity and non-equity underlyings such as commodity indices, or foreign exchange rates. Only a subset of the Equity/index correlation matrix is regularly observable and traded, while most cross-asset correlations are not active. Therefore, classification in Level 3 depends on the composition of the basket, the maturity, and the hybrid nature of the product. The correlation input is derived from a proprietary model combining historical estimators, and other adjustment factors, that are corroborated by reference to recent trades or external data. The correlation matrix is essentially available from consensus services, and when a correlation between two underlying instruments is not available, it might be obtained from extrapolation or proxy techniques.

These structured derivatives are subject to specific valuation adjustments to cover uncertainties linked to liquidity, parameters and model risk.

Valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA and FVA)

The valuation adjustment for counterparty credit risk (CVA), own-credit risk for derivatives (DVA) and the explicit funding valuation adjustment (FVA) are deemed to be unobservable components of the valuation framework and therefore classified in Level 3. This does not impact, in general cases, the classification of individual transactions into the fair value hierarchy. However, a specific process allows to identify individual deals for which the marginal contribution of these adjustments and related uncertainty is significant and justifies classifying these transactions in Level 3.

The table below provides the range of values of main unobservable inputs for the valuation of Level 3 financial instruments. The ranges displayed correspond to a variety of different underlying instruments and are meaningful only in the context of the valuation technique implemented by BNP Paribas. The weighted averages, where relevant and available, are based on fair values, nominal amounts or sensitivities.

The main unobservable parameters used for the valuation of debt issued in Level 3 are equivalent to those of their economic hedge derivative. Information on those derivatives, displayed in the following table, is also applicable to these debts.

| Risk classes | Balance Sheet valuation (in millions of euros) | | Main product types composing the Level 3 stock within the risk class | Valuation technique used for the product types considered | Main unobservable inputs for the product types considered | Range of unobservable input across Level 3 population considered | Weighted average |
|---------------------------|---|-----------|--|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| | Asset | Liability | | | | | |
| Repurchase agreements | 15 | 1,452 | Long-term repo and reverse-repo agreements | Proxy techniques, based amongst other on the funding basis of a benchmark bond pool, that is actively traded and representative of the repo underlying | Long-term repo spread on private bonds (High Yield, High Grade) and on ABS | 0 bp to 107 bp | 32 bp ^(a) |
| | | | Hybrid Forex / Interest rates derivatives | Hybrid Forex interest rate option pricing model | Correlation between FX rate and interest rates. Main currency pairs are EUR/JPY, USD/JPY, AUD/JPY | 3% to 56% | 9% ^(a) |
| | | | Hybrid inflation rates / Interest rates derivatives | Hybrid inflation interest rate option pricing model | Correlation between interest rates and inflation rates mainly in Europe. | 19% to 45% | 35% |
| | 1,629 | 1,904 | Floors and caps on inflation rate or on the cumulative inflation (such as redemption floors), predominantly on European and French inflation | Inflation pricing model | Volatility of cumulative inflation | 1.3% to 11.6% | ^(b) |
| | | | Forward Volatility products such as volatility swaps, mainly in euros | Interest rates option pricing model | Forward volatility of interest rates | 0.3% to 2.6% | ^(b) |
| Interest rate derivatives | | | Balance-guaranteed fixed rate, basis or cross currency swaps, predominantly indexed on European collateral pools | Prepayment modelling Discounted cash flows | Constant prepayment rates | 0.5% to 0.8% | ^(b) |
| | | | Collateralised Debt Obligations and index tranches for inactive index series | Base correlation projection technique and recovery modelling | Constant prepayment rates | 0% to 25% | 0.2% ^(a) |
| | 606 | 723 | N-to-default baskets | Credit default model | Default correlation | 27% to 88% | ^(b) |
| Credit derivatives | | | Single name Credit Default Swaps (other than CDS on ABS and loans indices) | Stripping, extrapolation and interpolation | Recovery rate variance for single name underlyings | 0% to 25% | ^(b) |
| | | | | | Credit default spreads beyond observation limit (10 years) | 50% to 83% | 54% ^(a) |
| Equity derivatives | 3,079 | 6,016 | Simple and complex derivatives on multi-underlying baskets on stocks | Various volatility option models | Illiquid credit default spread curves (across main tenors) | 19 bp to 20 bp | 19 bp |
| | | | | | Unobservable equity volatility | 1 bp to 2,217 bp | 102 bp ^(c) |
| | | | | | Unobservable equity correlation | 0% to 184% ⁽²⁾ | 24% ^(d) |
| | | | | | | 16% to 99% | 62% ^(c) |

(1) The upper bound of the range relates to building, retail and services sector issuers that represent an insignificant portion of the balance sheet (CDS with illiquid underlying instruments).

(2) The underlyings with implied volatility greater than 50% have a very limited exposure.

(a) Weights based on relevant risk axis at portfolio level.

(b) No weighting, since no explicit sensitivity is attributed to these inputs.

(c) Weighting is not based on risks, but on an alternative methodology in relation with the Level 3 instruments (present value or notional).

(d) Simple averaging.

Table of movements in Level 3 financial instruments

For Level 3 financial instruments, the following movements occurred during the year ended 2024:

| In millions of euros | Financial assets | | | Financial liabilities | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| | Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss held for trading | Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss not held for trading | Financial assets at fair value through equity | TOTAL | Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss held for trading | Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss | TOTAL |
| AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 | 6,598 | 8,687 | 747 | 16,032 | (10,483) | (31,838) | (42,321) |
| Purchases | 2,327 | 1,797 | 306 | 4,430 | | | - |
| Issues | | | | - | | (21,959) | (21,959) |
| Sales | (1,856) | (1,383) | (281) | (3,520) | 167 | | 167 |
| Settlements ⁽¹⁾ | 1,970 | (9) | (20) | 1,941 | (1,045) | 14,371 | 13,326 |
| Transfers to Level 3 | 724 | 2 | 145 | 871 | (760) | (517) | (1,277) |
| Transfers from Level 3 | (1,227) | (36) | (51) | (1,314) | 659 | 1,583 | 2,242 |
| Gains (or losses) recognised in profit or loss with respect to transactions expired or terminated during the period | (95) | 623 | (8) | 520 | 147 | 55 | 202 |
| Gains (or losses) recognised in profit or loss with respect to unexpired instruments at the end of the period | (1,303) | (9) | | (1,312) | 825 | (209) | 616 |
| Items related to exchange rate movements | 1 | 72 | (11) | 62 | (5) | (43) | (48) |
| Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities recognised in equity | | | (58) | (58) | | | |
| AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 | 7,139 | 9,744 | 769 | 17,652 | (10,495) | (38,557) | (49,052) |

(1) For the assets, includes redemptions of principal, interest payments as well as cash inflows and outflows relating to derivatives. For the liabilities, includes principal redemptions, interest payments as well as cash inflows and outflows relating to derivatives the fair value of which is negative.

Transfers out of Level 3 of derivatives include mainly the update of the observability tenor of certain yield curves, and of market parameters related to repurchase agreements and credit transactions but also the effect of derivatives becoming only or mainly sensitive to observable inputs due to the shortening of their lifetime.

Transfers into Level 3 of instruments at fair value reflect the effect of the regular update of the observability zones.

Transfers have been reflected as if they had taken place at the beginning of the reporting period.

The Level 3 financial instruments may be hedged by other Level 1 and Level 2 instruments, the gains and losses of which are not shown in this table. Consequently, the gains and losses shown in this table are not representative of the gains and losses arising from management of the net risk on all these instruments.

Sensitivity of fair value to reasonably possible changes in level 3 assumptions

The following table summarises those financial assets and financial liabilities classified as Level 3 for which alternative assumptions in one or more of the unobservable inputs would change fair value significantly.

The amounts disclosed are intended to illustrate the range of possible uncertainty inherent to the judgement applied when estimating Level 3 parameters, or when selecting valuation techniques. These amounts reflect valuation uncertainties that prevail at the measurement date, and even though such uncertainties predominantly derive from the portfolio sensitivities that prevailed at that measurement date, they are not predictive or indicative of future movements in fair value, nor do they represent the effect of market stress on the portfolio value.

In estimating sensitivities, BNP Paribas either remeasured the financial instruments using reasonably possible inputs, or applied assumptions based on the valuation adjustment policy.

For the sake of simplicity, the sensitivity on cash instruments that are not relating to securitised instruments was based on a uniform 1% shift in the price. More specific shifts were however calibrated for each class of the Level 3 securitised exposures, based on the possible ranges of the unobservable inputs.

For derivative exposures, the sensitivity measurement is based on the credit valuation adjustment (CVA), the explicit funding valuation adjustment (FVA) and the parameter and model uncertainty adjustments related to Level 3.

Regarding the credit valuation adjustment (CVA) and the explicit funding valuation adjustment (FVA), the uncertainty was calibrated based on prudent valuation adjustments described in the technical standard "Prudent Valuation" published by the European Banking Authority. For other valuation adjustments, two scenarios were considered: a favourable scenario where all or portion of the valuation adjustment is not considered by market participants, and an unfavourable scenario where market participants would require twice the amount of valuation adjustments considered by BNP Paribas for entering into a transaction.

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Potential impact on income | Potential impact on equity | Potential impact on income | Potential impact on equity |
| Debt securities | +/- 10 | +/- 4 | +/- 6 | +/- 2 |
| Equities and other equity securities | +/- 84 | +/- 4 | +/- 68 | +/- 5 |
| Loans and repurchase agreements | +/- 26 | | +/- 20 | |
| Derivative financial instruments | +/- 584 | | +/- 586 | |
| <i>Interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives</i> | +/- 194 | | +/- 218 | |
| <i>Credit derivatives</i> | +/- 79 | | +/- 94 | |
| <i>Equity derivatives</i> | +/- 308 | | +/- 271 | |
| <i>Other derivatives</i> | +/- 3 | | +/- 3 | |
| SENSITIVITY OF LEVEL 3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS | +/- 704 | +/- 8 | +/- 680 | +/- 7 |

Deferred margin on financial instruments measured using techniques developed internally and based on inputs partly unobservable in active markets

Deferred margin on financial instruments ("Day One Profit") primarily concerns the scope of financial instruments eligible for Level 3 and to a lesser extent some financial instruments eligible for Level 2 where valuation adjustments for uncertainties regarding parameters or models are not negligible compared with the initial margin.

The Day One Profit is calculated after setting aside valuation adjustments for uncertainties as described previously and released to profit or loss over the expected period for which the inputs will be unobservable. The unamortised amount is included under "Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" as a reduction in the fair value of the relevant transactions.

| In millions of euros | Deferred margin at 31 December 2023 | Deferred margin on transactions during the period | Margin taken to the profit and loss account during the period | Deferred margin at 31 December 2024 |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives | 167 | 68 | (68) | 167 |
| Credit derivatives | 225 | 145 | (141) | 229 |
| Equity derivatives | 381 | 385 | (393) | 373 |
| Other instruments | 11 | 29 | (28) | 12 |
| FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS | 784 | 627 | (630) | 781 |

4.e FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

► DETAIL OF LOANS AND ADVANCES BY NATURE

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | | 31 December 2023 | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Gross value | Impairment (note 2.g) | Carrying amount | Gross value | Impairment (note 2.g) | Carrying amount |
| Loans and advances to credit institutions | 31,232 | (85) | 31,147 | 24,434 | (99) | 24,335 |
| On demand accounts | 8,384 | (4) | 8,380 | 7,252 | (6) | 7,246 |
| Loans ⁽¹⁾ | 14,447 | (81) | 14,366 | 12,267 | (93) | 12,174 |
| Repurchase agreements | 8,401 | | 8,401 | 4,915 | | 4,915 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 917,049 | (16,908) | 900,141 | 876,712 | (17,512) | 859,200 |
| On demand accounts | 59,558 | (2,720) | 56,838 | 46,733 | (2,752) | 43,981 |
| Loans to customers ⁽²⁾ | 804,734 | (12,941) | 791,793 | 780,638 | (13,593) | 767,045 |
| Finance leases | 52,268 | (1,247) | 51,021 | 48,842 | (1,167) | 47,675 |
| Repurchase agreements | 489 | | 489 | 499 | | 499 |
| TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES AT AMORTISED COST | 948,281 | (16,993) | 931,288 | 901,146 | (17,611) | 883,535 |

(1) Loans and advances to credit institutions include term deposits made with central banks.

(2) Of which EUR 352 million in discounts for mortgage loans in Swiss franc or indexed to the Swiss franc in Poland at 31 December 2024 compared with EUR 480 million at 31 December 2023 and EUR 47 million in provisions for foreign currency loans issued by BNP Paribas Personal Finance at 31 December 2024 compared with EUR 255 million at 31 December 2023.

► CONTRACTUAL MATURITIES OF FINANCE LEASES

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Gross investment | 57,602 | 53,562 |
| Receivable within 1 year | 17,772 | 15,771 |
| Receivable after 1 year but within 5 years | 34,434 | 32,539 |
| Receivable beyond 5 years | 5,396 | 5,252 |
| Unearned interest income | (5,334) | (4,720) |
| Net investment before impairment | 52,268 | 48,842 |
| Receivable within 1 year | 15,858 | 14,057 |
| Receivable after 1 year but within 5 years | 31,481 | 29,999 |
| Receivable beyond 5 years | 4,929 | 4,786 |
| Impairment provisions | (1,247) | (1,167) |
| Net investment after impairment | 51,021 | 47,675 |

► DETAIL OF DEBT SECURITIES BY TYPE OF ISSUER

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | | 31 December 2023 | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Gross value | Impairment (note 2.g) | Carrying amount | Gross value | Impairment (note 2.g) | Carrying amount |
| Governments | 69,172 | (31) | 69,141 | 62,659 | (11) | 62,648 |
| Other public administration | 25,709 | (2) | 25,707 | 16,288 | (2) | 16,286 |
| Credit institutions | 14,743 | (2) | 14,741 | 10,318 | (2) | 10,316 |
| Others | 37,539 | (153) | 37,386 | 32,000 | (89) | 31,911 |
| TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES AT AMORTISED COST | 147,163 | (188) | 146,975 | 121,265 | (104) | 121,161 |

► **DETAIL OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST BY STAGE**

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | | 31 December 2023 | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Gross Value | Impairment (note 2.g) | Carrying amount | Gross Value | Impairment (note 2.g) | Carrying amount |
| Loans and advances to credit institutions | 31,232 | (85) | 31,147 | 24,434 | (99) | 24,335 |
| Stage 1 | 30,998 | (8) | 30,990 | 23,673 | (19) | 23,654 |
| Stage 2 | 157 | (6) | 151 | 679 | (13) | 666 |
| Stage 3 | 77 | (71) | 6 | 82 | (67) | 15 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 917,049 | (16,908) | 900,141 | 876,712 | (17,512) | 859,200 |
| Stage 1 | 821,576 | (1,762) | 819,814 | 777,190 | (1,906) | 775,284 |
| Stage 2 | 69,649 | (1,904) | 67,745 | 74,214 | (2,399) | 71,815 |
| Stage 3 | 25,824 | (13,242) | 12,582 | 25,308 | (13,207) | 12,101 |
| Debt securities | 147,163 | (188) | 146,975 | 121,265 | (104) | 121,161 |
| Stage 1 | 144,987 | (15) | 144,972 | 120,991 | (12) | 120,979 |
| Stage 2 | 1,911 | (28) | 1,883 | 94 | (5) | 89 |
| Stage 3 | 265 | (145) | 120 | 180 | (87) | 93 |
| TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST | 1,095,444 | (17,181) | 1,078,263 | 1,022,411 | (17,715) | 1,004,696 |

4.f IMPAIRED FINANCIAL ASSETS (STAGE 3)

The following tables present the carrying amounts of impaired financial assets carried at amortised cost and of impaired financing and guarantee commitments, as well as related collateral and other guarantees.

The amounts shown for collateral and other guarantees correspond to the lower of the value of the collateral or other guarantee and the value of the secured assets.

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | Impaired financial assets (Stage 3) | | | Collateral received |
| | Gross value | Impairment | Net | |
| Loans and advances to credit institutions (note 4.e) | 77 | (71) | 6 | |
| Loans and advances to customers (note 4.e) | 25,824 | (13,242) | 12,582 | 8,044 |
| Debt securities at amortised cost (note 4.e) | 265 | (145) | 120 | |
| TOTAL AMORTISED-COST IMPAIRED ASSETS (STAGE 3) | 26,166 | (13,458) | 12,708 | 8,044 |
| Financing commitments given | 1,384 | (95) | 1,289 | 554 |
| Guarantee commitments given | 1,054 | (223) | 831 | 195 |
| TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET IMPAIRED COMMITMENTS (STAGE 3) | 2,438 | (318) | 2,120 | 749 |

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2023 | | | Collateral received |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | Gross value | Impaired financial assets (Stage 3) | | |
| | | Impairment | Net | |
| Loans and advances to credit institutions (note 4.e) | 82 | (67) | 15 | |
| Loans and advances to customers (note 4.e) | 25,308 | (13,207) | 12,101 | 7,720 |
| Debt securities at amortised cost (note 4.e) | 180 | (87) | 93 | |
| TOTAL AMORTISED-COST IMPAIRED ASSETS (STAGE 3) | 25,570 | (13,361) | 12,209 | 7,720 |
| Financing commitments given | 889 | (96) | 793 | 263 |
| Guarantee commitments given | 769 | (218) | 551 | 135 |
| TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET IMPAIRED COMMITMENTS (STAGE 3) | 1,658 | (314) | 1,344 | 398 |

The following table presents the changes in gross exposures of stage 3 assets (EU CR2):

| Gross value In millions of euros | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| IMPAIRED EXPOSURES (STAGE 3) AT OPENING BALANCE | 25,570 | 25,517 |
| Transfer to stage 3 | 9,163 | 8,632 |
| Transfer to stage 1 or stage 2 | (2,041) | (2,166) |
| Assets written off | (4,101) | (3,769) |
| Other changes | (2,425) | (2,644) |
| IMPAIRED EXPOSURES (STAGE 3) AT CLOSING BALANCE | 26,166 | 25,570 |

4.g FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND CUSTOMERS

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Deposits from credit institutions | 66,872 | 95,175 |
| On demand accounts | 10,608 | 10,770 |
| Interbank borrowings ⁽¹⁾ | 33,753 | 54,825 |
| Repurchase agreements | 22,511 | 29,580 |
| Deposits from customers | 1,034,857 | 988,549 |
| On demand deposits | 562,520 | 542,133 |
| Savings accounts | 162,064 | 152,636 |
| Term accounts and short-term notes | 307,335 | 292,491 |
| Repurchase agreements | 2,938 | 1,289 |

(1) Interbank borrowings from credit institutions include term borrowings from central banks. At 31 December 2024, no TLTRO III borrowings were recorded on the balance sheet compared with EUR 18 billion at 31 December 2023 (see note 2.a Net Interest Income).

4.h DEBT SECURITIES AND SUBORDINATED DEBT

This note covers all issued debt securities and subordinated debt measured at amortised cost and designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

► DEBT SECURITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (NOTE 4.A)

| Issuer/Issue date <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | Currency | Original amount in foreign currency <i>(millions)</i> | Date of call or interest step-up | Interest rate | Interest rate reset | Conditions precedent for coupon payment ⁽¹⁾ | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|----------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------|------------------|
| ISSUED DEBT SECURITIES AND SUBORDINATED DEBT | | | | | | | 104,934 | 83,763 |
| Debt securities | | | | | | | 104,118 | 83,028 |
| Subordinated debt | | | | | | | 816 | 735 |
| Redeemable subordinated debt ⁽²⁾ | | | | | | | 18 | 18 |
| Perpetual subordinated debt | | | | | | | 798 | 717 |
| BNP Paribas Fortis Dec. 2007 ⁽³⁾ | EUR | 3,000 | Dec.-14 | 3-month Euribor +200 bp | | A | 798 | 717 |

(1) *Conditions precedent for coupon payment:*

A Coupon payments are halted should the issuer have insufficient capital or the underwriters become insolvent or when the dividend declared for Ageas shares falls below a certain threshold.

(2) *After agreement from the banking supervisory authority and at the issuer's initiative, redeemable subordinated debt issues may contain a call provision authorising the Group to redeem the securities prior to maturity by repurchasing them in the stock market, via public tender offers, or in the case of private placements over the counter. Debt issued by BNP Paribas SA or foreign subsidiaries of the Group via placements in the international markets may be subject to early redemption of the capital and early payment of interest due at maturity at the issuer's discretion on or after a date stipulated in the issue particulars (call option), or in the event that changes in the applicable tax rules oblige the BNP Paribas Group issuer to compensate debt-holders for the consequences of such changes. Redemption may be subject to a notice period of between 15 and 60 days, and is in all cases subject to approval by the banking supervisory authorities.*

(3) *Convertible And Subordinated Hybrid Equity-Linked Securities (CASHES) issued by BNP Paribas Fortis (previously Fortis Banque) in December 2007.*

The CASHES are perpetual securities but may be exchanged for Ageas (previously Fortis SA/NV) shares at the holder's sole discretion at a price of EUR 239.40. However, as of 19 December 2014, the CASHES will be automatically exchanged into Ageas shares if their price is equal to or higher than EUR 359.10 for twenty consecutive trading days. The principal amount will never be redeemed in cash. The rights of the CASHES holders are limited to the Ageas shares held by BNP Paribas Fortis and pledged to them.

Ageas and BNP Paribas Fortis have entered into a Relative Performance Note (RPN) contract, the value of which varies contractually so as to offset the impact on BNP Paribas Fortis of the relative difference between changes in the value of the CASHES and changes in the value of the Ageas shares.

Since 1 January 2022, the liability is no longer eligible to prudential own funds.

► DEBT SECURITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

| Issuer/Issue date <i>In millions euros, at</i> | Currency | Original amount in foreign currency (millions) | Date of call or interest step-up | Interest rate | Interest rate reset | Conditions precedent for coupon payment ⁽¹⁾ | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|----------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------|------------------|
| Debt securities | | | | | | | 198,119 | 191,482 |
| Debt securities in issue with an initial maturity of less than one year | | | | | | | 82,327 | 75,743 |
| Negotiable debt securities | | | | | | | 82,327 | 75,743 |
| Debt securities in issue with an initial maturity of more than one year | | | | | | | 115,792 | 115,739 |
| Negotiable debt securities | | | | | | | 31,109 | 30,592 |
| Bonds | | | | | | | 84,683 | 85,147 |
| Subordinated debt | | | | | | | 31,799 | 24,743 |
| Redeemable subordinated debt ⁽²⁾ | | | | | | | 26,073 | 21,594 |
| Undated subordinated notes | | | | | | | 5,460 | 2,920 |
| Contingent convertible bonds recognised as Tier 1 capital | | | | | | | 3,851 | 1,352 |
| BNP Paribas SA Aug. 23 ⁽⁵⁾ | USD | 1,500 | Aug.-28 | 8.5% | CMT + 4.354% | E | 1,449 | 1,352 |
| BNP Paribas SA Feb. 24 ⁽⁵⁾ | USD | 1,500 | Aug.-31 | 8.000% | CMT + 3.727% | E | 1,449 | - |
| BNP Paribas SA Sept. 24 ⁽⁵⁾ | USD | 1,000 | Sept.-34 | 7.375% | CMT +3.535% | E | 953 | - |
| Other perpetual subordinated notes | | | | | | | 1,609 | 1,568 |
| BNP Paribas SA Oct. 85 ⁽³⁾ | EUR | 305 | - | TMO - 0.25% | - | B | 254 | 254 |
| BNP Paribas SA Sept. 86 ⁽⁴⁾ | USD | 500 | - | Libor 6 month + 0.075% | - | C | - | 248 |
| BNP Paribas Cardiff Nov. 14 | EUR | 1,000 | Nov.-25 | 4.032% | Euribor 3 month + 393 bp | D | 1,000 | 998 |
| BMCI Feb. 23 | MAD | 750 | Feb.-28 | 3.9% | 2.5%-2.6% | F | 71 | 68 |
| TEB Sept. 24 | USD | 300 | sept.-29 | 9.375% | CMT +5.758% | G | 284 | - |
| Perpetual participating notes | | | | | | | 225 | 225 |
| BNP Paribas SA July 84 ⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾ | EUR | 337 | - | ⁽⁷⁾ | - | - | 219 | 219 |
| Others | | | | | | | 6 | 6 |
| Expenses and commission, related debt | | | | | | | 41 | 4 |

(1) Conditions precedent for coupon payment:

B - Payment of the interest is mandatory, unless the Board of directors decides to postpone these payments after the Shareholders' General Meeting has officially noted that there is no income available for distribution, where this occurs within the 12-month period preceding the due date for payment of the interest. Interest payments are cumulative and are payable in full once dividend payments resume.

C - Payment of the interest is mandatory, unless the Board of directors decides to postpone these payments after the Shareholders' General Meeting has validated the decision not to pay out a dividend, where this occurs within the 12-month period preceding the due date for payment of the interest. Interest payments are cumulative and are payable in full once dividend payments resume. The bank has the option of resuming payment of interest arrears, even where no dividend is paid out.

D - Payment of the interest is mandatory, except for cases of regulatory deficiency, in agreement with the regulator, or of suspension of payments. Interest payments are cumulative and are payable in full, once coupon payments resume, or, if these events occur before, when the issuance is redeemed or when the issuer is liquidated.

E - Payment of the interest is at full discretion and could be cancelled in whole or in part if the relevant regulator notifies based on its assessment of the financial and solvency situation of the issuer. Interest amounts on the Notes will be non-cumulative, once coupon payments resume.

F - Payment of interest is made on a discretionary basis and may be fully or partially cancelled with the prior approval of Bank Al-Maghrib for an indefinite period and on a non-cumulative basis to meet its obligations. Interest amounts on bonds will not be cumulative when coupon payments resume.

G - Payment of interest is discretionary and may be fully or partially cancelled at any time and for any reason for an indefinite period. Interest amounts on bonds will not be cumulative when coupon payments resume.

(2) See reference relating to "Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss".

(3) These securities are no longer eligible to prudential own funds since 31 December 2023.

(4) This instrument has been fully redeemed on 28 March 2024.

(5) The instruments issued by BNP Paribas SA in August 2023 and February and September 2024 are contingent convertible securities classified as financial liabilities in accounting and eligible to Additional Tier 1 capital (see note 1.f.8). The distribution from these instruments is recognised directly as a reduction from equity.

(6) The participating notes issued by BNP Paribas SA may be repurchased as provided for in the law of 3 January 1983. The number of notes in the market is 1,434,092.

(7) Depending on net income subject to a minimum of 85% of the TMO rate and a maximum of 130% of the TMO rate.

4.i CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Current taxes | 2,836 | 2,942 |
| Deferred taxes | 3,379 | 3,614 |
| CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX ASSETS | 6,215 | 6,556 |
| Current taxes | 2,346 | 2,725 |
| Deferred taxes | 1,311 | 1,096 |
| CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES | 3,657 | 3,821 |

Change in deferred tax by nature over the period:

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2023 | Changes recognised in profit or loss | Changes recognised in equity that may be reclassified to profit or loss | Changes recognised in equity that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | Effects of exchange rates, consolidation scope and other movements | 31 December 2024 |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------|
| Financial instruments | (2,067) | (862) | 150 | 159 | 97 | (2,523) |
| Provisions for employee benefit obligations | 897 | 252 | | (47) | 18 | 1,120 |
| Unrealised finance lease reserve | (599) | (44) | | | 37 | (606) |
| Credit risk impairment | 2,352 | (301) | | | (32) | 2,019 |
| Tax loss carryforwards | 732 | 14 | | | 340 | 1,086 |
| Other items | 1,203 | (47) | | | (184) | 972 |
| NET DEFERRED TAXES | 2,518 | (988) | 150 | 112 | 276 | 2,068 |
| Deferred tax assets | 3,614 | | | | | 3,379 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | (1,096) | | | | | (1,311) |

In order to determine the amount of the tax loss carryforwards recognised as assets, the Group conducts every year a specific review for each relevant entity based on the applicable tax regime, notably incorporating any time limit rules, and a realistic projection of their future revenue and charges in line with their business plan.

The vast majority of tax losses are carried forward indefinitely. The expected recovery period for the related deferred taxes is 5 years.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets totalled EUR 658 million at 31 December 2024 (of which EUR 585 million of tax loss carryforwards) compared with EUR 541 million at 31 December 2023 (of which EUR 491 million of tax loss carryforwards).

4.j ACCRUED INCOME/EXPENSE AND OTHER ASSETS/LIABILITIES

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Guarantee deposits and bank guarantees paid | 125,090 | 119,187 |
| Collection accounts | 460 | 773 |
| Accrued income and prepaid expenses | 5,686 | 5,400 |
| Other debtors and miscellaneous assets | 42,911 | 45,398 |
| TOTAL ACCRUED INCOME AND OTHER ASSETS | 174,147 | 170,758 |
| Guarantee deposits received | 86,113 | 87,612 |
| Collection accounts | 2,959 | 3,124 |
| Accrued expense and deferred income | 8,498 | 8,265 |
| Lease liabilities | 2,848 | 3,058 |
| Other creditors and miscellaneous liabilities | 36,537 | 41,614 |
| TOTAL ACCRUED EXPENSE AND OTHER LIABILITIES | 136,955 | 143,673 |

4.k EQUITY-METHOD INVESTMENTS

Cumulated financial information of associates and joint ventures is presented in the following table:

| In millions of euros | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | | | | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---------------------------|
| | Share of net income | Share of changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity | Share of net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity | Equity-method investments | Share of net income | Share of changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity | Share of net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity | Equity-method investments |
| Joint ventures | (10) | 225 | 215 | 1,960 | (49) | (64) | (113) | 1,784 |
| Associates ⁽¹⁾ | 711 | 308 | 1,019 | 5,902 | 642 | 16 | 658 | 4,967 |
| TOTAL EQUITY-METHOD ENTITIES | 701 | 533 | 1,234 | 7,862 | 593 | (48) | 545 | 6,751 |

(1) Including controlled but non-material entities consolidated under the equity method.

Financing and guarantee commitments given by the Group to joint ventures are listed in note 8.i *Other related parties*.

The carrying amount of the Group's investment in the main joint ventures and associates is presented in the following table:

| In millions of euros, at | Country of registration | Activity | Interest (%) | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Joint ventures | | | | | |
| Union de Creditos Inmobiliarios | Spain | Retail mortgage | 50% | 233 | 256 |
| BoB Cardif Life Insurance | China | Life Insurance | 50% | 454 | 240 |
| Genius Auto Finance Co Ltd | China | Specialised loans | 25% | 331 | 290 |
| Pinnacle Pet Holding Ltd | United Kingdom | Insurance | 25% | 407 | 393 |
| Associates | | | | | |
| BON BNPP Consumer Finance Co Ltd | China | Specialised loans | 32% | 256 | 223 |
| AG Insurance | Belgium | Insurance | 25% | 593 | 462 |
| Bank of Nanjing | China | Retail Banking | 16% | 3,661 | 2,813 |
| Allfunds Group Plc | United Kingdom | Financial Services | 12% | 283 | 312 |

4.1 PROPERTY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS USED IN OPERATIONS, INVESTMENT PROPERTY

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | | | 31 December 2023 | | |
|--|------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Gross value | Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment | Carrying amount | Gross value | Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment | Carrying amount |
| INVESTMENT PROPERTY | 855 | (331) | 524 | 785 | (299) | 486 |
| Land and buildings | 11,049 | (4,758) | 6,291 | 11,317 | (4,633) | 6,684 |
| Equipment, furniture and fixtures | 7,067 | (5,468) | 1,599 | 7,007 | (5,321) | 1,686 |
| Plant and equipment leased as lessor under operating leases | 51,333 | (11,021) | 40,312 | 45,720 | (10,567) | 35,153 |
| Other property, plant and equipment | 2,924 | (1,336) | 1,588 | 2,338 | (1,125) | 1,213 |
| PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT | 72,373 | (22,583) | 49,790 | 66,382 | (21,646) | 44,736 |
| Of which right of use | 5,786 | (3,387) | 2,399 | 5,978 | (3,322) | 2,656 |
| PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INVESTMENT PROPERTY | 73,228 | (22,914) | 50,314 | 67,167 | (21,945) | 45,222 |
| Purchased software | 4,135 | (3,407) | 728 | 3,853 | (3,145) | 708 |
| Internally developed software | 6,752 | (5,137) | 1,615 | 6,908 | (5,398) | 1,510 |
| Other intangible assets | 2,696 | (647) | 2,049 | 2,547 | (623) | 1,924 |
| INTANGIBLE ASSETS | 13,583 | (9,191) | 4,392 | 13,308 | (9,166) | 4,142 |

Investment property

Land and buildings leased by the Group as lessor under operating leases are recorded in "Investment property".

The estimated fair value of investment property accounted for at amortised cost at 31 December 2024 is EUR 718 million, compared with EUR 702 million at 31 December 2023.

Operating leases

Operating leases and investment property transactions are in certain cases subject to agreements providing for the following minimum future payments:

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases | 12,142 | 10,718 |
| <i>Payments receivable within 1 year</i> | <i>5,131</i> | <i>4,570</i> |
| <i>Payments receivable after 1 year but within 5 years</i> | <i>6,987</i> | <i>6,105</i> |
| <i>Payments receivable beyond 5 years</i> | <i>24</i> | <i>43</i> |

Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases are payments that the lessee is required to make during the lease term. At 31 December 2024, commitments to purchase vehicles and equipment intended for operating leasing amounted to EUR 5.2 billion.

Intangible assets

Other intangible assets include leasehold rights, goodwill and trademarks acquired by the Group.

Amortisation and provision

Net depreciation and amortisation expense for the year ended 31 December 2024 was EUR 2,356 million, compared with EUR 2,224 million for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The net increase in impairment on property, plant, equipment and intangible assets taken to the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2024 amounted to EUR 34 million, compared with EUR 19 million for the year ended 31 December 2023.

4.m GOODWILL

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| CARRYING AMOUNT AT START OF PERIOD | 5,549 | 5,294 |
| Acquisitions | 130 | 260 |
| Divestments | (157) | (7) |
| Impairment recognised during the period | | |
| Exchange rate adjustments | 28 | 2 |
| CARRYING AMOUNT AT END OF PERIOD | 5,550 | 5,549 |
| Gross value | 8,636 | 8,639 |
| Accumulated impairment recognised at the end of period | (3,086) | (3,090) |

Goodwill by cash-generating unit is as follows:

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Carrying amount | | Recognised impairment | | Acquisitions | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
| Corporate & Institutional Banking | 1,275 | 1,275 | - | - | - | 67 |
| Global Banking | 280 | 277 | | | | |
| Global Markets | 534 | 549 | | | | 67 |
| Securities Services | 461 | 449 | | | | |
| Commercial, Personal Banking & Services | 2,954 | 3,058 | - | - | 30 | 166 |
| Arval | 641 | 633 | | | | 23 |
| Leasing Solutions | 147 | 147 | | | | |
| Personal Finance ⁽¹⁾ | 1,360 | 1,432 | | | 30 | 143 |
| Personal Investors ⁽¹⁾ | 488 | 562 | | | | |
| New Digital Businesses | 253 | 220 | | | | |
| Commercial Bank in Belgium | 34 | 34 | | | | |
| Other | 31 | 30 | | | | |
| Investment & Protection Services | 1,318 | 1,213 | - | - | 100 | 27 |
| Asset Management | 202 | 197 | | | | 9 |
| Insurance | 397 | 299 | | | 100 | 18 |
| Real Estate | 407 | 404 | | | | |
| Wealth Management | 312 | 313 | | | | |
| Other Activities | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL GOODWILL | 5,550 | 5,549 | - | - | 130 | 260 |
| Negative goodwill | | | 241 | | | |
| CHANGE IN VALUE OF GOODWILL RECOGNISED IN THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT | | | 241 | - | | |

(1) During the year ended 2024, the goodwill relating to Cetelem SA de CV and Sharekhan (-EUR 84 million and -EUR 73 million respectively) was removed following their disposal from the Personal Finance and Personal Investors cash-generating units.

The Group carried out a detailed analysis of goodwill to identify whether impairments were necessary in connection with the the current economic situation.

This analysis is based in particular on the assumptions of economic scenarios (see note 2.g).

The cash-generating units (CGU) to which goodwill is allocated are:

Global Banking: Global Banking combines financing solutions to corporates, all transaction banking products, corporate finance advisory services in mergers and acquisitions and primary equity activities.

Global Markets: Global Markets provides investment, hedging, financing and research services across asset classes, to corporate and institutional clients – as well as private and retail banking networks. The sustainable, long-term business model of Global Markets connects clients to capital markets throughout EMEA (Europe, Middle East & Africa), Asia Pacific and the Americas, with innovative solutions and digital platforms. Global Markets includes activities of Global Macro (Foreign Exchange, Global Rates, Local Markets, Commodity Derivatives), Global Credit (DCM Bonds, Credit, Securitisation) and Global Equities (Equities, Cash Equities and Prime Services).

Securities Services: Securities Services provides integrated solutions for all actors involved in the investment cycle, sell side, buy side and issuers.

Arval: specialist in vehicle long-term leasing and mobility, Arval offers corporates (from multinational companies to small and medium companies), employees and individuals tailored solutions that optimise their mobility.

Leasing Solutions: BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions uses a multi-channel partnership approach (sales *via* referrals, partnerships, direct sales and banking networks) to offer corporate and small business clients an array of leasing and rental solutions, ranging from equipment financing to fleet outsourcing.

Personal Finance: BNP Paribas Personal Finance is the Group's consumer credit specialist. Through its brands and partnerships such as Cetelem, Cofinoga, Findomestic, AlphaCredit or Stellantis Financial Services, Personal Finance provides a full range of consumer loans at point of sale (retail stores and car dealerships) or through its customer relation centres and websites and mobile applications. The business line, in some countries outside the domestic markets, is integrated into the BNP Paribas Group's retail banking.

Personal Investors: BNP Paribas Personal Investors is a digital specialist of banking and investment services. Based in Germany, it provides a wide range of banking, savings and long and short-term investment services to individual clients *via* the internet, and also on the phone and face-to-face. In addition to its activities destined to private clients, Personal Investors offers its services and IT platform to independent financial consultants, asset managers and FinTechs.

New Digital Businesses: they include the account management service "Nickel", 50% of Floa since January 2022 and 50% of Kantox since July 2023. Nickel is open to all, without any conditions regarding income, deposits or personal wealth, and without any overdraft or credit facility. This service, which operates in real time using the latest technology, is available through over 11,500 points

of sale in France, Spain, Belgium, Portugal and Germany. Floa offers consumers split payments, mini-loans and bank cards. The company is a partner of major e-retailers, key players in travel and FinTechs, for which it develops tailor-made services. Already leader in France in payment facilities, Floa is present in Spain, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Netherlands and Portugal. Kantox provides currency management automation software, enabling companies to effectively handle the entire currency management stream and unlock growth opportunities.

Asset Management: BNP Paribas Asset Management is the dedicated asset management business line of the BNP Paribas Group. It offers services to individual investors (through internal distributors – BNP Paribas private and retail banking – and external distributors), to corporates and to institutional investors (insurance companies, retirement funds, official institutions). Its aim is to offer an added value based on a broad range of expertise throughout its active management of equities and bonds, its activity of private debt, private asset and real asset management and its multi-asset, quantitative and solutions division.

Insurance: BNP Paribas Cardif, a world leader in personal insurance, designs, develops and markets savings and protection products and services to protect individuals, their projects and their assets. BNP Paribas Cardif also offers products in damage insurance, health insurance, budget insurance, revenue and means of payment insurance, unexpected event protection (unemployment, accident, death, theft or breakage) or the protection of private digital data to meet the evolution of customers' needs.

Real Estate: BNP Paribas Real Estate serves the needs of its clients, whether institutional investors, corporates, public entities or individuals, at all stages of the life cycle of their property (from the conception of a construction project to its daily management). The Group is involved in property development, investment management as well as property management, brokerage, consulting and valuation services.

Wealth Management: Wealth Management encompasses the private banking activities of BNP Paribas and serves a clientele of wealthy individuals, shareholder families and entrepreneurs seeking a one-stop shop for all their wealth management and financial needs.

Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium: Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium activities comprise banking services to a range of client types, including individual customers, self-employed people and those in the liberal professions, small and medium-sized companies, local businesses, corporate clients and non-profit organisations.

Goodwill impairment tests are based on three different methods: observation of transactions related to comparable businesses, share price data for listed companies with comparable businesses, and discounted future cash flows (DCF).

If one of the two comparables-based methods indicates the need for impairment, the DCF method is used to validate the results and determine the amount of impairment required.

The DCF method is based on a number of assumptions in terms of future revenues, expenses and cost of risk (cash flows) based on medium-term business plans over a period of five years. Cash flow projections beyond the 5-year forecast period are based on a growth rate to perpetuity and are normalised when the short-term environment does not reflect the normal conditions of the economic cycle.

The key parameters which are sensitive to the assumptions made are the cost of capital, the cost/income ratio, the cost of risk and the growth rate to perpetuity.

Cost of capital is determined on the basis of a risk-free rate, an observed market risk premium weighted by a risk factor based on comparables specific to each cash-generating unit. The values of these parameters are obtained from external information sources.

Allocated capital is determined for each cash-generating unit based on the "Common Equity Tier One" regulatory requirements for the main legal entity to which the cash-generating unit belongs, with a minimum of 7%.

The infinite growth rate applied is 2%. It is calculated based on data provided by private companies specialised in macroeconomic research and analysis.

The following table shows the sensitivity of the valuation of the Personal Finance cash generating unit to changes in the value of parameters used in the DCF calculation: the cost of capital after tax, the cost/income ratio in terminal value, the cost of risk in terminal value and the growth rate to perpetuity.

► **SENSITIVITY OF THE MAIN GOODWILL VALUATIONS TO A 10-BASIS POINT CHANGE IN THE COST OF CAPITAL, A 100-BASIS POINT CHANGE IN THE COST/INCOME RATIO IN TERMINAL VALUE, A 5% CHANGE OF THE COST OF RISK IN TERMINAL VALUE AND A 50-BASIS POINT CHANGE IN THE GROWTH RATE TO PERPETUITY**

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Personal Finance |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cost of capital | 9.4% |
| Adverse change (+10 basis points) | (192) |
| Positive change (-10 basis points) | 198 |
| Cost/income ratio | 46.2% |
| Adverse change (+100 basis points) | (453) |
| Positive change (-100 basis points) | 453 |
| Cost of risk | (1,762) |
| Adverse change (+5%) | (607) |
| Positive change (-5%) | 607 |
| Growth rate to perpetuity | 2.0% |
| Adverse change (-50 basis points) | (293) |
| Positive change (+50 basis points) | 335 |

Concerning the cash-generating unit Personal Finance, there would be no need to depreciate even by using, for the impairment test, the four most unfavourable variations in the table.

4.n PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES

► PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES BY TYPE

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2023 | Net additions to provisions | Provisions used | Changes in value recognised directly in equity | Effect of movements in exchange rates and other movements | 31 December 2024 |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|---|------------------|
| Provisions for employee benefits | 6,509 | 1,414 | (1,307) | (182) | 109 | 6,543 |
| of which post-employment benefits (note 7.b) | 3,198 | 205 | (277) | (175) | 46 | 2,997 |
| of which post-employment healthcare benefits (note 7.b) | 78 | 7 | (3) | (7) | | 75 |
| of which provision for other long-term benefits (note 7.c) | 1,571 | 491 | (382) | | 29 | 1,709 |
| of which provision for voluntary departure, early retirement plans, and headcount adaptation plan (note 7.d) | 482 | 65 | (216) | | (3) | 328 |
| of which provision for share-based payments (note 7.e) | 1,180 | 646 | (429) | | 37 | 1,434 |
| Provisions for home savings accounts and plans | 48 | (13) | | | | 35 |
| Provisions for credit commitments (note 2.g) | 1,270 | (145) | (39) | | (31) | 1,055 |
| Provisions for litigations ⁽¹⁾ | 1,005 | 193 | (283) | | (10) | 905 |
| Other provisions for contingencies and charges | 1,686 | 148 | (614) | | 48 | 1,268 |
| TOTAL PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES | 10,518 | 1,597 | (2,243) | (182) | 116 | 9,806 |

(1) Of which EUR 366 million in provisions for mortgage loans in Swiss franc or indexed to the Swiss franc in Poland at 31 December 2024, compared with EUR 265 million at 31 December 2023 and EUR 38 million in provisions for foreign currency loans issued by BNP Paribas Personal Finance at 31 December 2024, compared with EUR 180 million at 31 December 2023.

In 2023, the Group modified its accounting policy relating to the risk of loss of cash flows on financial instruments granted that are not linked to the counterparty's default, such as legal risks calling into question the validity or enforceability of such contracts (see note 2.h).

The effect on expected cash flows due to these risks is now considered as a change in the contract's cash flows, in accordance with IFRS 9 B5.4.6, and is recorded as a decrease in the gross value of the asset. It was previously recognised separately in accordance with IAS 37 in "Provisions for risks and charges". Expected losses on derecognised financial instruments, as is the case when loans have been repaid, continue to be recognised in accordance with IAS 37.

► PROVISIONS AND DISCOUNT FOR HOME SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AND PLANS

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Deposits collected under home savings accounts and plans | 12,636 | 14,606 |
| of which deposits collected under home savings plans | 10,504 | 12,426 |
| Aged more than 10 years | 7,131 | 6,695 |
| Aged between 4 and 10 years | 2,610 | 4,926 |
| Aged less than 4 years | 763 | 805 |
| Outstanding loans granted under home savings accounts and plans | 18 | 9 |
| of which loans granted under home savings plans | 14 | 4 |
| Provisions and discount recognised for home savings accounts and plans | 35 | 48 |
| provisions recognised for home savings plans | 24 | 33 |
| provisions recognised for home savings accounts | 11 | 15 |
| discount recognised for home savings accounts and plans | - | - |

4.0 OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following tables present the amounts of financial assets and liabilities before and after offsetting. This information, required by IFRS 7, aims to enable the comparability with the accounting treatment applicable in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (US GAAP), which are less restrictive than IAS 32 as regards offsetting.

“Amounts set off on the balance sheet” have been determined according to IAS 32. Thus, a financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented on the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Amounts set off derive mainly from repurchase agreements and derivative instruments traded with clearing houses.

The “impacts of master netting agreements and similar agreements” are relative to outstanding amounts of transactions within an enforceable agreement, which do not meet the offsetting criteria defined by IAS 32. This is the case of transactions for which offsetting can only be performed in case of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of one of the contracting parties.

“Financial instruments given or received as collateral” include guarantee deposits and securities collateral recognised at fair value. These guarantees can only be exercised in case of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of one of the contracting parties.

Regarding master netting agreements, the guarantee deposits received or given in compensation for the positive or negative fair values of financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet in accrued income or expenses and other assets or liabilities.

| <i>In millions of euros, at 31 December 2024</i> | Gross amounts of financial assets | Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet | Net amounts presented on the balance sheet | Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements | Financial instruments received as collateral | Net amounts |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|------------------|
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | | | | | | |
| Securities | 267,357 | | 267,357 | | | 267,357 |
| Loans and repurchase agreements | 429,312 | (203,613) | 225,699 | (28,506) | (178,752) | 18,441 |
| Derivative financial instruments (including derivatives used for hedging purposes) | 986,171 | (642,689) | 343,482 | (245,188) | (52,223) | 46,071 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 1,078,804 | (541) | 1,078,263 | (1,194) | (7,485) | 1,069,584 |
| <i>of which repurchase agreements</i> | 9,431 | (541) | 8,890 | (1,194) | (7,485) | 211 |
| Accrued income and other assets | 174,147 | | 174,147 | | (43,944) | 130,203 |
| <i>of which guarantee deposits paid</i> | 125,090 | | 125,090 | | (43,944) | 81,146 |
| Other assets not subject to offsetting | 615,960 | | 615,960 | | | 615,960 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 3,551,751 | (846,843) | 2,704,908 | (274,888) | (282,404) | 2,147,616 |

| <i>In millions of euros, at 31 December 2024</i> | Gross amounts of financial liabilities | Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet | Net amounts presented on the balance sheet | Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements | Financial instruments given as collateral | Net amounts |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|------------------|
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | | | | | | |
| Securities | 79,958 | | 79,958 | | | 79,958 |
| Deposits and repurchase agreements | 508,430 | (203,613) | 304,817 | (27,351) | (262,872) | 14,594 |
| Issued debt securities | 104,934 | | 104,934 | | | 104,934 |
| Derivative financial instruments (including derivatives used for hedging purposes) | 981,506 | (642,689) | 338,817 | (245,188) | (46,548) | 47,081 |
| Financial liabilities at amortised cost | 1,102,270 | (541) | 1,101,729 | (2,349) | (22,573) | 1,076,807 |
| <i>of which repurchase agreements</i> | 25,990 | (541) | 25,449 | (2,349) | (22,573) | 527 |
| Accrued expense and other liabilities | 136,955 | | 136,955 | | (44,223) | 92,732 |
| <i>of which guarantee deposits received</i> | 86,113 | | 86,113 | | (44,223) | 41,890 |
| Other liabilities not subject to offsetting | 503,557 | | 503,557 | | | 503,557 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 3,417,610 | (846,843) | 2,570,767 | (274,888) | (376,216) | 1,919,663 |

| <i>In millions of euros, at 31 December 2023</i> | Gross amounts of financial assets | Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet | Net amounts presented on the balance sheet | Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements | Financial instruments received as collateral | Net amounts |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|------------------|
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | | | | | | |
| Securities | 211,634 | | 211,634 | | | 211,634 |
| Loans and repurchase agreements | 462,109 | (234,934) | 227,175 | (28,383) | (181,529) | 17,263 |
| Derivative financial instruments (including derivatives used for hedging purposes) | 890,604 | (576,833) | 313,771 | (213,517) | (51,325) | 48,929 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 1,005,096 | (400) | 1,004,696 | (676) | (4,325) | 999,695 |
| <i>of which repurchase agreements</i> | 5,814 | (400) | 5,414 | (676) | (4,325) | 413 |
| Accrued income and other assets | 170,758 | | 170,758 | | (40,664) | 130,094 |
| <i>of which guarantee deposits paid</i> | 119,187 | | 119,187 | | (40,664) | 78,523 |
| Other assets not subject to offsetting | 663,465 | | 663,465 | | | 663,465 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 3,403,666 | (812,167) | 2,591,499 | (242,576) | (277,843) | 2,071,080 |

| <i>In millions of euros, at 31 December 2023</i> | Gross amounts of financial liabilities | Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet | Net amounts presented on the balance sheet | Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements | Financial instruments given as collateral | Net amounts |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|------------------|
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | | | | | | |
| Securities | 104,910 | | 104,910 | | | 104,910 |
| Deposits and repurchase agreements | 508,548 | (234,934) | 273,614 | (26,113) | (231,737) | 15,764 |
| Issued debt securities | 83,763 | | 83,763 | | | 83,763 |
| Derivative financial instruments (including derivatives used for hedging purposes) | 893,736 | (576,833) | 316,903 | (213,517) | (41,756) | 61,630 |
| Financial liabilities at amortised cost | 1,084,124 | (400) | 1,083,724 | (2,946) | (26,145) | 1,054,633 |
| <i>of which repurchase agreements</i> | 31,269 | (400) | 30,869 | (2,946) | (26,145) | 1,778 |
| Accrued expense and other liabilities | 143,673 | | 143,673 | | (46,631) | 97,042 |
| <i>of which guarantee deposits received</i> | 87,612 | | 87,612 | | (46,631) | 40,981 |
| Other liabilities not subject to offsetting | 456,045 | | 456,045 | | | 456,045 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 3,274,799 | (812,167) | 2,462,632 | (242,576) | (346,269) | 1,873,787 |

4.p TRANSFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets that have been transferred but not derecognised by the Group are mainly composed of securities sold temporarily under repurchase agreements or securities lending transactions, as well as securitised assets. The liabilities associated to securities temporarily

sold under repurchase agreements consist of debts recognised under the “repurchase agreements” heading. The liabilities associated to securitised assets consist of the securitisation notes purchased by third parties.

► SECURITIES LENDING, REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Carrying amount of transferred assets | Carrying amount of associated liabilities | Carrying amount of transferred assets | Carrying amount of associated liabilities |
| Securities lending operations | | | | |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | 11,034 | | 7,565 | |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 85 | | 474 | |
| Financial assets at fair value through equity | | | 39 | |
| Repurchase agreements | | | | |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | 59,543 | 59,543 | 49,747 | 49,700 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 2,009 | 2,009 | 5,949 | 5,949 |
| Financial assets at fair value through equity | 1,165 | 1,165 | 1,936 | 1,936 |
| Financial investments of insurance activities | 4,163 | 4,194 | 8,995 | 8,316 |
| TOTAL | 77,999 | 66,911 | 74,705 | 65,901 |

► SECURITISATION TRANSACTIONS PARTIALLY REFINANCED BY EXTERNAL INVESTORS, WHOSE RECOURSE IS LIMITED TO THE TRANSFERRED ASSETS

| In millions of euros, at 31 December 2024 | Carrying amount of transferred assets | Carrying amount of associated liabilities | Fair value of transferred assets | Fair value of associated liabilities | Net position |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Securitisation | | | | | |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 28,465 | 26,122 | 28,517 | 26,060 | 2,457 |
| TOTAL | 28,465 | 26,122 | 28,517 | 26,060 | 2,457 |

| In millions of euros, at 31 December 2023 | Carrying amount of transferred assets | Carrying amount of associated liabilities | Fair value of transferred assets | Fair value of associated liabilities | Net position |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Securitisation | | | | | |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 27,995 | 26,355 | 28,032 | 26,278 | 1,754 |
| TOTAL | 27,995 | 26,355 | 28,032 | 26,278 | 1,754 |

There have been no significant transfers leading to partial or full derecognition of the financial assets in which the Bank has a continuing involvement.

Note 5 NOTES RELATED TO INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

5.a NET INCOME FROM INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The various income and expenses of insurance contracts are broken down in the “Net income from insurance activities” as follows:

- “Insurance revenue” includes revenue from insurance activities related to groups of insurance contracts issued. Insurance revenue reflects the provision of services relating to a group of contracts in an amount corresponding to the consideration to which the insurer expects to be entitled in exchange for those services;

- “Insurance service expenses”: actual charges attributable to insurance contracts incurred over the period, changes related to past and current service, amortisation of acquisition costs, and the loss component for onerous contracts;
- “Investment return”;
- “Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts” includes the change in the carrying amount of insurance contracts resulting from the undiscounting effect, and the financial risk including changes in financial assumptions.

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Insurance revenue | 9,711 | 8,945 |
| Insurance service expenses ⁽¹⁾ | (7,502) | (6,786) |
| Investment return | 11,554 | 10,254 |
| Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts | (11,367) | (10,093) |
| NET INCOME FROM INSURANCE ACTIVITIES | 2,396 | 2,320 |

(1) Insurance service expenses include attributable expenses which amounted to -EUR 4,125 million for the year ended 2024, compared with -EUR 3,723 million for the year ended 2023 (see note 5.b).

Insurance service result

“Insurance service result” includes:

- “Insurance revenue”: for contracts under the variable fee approach and under the building block approach, it represents the release of fulfilment insurance contracts cash flows over the period (excluding changes in investment component and the amount allocated to the loss component), change in the non-financial risk adjustment, amortisation of the contractual service margin for services provided over the period, the amount allocated for the amortisation of acquisition cost, and for the general measurement model specifically, experience adjustments related to premiums.

For contracts under the variable fee approach, the amortisation of the margin on contractual services is determined after adjusting the difference between the real-world expected financial return and the risk-neutral projection. The main financial assumptions underlying the calculation of the real-world expected financial return are those adopted by the Group over the horizon of the strategic plan. Beyond this horizon, the interest rate and return assumptions used are determined in line with those underlying the risk-neutral projection.

The recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows corresponds to the portion of the premiums that relate to recovering these cash flows and the same amount is recognised as an expense on the line “Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows”.

For contracts under the simplified measurement model, revenue represents expected cash-flows over the period.

- “Insurance service expenses” includes incurred and past claims expenses of the period (excluding repayments of investment component) and other expenses that have been incurred related to insurance activities. Other insurance service expenses include the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows; changes that relate to past services and changes that relate to future services. This line also includes the operating expenses and depreciation and amortisation attributable to insurance contracts.
- “Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held” are service expenses from reinsurance net of amounts recovered from reinsurers.

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach | 5,551 | 5,435 |
| Changes in the liability for remaining coverage | 2,349 | 2,221 |
| Change in the risk adjustment | 133 | 122 |
| Contractual service margin | 1,908 | 1,825 |
| Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows | 1,161 | 1,267 |
| Contracts measured under the premium allocation approach | 4,160 | 3,510 |
| Insurance revenue | 9,711 | 8,945 |
| Incurred claims and expenses | (4,077) | (3,928) |
| Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows | (2,876) | (2,612) |
| Changes that relate to past service | (42) | 249 |
| Loss component recognised in profit or loss | (54) | (62) |
| Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held | (453) | (433) |
| Insurance service expenses | (7,502) | (6,786) |
| INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT | 2,209 | 2,159 |

Financial result

“Financial Result” includes “Investment return” and “Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts.”

“Investment return” includes net income from financial instruments and from investment properties.

“Changes in fair value of underlying items of direct participation contracts” reflects the changes in value of underlying investments, for the amount which was not recognised directly in equity, and

excluding the portion of these changes adjusting the contract service margin.

“Other insurance financial expenses” measured under the general model and under the simplified model represent the change in technical liabilities arising from financial risks (discount rates variations, forex rates, time value and financial variations expected in the contracts) for the amount which was not recognised directly in equity.

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Net interest income | 2,579 | 2,376 |
| Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through equity | (329) | (432) |
| <i>Net gain on debt instruments</i> | (413) | (445) |
| <i>Dividend income on equity instruments</i> | 84 | 13 |
| Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss | 9,000 | 9,040 |
| Cost of risk | 3 | 24 |
| Investment property income | 374 | (672) |
| Share of earnings of equity-method investments | 1 | (6) |
| Other expenses | (74) | (76) |
| Investment return | 11,554 | 10,254 |
| Changes in fair value of underlying items of direct participation contracts | (11,197) | (9,940) |
| Other insurance financial expenses | (170) | (153) |
| Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts | (11,367) | (10,093) |
| FINANCIAL RESULT | 187 | 161 |

5.b RECONCILIATION OF EXPENSES BY TYPE AND BY FUNCTION

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Commissions and other expenses | (2,949) | (2,494) |
| Expenses incurred by internal distributors (see note 2.f) | (1,085) | (1,041) |
| Salary and employee benefit expense (see note 7.a) | (839) | (778) |
| Taxes and contributions | (97) | (86) |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | (173) | (32) |
| TOTAL EXPENSES BY TYPE | (5,143) | (4,431) |
| Acquisition cash flows incurred over the period | 3,062 | 2,562 |
| Amortisation of acquisition cash flows | (2,876) | (2,612) |
| TOTAL EXPENSES BY TYPE ADJUSTED FOR ACQUISITION CASH FLOWS AMORTISATION EFFECT | (4,957) | (4,481) |
| Insurance contracts attributable expenses (see note 5.a) | (4,125) | (3,723) |
| Insurance activities non attributable costs (see note 2.f) | (832) | (758) |

Acquisition cash flows over the period are deducted from total expenses and amortised over the coverage period of the contracts.

5.c INVESTMENTS, OTHER ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES RELATED TO INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

► INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS RELATED TO INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | | | 31 December 2023 | | |
|---|--|---|----------------|--|---|----------------|
| | Assets not representative of unit-linked insurance contracts | Assets representative of unit-linked accounts | Total | Assets not representative of unit-linked insurance contracts | Assets representative of unit-linked accounts | Total |
| Derivative financial instruments | 1,731 | | 1,731 | 1,658 | | 1,658 |
| Derivatives used for hedging purposes | 74 | | 74 | 36 | | 36 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 61,465 | 111,954 | 173,419 | 64,492 | 92,266 | 156,758 |
| Financial assets at fair value through equity | 102,222 | | 102,222 | 89,139 | | 89,139 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 1,379 | | 1,379 | 1,267 | | 1,267 |
| Investment properties | 3,868 | 3,178 | 7,046 | 4,008 | 3,483 | 7,491 |
| Equity-method investments | 82 | | 82 | 89 | | 89 |
| Assets related to insurance activities (see note 5.d) | 896 | | 896 | 660 | | 660 |
| INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS RELATED TO INSURANCE ACTIVITIES | 171,717 | 115,132 | 286,849 | 161,349 | 95,749 | 257,098 |

► FINANCIAL LIABILITIES RELATED TO INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

"Financial liabilities related to insurance activities" includes unit-linked investment contracts without discretionary participating features. Those contracts are measured under IFRS 9 at fair value through profit or loss.

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Derivative financial instruments | 982 | 1,138 |
| Derivatives used for hedging purposes | 238 | 152 |
| Deposit at fair value through profit or loss | 960 | 1,063 |
| Debt representative of shares of consolidated funds held by third parties | 7,317 | 5,802 |
| Investment contracts without discretionary participation feature - Unit-linked contracts | 8,388 | 8,427 |
| Other debts | 1,922 | 1,657 |
| FINANCIAL LIABILITIES RELATED TO INSURANCE ACTIVITIES | 19,807 | 18,239 |

► MEASUREMENT OF THE FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The criteria for allocating instruments to each level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement methods, and the principles governing transfers between levels are those presented in note 4.d for the Group's financial instruments.

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Level1 | Level2 | Level3 | Total | Level1 | Level2 | Level3 | Total |
| Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss | 110,018 | 47,346 | 16,055 | 173,419 | 85,585 | 56,294 | 14,879 | 156,758 |
| Equity instruments | 102,824 | 31,996 | 15,772 | 150,592 | 79,269 | 41,846 | 14,779 | 135,894 |
| Debt securities | 7,194 | 14,827 | 218 | 22,239 | 6,316 | 13,740 | 41 | 20,097 |
| Loans | | 523 | 65 | 588 | | 708 | 59 | 767 |
| Financial assets at fair value through equity | 89,003 | 13,214 | 5 | 102,222 | 81,018 | 8,106 | 15 | 89,139 |
| Equity instruments | 1,729 | | | 1,729 | 646 | | | 646 |
| Debt securities | 87,274 | 13,214 | 5 | 100,493 | 80,372 | 8,106 | 15 | 88,493 |
| Derivative financial instruments | - | 1,772 | 33 | 1,805 | 2 | 1,678 | 14 | 1,694 |
| FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE | 199,021 | 62,332 | 16,093 | 277,446 | 166,605 | 66,078 | 14,908 | 247,591 |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss | 4,666 | 10,866 | 1,133 | 16,665 | 2,625 | 12,039 | 628 | 15,292 |
| Deposit at fair value through profit or loss | | 960 | | 960 | | 1,063 | | 1,063 |
| Debt representative of shares of consolidated funds held by third parties | 4,666 | 2,352 | 299 | 7,317 | 2,625 | 3,177 | | 5,802 |
| Investment contracts without discretionary participation feature - Unit-linked contracts | | 7,554 | 834 | 8,388 | | 7,799 | 628 | 8,427 |
| Derivative financial instruments | - | 1,198 | 22 | 1,220 | 127 | 977 | 186 | 1,290 |
| FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE | 4,666 | 12,064 | 1,155 | 17,885 | 2,752 | 13,016 | 814 | 16,582 |

Level 1: includes notably equity securities and liquid bonds, derivative instruments traded on organised markets (futures, options, etc.), shares of funds and UCITS, for which the net asset value is calculated on a daily basis.

Level 2: includes equity securities, government bonds, corporate debt securities, shares of funds and UCITS, and over-the-counter derivatives.

Level 3: includes units of funds and unlisted equity shares which are mainly company shares and venture capital.

► **TABLE OF MOVEMENTS IN LEVEL 3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

For Level 3 financial instruments, the following movements occurred during the period:

| In millions of euros | Financial assets | | | Financial liabilities | |
|---|--|---|---------------|--|----------------|
| | Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | Financial assets at fair value through equity | Total | Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | Total |
| AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 | 14,893 | 15 | 14,908 | (814) | (814) |
| Purchases | 2,209 | | 2,209 | | |
| Sales | (2,325) | | (2,325) | | |
| Settlements | 40 | (3) | 37 | (110) | (110) |
| Transfers to Level 3 | 463 | | 463 | | |
| Transfers from Level 3 | (141) | (8) | (149) | | |
| Gains recognised in profit or loss | 187 | | 187 | (226) | (226) |
| Items related to exchange rate movement and changes in scope of consolidation | 762 | | 762 | (5) | (5) |
| Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities recognised in equity | | 1 | 1 | | |
| AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 | 16,088 | 5 | 16,093 | (1,155) | (1,155) |

► **FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY**

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | |
|--|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | Fair value | of which changes in value recognised directly to equity | Fair Value | of which changes in value recognised directly to equity |
| Debt securities | 100,493 | (5,341) | 88,493 | (5,154) |
| Equity securities | 1,729 | 107 | 646 | 70 |
| TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY | 102,222 | (5,234) | 89,139 | (5,084) |

The option to recognise certain equity instruments at fair value through equity was retained in particular for shares held through strategic partnerships and shares that the Group is required to hold in order to carry out certain activities.

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group sold several of these investments and a net gain of EUR 3 million was transferred to “retained earnings” (EUR 26 million for the year ended 31 December 2023).

► **FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENT PROPERTIES**

The fair value of investment properties amounted to EUR 7.0 billion at 31 December 2024, compared with EUR 7.5 billion at 31 December 2023. The value of investment properties classified in Level 3 amounted to EUR 0.5 billion at 31 December 2024.

The entire non-listed real estate portfolio is appraised by one or more independent third parties. Experts have professional rules for carrying out these assessments.

For buildings that are directly held, experts use three main methods:

- the method by which similar transactions are compared;
- the rate of return method (rate applied to a rental basis);
- the discounted cash flows method.

The final value retained by the expert may be a compromise between these three methods.

► FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|-------|----------------|----------------------|---------|---------|-------|----------------|
| | Estimated fair value | | | | Carrying value | Estimated fair value | | | | Carrying value |
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total | | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total | |
| Loans and receivables | | 1,326 | 47 | 1,373 | 1,379 | 1,242 | | 24 | 1,266 | 1,267 |

5.d ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RELATED TO INSURANCE CONTRACTS

The main contracts issued by the Group are (see note 1.g.2):

- insurance contracts covering risks related to persons or property measured under the general model (building block approach - BBA) or the premium allocation approach (PAA) for contracts eligible under this approach;
- life or savings contracts measured under the variable fee approach (VFA);

■ reinsurance contracts issued measured under the general model or the premium allocation approach.

Reinsurance contracts held are also measured under the general model or the premium allocation approach.

Insurance and reinsurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held are presented on the assets or liabilities side of the balance sheet according to the overall position of the portfolios to which they belong. They are presented separately according to their valuation model: allocation method or other models (general model and variable fee approach). Reinsurance contracts held are isolated.

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | | 31 December 2023 | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Assets | Liabilities | Net (Assets) or Liabilities | Assets | Liabilities | Net (Assets) or Liabilities |
| Insurance contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach | 34 | 244,978 | 244,944 | 22 | 215,689 | 215,667 |
| Insurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach | 153 | 2,709 | 2,556 | 84 | 2,354 | 2,270 |
| Reinsurance contracts held | 709 | 12 | (697) | 554 | | (554) |
| ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RELATED TO INSURANCE CONTRACTS | 896 | 247,699 | 246,803 | 660 | 218,043 | 217,383 |

Tables below show movements in carrying amounts of insurance contracts and do not include reinsurance contracts held.

► **MOVEMENTS IN CARRYING AMOUNTS OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS - REMAINING COVERAGE AND INCURRED CLAIMS**

| Insurance contracts issued, excluding reinsurance contracts <i>In millions of euros</i> | Remaining coverage | | | Total net liabilities |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Excluding loss component | Loss component | Incurred claims ⁽³⁾ | |
| NET (ASSETS) OR LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 | 205,437 | 152 | 3,962 | 209,551 |
| Insurance service result: (income) or expenses | (6,610) | 23 | 3,995 | (2,592) |
| <i>of which insurance revenue</i> | (8,945) | | | (8,945) |
| <i>of which insurance service expenses</i> | 2,335 | 23 | 3,995 | 6,353 |
| Net finance (income) or expenses from insurance contracts ⁽²⁾ | 14,617 | 2 | 65 | 14,684 |
| Total changes recognised in profit and loss and in equity | 8,007 | 25 | 4,060 | 12,092 |
| Investment component | (23,892) | - | 23,892 | - |
| Premiums received for insurance contracts issued | 26,128 | | | 26,128 |
| Insurance acquisition cash flows | (2,285) | | | (2,285) |
| Claims and other service expenses paid | | | (27,454) | (27,454) |
| Total cash flows | 23,843 | - | (27,454) | (3,611) |
| Changes in scope of consolidation and other items | (371) | (7) | 283 | (95) |
| NET (ASSETS) OR LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2023⁽¹⁾ | 213,024 | 170 | 4,743 | 217,937 |
| Insurance service result: (income) or expenses | (7,116) | 17 | 4,437 | (2,662) |
| <i>of which insurance revenue</i> | (9,711) | | | (9,711) |
| <i>of which insurance service expenses</i> | 2,595 | 17 | 4,437 | 7,049 |
| Net finance (income) or expenses from insurance contracts ⁽²⁾ | 10,952 | 3 | 164 | 11,119 |
| Total changes recognised in profit and loss and in equity | 3,836 | 20 | 4,601 | 8,457 |
| Investment component | (19,641) | - | 19,641 | - |
| Premiums received for insurance contracts issued | 32,795 | | | 32,795 |
| Insurance acquisition cash flows | (2,781) | | | (2,781) |
| Claims and other service expenses paid | | | (24,166) | (24,166) |
| Total cash flows | 30,014 | - | (24,166) | 5,848 |
| Changes in scope of consolidation and other items | 15,061 | 6 | 191 | 15,258 |
| NET (ASSETS) OR LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2024⁽¹⁾ | 242,294 | 196 | 5,010 | 247,500 |

(1) Including receivables and liabilities attributable to insurance contracts for a net asset of EUR 961 million at 31 December 2024, compared with a net asset of EUR 549 million at 31 December 2023.

(2) Including finance income and expenses recognised directly in equity.

(3) Including incurred claims for contracts under the premium allocation approach (PAA) for a net liability of EUR 1,956 million at 31 December 2024, of which EUR 1,814 million in respect of the present value of cash flows and EUR 142 million in respect of the non-financial risk adjustment.

► **MOVEMENTS IN CARRYING AMOUNTS OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS NOT MEASURED UNDER THE PREMIUM ALLOCATION APPROACH – ANALYSIS BY MEASUREMENT COMPONENT**

| Insurance contracts issued not measured under the premium allocation approach, excluding reinsurance contracts <i>In millions of euros</i> | Present value of future cash flows | Non-financial risk adjustment | Contractual service margin | Total |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| NET (ASSETS) OR LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 | 189,422 | 1,048 | 17,065 | 207,535 |
| Insurance service result: (income) or expenses | (1,674) | 550 | (839) | (1,963) |
| <i>of which changes related to future services - new contracts</i> | (1,164) | 90 | 1,107 | 33 |
| <i>of which changes related to future services - change in estimation</i> | (447) | 602 | (121) | 34 |
| <i>of which changes related to current service⁽²⁾</i> | 32 | (103) | (1,825) | (1,896) |
| <i>of which changes related to past service</i> | (95) | (39) | | (134) |
| Net finance (income) or expenses from insurance contracts ⁽³⁾ | 14,510 | 8 | 51 | 14,569 |
| Total changes recognised in profit and loss and in equity | 12,836 | 558 | (788) | 12,606 |
| Premiums received for insurance contracts issued | 22,621 | | | 22,621 |
| Insurance acquisition cash flows | (892) | | | (892) |
| Claims and other service expenses paid | (25,994) | | | (25,994) |
| Total cash flows | (4,265) | - | - | (4,265) |
| Changes in scope of consolidation and other items | (204) | (3) | (2) | (209) |
| NET (ASSETS) OR LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2023⁽¹⁾ | 197,789 | 1,603 | 16,275 | 215,667 |
| Insurance service result: (income) or expenses | (2,919) | 154 | 721 | (2,044) |
| <i>of which changes related to future services - new contracts</i> | (1,529) | 123 | 1,435 | 29 |
| <i>of which changes related to future services - change in estimation</i> | (1,337) | 170 | 1,194 | 27 |
| <i>of which changes related to current service⁽²⁾</i> | (8) | (118) | (1,908) | (2,034) |
| <i>of which changes related to past service</i> | (45) | (21) | | (66) |
| Net finance (income) or expenses from insurance contracts ⁽³⁾ | 10,867 | 18 | 60 | 10,945 |
| Total changes recognised in profit and loss and in equity | 7,948 | 172 | 781 | 8,901 |
| Premiums received for insurance contracts issued | 28,552 | | | 28,552 |
| Insurance acquisition cash flows | (978) | | | (978) |
| Claims and other service expenses paid | (22,363) | | | (22,363) |
| Total cash flows | 5,211 | - | - | 5,211 |
| Changes in scope of consolidation and other items | 14,613 | 98 | 454 | 15,165 |
| NET (ASSETS) OR LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2024⁽¹⁾ | 225,561 | 1,873 | 17,510 | 244,944 |

(1) Including receivables and liabilities attributable to insurance contracts for a net asset of EUR 765 million at 31 December 2024, compared with a net asset of EUR 501 million at 31 December 2023.

(2) Including an experience adjustment that amounted to -EUR 9 million for the year ended 2024 and to +EUR 38 million for the year ended 2023.

(3) Including finance income and expenses recognised directly in equity.

► **EXPECTED AMORTISATION SCHEDULE FOR THE CONTRACTUAL SERVICE MARGIN**

The schedule presents the amortisation of the contractual service margin to be recognised over time in profit or loss for protection contracts under the general model and for saving contracts under the variable fee approach. For the latter, it considers the over performance of financial assets compared with a risk-neutral measurement.

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Less than 5 years | 7,938 | 6,734 |
| 5 to 10 years | 5,347 | 5,183 |
| More than 10 years | 4,225 | 4,358 |
| TOTAL | 17,510 | 16,275 |

► **DISCOUNT RATES AND ADJUSTMENT FOR NON-FINANCIAL RISK**

The table below presents the average discount rates used in the measurement of savings and protection contracts for the main horizons of the euro curve.

| | 31 December 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | |
|----------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | Savings | Protection | Savings | Protection |
| 1 year | 3.17% | 2.24% | 4.00% | 3.36% |
| 5 years | 3.07% | 2.14% | 2.96% | 2.32% |
| 10 years | 3.20% | 2.27% | 3.03% | 2.39% |
| 15 years | 3.26% | 2.33% | 3.10% | 2.47% |
| 20 years | 3.19% | 2.26% | 3.04% | 2.41% |
| 40 years | 3.09% | | 3.04% | |

Discount rate

For the construction of the yield curve, an approach based on the risk-free rate has been adopted, with the following parameters:

- a risk-free yield curve, by currency, based on an approach similar to that proposed by EIOPA (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority) in the prudential framework, with two components:
 - observable and liquid market component: rates are determined by reference to market financial instruments that comply with liquidity, consistency with liabilities and adjusted to limit the impact of credit risk;
 - the long-term interest rate transition component: this enables the yield curve to be extrapolated for maturities beyond the liquid portion observable on the market.
- a liquidity premium applicable to specific types of contracts, based on assets held.

For savings contracts valued according to the variable fee method, for which the fulfilment cash flows take into account the return on underlying financial assets, the risk-free yield curve is supplemented by a liquidity premium calculated on the basis of the portfolio of assets backing the savings and the retirement contracts. By

assumption, bonds (sovereign and corporate) and diversified financial assets benefit from a liquidity premium (or illiquidity premium). The average liquidity premium on all savings portfolios (in France, Italy and Luxembourg) is 0.91% at 31 December 2024, compared with 0.65% at 31 December 2023.

For protection contracts measured under the general model and for liabilities for incurred claims under the simplified approach, the discounting rate consists of the risk-free rate adjusted to reflect the illiquidity of liabilities. For protection, the liquidity premium is currently valued at zero due to the short settlement period for claims on the main risks covered.

Adjustment for non-financial risks

For savings contracts the risk adjustment is determined according to the cost of capital method, without taking into account the risk of massive lapses, including future payments, and considering only attributable expenses. It is measured within a confidence range of 60% and 70%. This one corresponds to a level of confidence of 65% at 31 December 2024 (unchanged compared with 31 December 2023).

For protection contracts, the level of confidence used in determining the adjustment for non-financial risks for the main countries is 70% (based on the quantile method).

5.e RISKS ARISING FROM INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT CONTRACTS IN THE SCOPE OF IFRS 17

The BNP Paribas Group conducts its insurance activities mainly through BNP Paribas Cardif and its subsidiaries.

Risk management framework

Risk management is an integral part of the BNP Paribas Group's business model. The Group has developed and implemented a risk management framework designed to identify, assess, control and monitor risks related to its various activities.

Risk management involves identifying, measuring, monitoring, managing and reporting risks arising from the external environment as well as those inherent to insurance activities. Its objective is to guarantee the solvency, business continuity and development of the BNP Paribas Group's insurance activities under satisfactory risk and profitability conditions.

The general risk management framework for insurance activities is presented in section 5.10 *Risks related to insurance activity* of the Universal registration document. This framework has been developed to meet the needs of Solvency II prudential regulation. The BNP Paribas Group's exposure to insurance contracts is disclosed in note 5.d *Assets and liabilities related to insurance contracts*.

Pursuant to IFRS 17, the nature and extent of risks arising from BNP Paribas Group insurance and investment contracts are determined by their contractual characteristics. Underwriting and financial risks are the main risks to which the BNP Paribas Group is exposed as parts of its insurance activities.

5.e.1 Underwriting risk

Under IFRS 17, underwriting risks include:

- insurance risk: risks linked to mortality, morbidity, longevity, or the risk of an increase in losses for Protection coverage (including damage to property);
- risk related to the behaviour of policyholders: in particular, the surrender risk;
- charge risk: the risk of adverse deviation of contract management fees from tariffed loadings.

Through its life insurance and savings activities, the BNP Paribas Group is mainly exposed to:

- surrender risk: the surrender clause allows policyholders to request the reimbursement of all or part of their accumulated savings. The insurer is therefore at risk of surrender volumes exceeding the forecasts used in asset-liability management models, leading to capital losses, if any, on asset disposals needed to finance excess surrenders;
- insurance risk: some unit-linked contracts provide that the capital paid in to beneficiaries on the death of the insured may not be less than the sum of the premiums invested in the contract, regardless of the situation on the financial markets at the time of death. The risk is therefore characterised by a statistical component (probability of loss) and a financial component (market value of the assets in representation of the unit-linked liabilities).

The risks related to protection relate mainly to the marketing of creditor protection insurance, but also to activities such as personal protection insurance, extended warranty, theft or damage to property, civil liability, life annuity policies in France, and health, with geographical coverage in many countries.

Creditor protection insurance mainly covers risks of death, disability, dreaded diseases, incapacity for work, loss of employment and financial losses on revolving loans, consumer loans and real estate loans. This activity is based on a multitude of contracts involving low risk and premium amounts, the profitability of which depends on the size of the portfolio of contracts, the effective mutualisation of risks and the control of operating expenses. The insurer is also exposed to lapse risk in the event of early redemption or transfer of the contract to another insurer where permitted by regulation.

Other activities (personal protection insurance, extended warranty, theft, accidental damage to property, life annuity policies in France, civil liability, health) relate to personal risk (death, accidental death, hospitalisation, critical illness, healthcare expenses) or to property and/or liabilities (accidental damage, breakdown or theft of consumer goods or automobiles, civil liability, etc.). These contracts are characterised by individual insured sums which are generally low, whether they are indemnities or lump sums.

Lastly, mainly through the Cardif IARD entity in France, insurance for motor vehicles (material damage, civil liability, assistance, etc.) and property risks are also underwritten. Such products are also growing internationally, particularly in Latin American countries.

Framework for managing underwriting risk

The underwriting risk monitoring and management framework is based on documented governance and processes. Subscription operations for direct and intermediated activities, and for accepted reinsurance are based on similar principles. Within the BNP Paribas Cardif group, risk underwriting complies with specific delegation rules involving several levels, both local and central. The level of delegation depends on the level of assessment of the maximum acceptable loss, the estimated Solvency II capital requirement and the estimated profitability of the contracts concerned. The experience gained from managing geographically diversified portfolios enables the databases used for risk pricing to be updated regularly, taking into account numerous parameters (type of loan for creditor insurance, guarantee, insured population, etc.). Each contract is priced based on the measurement and monitoring of profitability and the return on equity set by the Executive Management of BNP Paribas Cardif.

Contractual clauses allow underwriting risk to be managed in accordance with regulatory and commercial frameworks through technical and legal measures, such as tariff revision clauses provided for in the contract in the event of changes in taxation or risk of adverse development in loss experience, and the limitation of the duration of some guarantees.

Partners are interested in the quality of the risks of the contracts they bring so as to encourage the compliance with good underwriting practices defined by the Group.

Ceded reinsurance is a complementary element of the underwriting risk management framework. It aims to protect BNP Paribas from the main risks to which the Group is exposed.

In savings, underwriting risk is managed through monitoring and supervision of the offering, adapted to the market context. The Group thus limits the risk exposure, which is characterised by an insufficient performance of the investments compared with the contractual remuneration obligation. Thus 97% of Cardif Assurance Vie's outstanding savings and of the retirement contracts in their accumulation phase do not provide for a guaranteed minimum rate or a guaranteed minimum rate of more than one year beyond the capital guarantee. For the French portfolio, the guaranteed average rate is less than 0.1%. In Italy, Cardif Vita offers an average guaranteed minimum rate of less than 0.15% on the main general Capital Vita fund. In Italy, only three segregated funds, in run-off, whose total outstandings represent less than 2% of the subsidiary's outstandings, have an average guaranteed minimum rate of 2.20%.

Besides, the average redemption rates for BNP Paribas Cardif group general funds stood in France at 6.2% (compared with 7.9% in 2023), in Italy at 14.0% (compared with 21.1% in 2023) and in Luxembourg at 10.6% (compared with 23.8% in 2023).

Allocation of insurance contract liabilities by geographical area (excluding reinsurance)

The table below shows the liabilities related to insurance contracts excluding reinsurance by country of issuance. These liabilities include the present value of future cash flows, the contractual service margin, and the adjustment for non-financial risk.

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| France ⁽¹⁾ | 180,289 | 158,470 |
| Italy ⁽¹⁾ | 28,109 | 23,236 |
| Luxembourg ⁽¹⁾ | 31,138 | 28,158 |
| Other Europe ⁽¹⁾ | 1,547 | 1,492 |
| Asia ⁽¹⁾ | 5,714 | 6,055 |
| Latin America ⁽²⁾ | 703 | 526 |
| TOTAL | 247,500 | 217,937 |

(1) Savings and Protection.

(2) Protection only.

Underwriting risk sensitivity analysis

The table below shows the impact gross of taxes on income and shareholders' equity of reasonably possible changes in the main underwriting risk variables at reporting date (i.e. changes in

surrenders and mortality for life savings activities and changes in claims for protection activities). Shocks are applied to current-year death claims and surrenders. Sensitivity to non-financial risks is presented excluding the effect of ceded reinsurance contracts and assuming that all other variables remain unchanged.

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Potential impact on income | Potential impact on equity | Potential impact on income | Potential impact on equity |
| Savings | | | | |
| Mortality rates (1% increase/decrease) | - | - | - | - |
| Lapse rates (5% increase/decrease) | -/+ 2 | - | -/+ 2 | - |
| Protection | | | | |
| Ultimate loss rate (5% increase/decrease) | -/+ 95 | - | -/+ 94 | - |

5.e.2 Market risk

Qualitative information on the valuation of the carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments is provided in the financial instruments section of note 1.f *Financial assets and liabilities*. Quantitative information on the carrying value of financial instruments is disclosed in note 5.c *Investments, other financial assets and liabilities related to insurance activities*.

IFRS 17 defines market risk as the risk that changes in market prices (e.g. interest rates, currency exchange rates, share prices) affect the fulfilment cash flows of insurance and reinsurance contracts and the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments. Market risk includes:

- interest rate risk: the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument and that fulfilment cash flows of an insurance or reinsurance contract will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates;

- price risk: the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument, and the fulfilment cash flows of an insurance or reinsurance contract, will fluctuate due to changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency exchange risk), whether these changes are caused by factors specific to the instrument or contract in question or to its issuer, or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded on the market or all similar contracts;
- currency exchange risk: the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument, as well as fulfilment cash flows of an insurance or reinsurance contract will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Market Risk Management Framework

For its insurance activities, the Group has equipped itself with the necessary management tools to calibrate the strategic asset allocation and to measure asset-liability matching risks. Asset-liability studies enable to project expected flows on both the assets and the liabilities of the various general funds. In particular, they allow to adapt the duration of assets according to the profile of the various liabilities.

The investment policy dictates the framework for asset management. It defines the principles for aligning the structure of asset portfolios with the commitments made to policyholders, while optimising the expected return on investment relative to the risk limit set. Thus, in particular in the case of BNP Paribas Cardif, the implementation of the investment policy, entrusted to the Asset Management Department, is governed for each portfolio by a management agreement that specifies the investment limits according to asset classes. Market risk can also be managed through the use of financial hedging instruments.

Market risk exposure is also monitored through targeted studies such as the review of securities in an unrealised loss position.

In addition, foreign currency exchange risk exposure arises from the funding of the foreign branches, equity investments in foreign currency or investment strategy in foreign currency-denominated assets in general funds. Foreign exchange risk may be hedged by forward financial instruments, such as cross-currency swaps, or by foreign currency borrowings.

For unit-linked commitments, market risk is mainly transferred to policyholders.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity on insurance contracts arises from the following effects:

- For insurance contracts without direct participation features (protection, creditor insurance and property), the fulfilment cash flows are discounted using a discount rate curve that depends on the interest rates at closing date. The risk is therefore mainly related to the degree of matching between the return on investments and insurance financial income or expenses.
- For insurance contracts with direct participation features (life and savings contracts), the change in the value of insurance contracts reflects the change in the value of the underlying financial assets. Therefore the risk is mainly related to the change in the insurer's share (the variable fees) in the fair value of the underlying financial assets.

The table below shows the impact gross of taxes on income and shareholders' equity of reasonably possible changes in interest rates at reporting date. Sensitivities are presented on all financial assets, excluding assets representing unit-linked contracts.

Sensitivity was determined for the most significant countries, *i.e.* France, Italy and Luxembourg.

| | 31 December 2024 | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | Potential impact on income | | | Potential impact on equity | | |
| | related to investments ⁽¹⁾ | related to insurance contracts | Net impact | related to investments | related to insurance contracts | Net impact |
| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | | | | | | |
| +50 bps variation of interest rate risk | (190) | 178 | (12) | (4,019) | 3,738 | (281) |
| -50 bps variation of interest rate risk | 249 | (237) | 12 | 4,015 | (3,738) | 277 |

(1) Excepted financial assets representing unit-linked contracts.

| | 31 December 2023 | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | Potential impact on income | | | Potential impact on equity | | |
| | related to investments ⁽¹⁾ | related to insurance contracts | Net impact | related to investments | related to insurance contracts | Net impact |
| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | | | | | | |
| +50 bps variation of interest rate risk | (225) | 206 | (19) | (3,662) | 3,330 | (332) |
| -50 bps variation of interest rate risk | 239 | (220) | 19 | 3,662 | (3,330) | 332 |

(1) Excepted financial assets representing unit-linked contracts.

Price risk sensitivity analysis

The table below shows the impact gross of taxes on income and equity of reasonably possible changes in market and real estate prices at the reporting date. Sensitivities are presented excluding unit-linked contracts.

Sensitivity was determined for the most significant countries, *i.e.* France, Italy and Luxembourg.

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | Potential impact on income | | | Potential impact on equity | | |
| | related to investments ⁽¹⁾ | related to insurance contracts | Net impact | related to investments | related to insurance contracts | Net impact |
| +10% variation of equity market | 1,310 | (1,246) | 64 | 175 | (3) | 172 |
| -10% variation of equity market | (1,310) | 1,246 | (64) | (175) | 3 | (172) |
| +10% variation of real estate market | 1,183 | (1,153) | 30 | | | |
| -10% variation of real estate market | (1,183) | 1,153 | (30) | | | |

(1) Excepted financial assets representing unit-linked contracts.

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2023 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | Potential impact on income | | | Potential impact on equity | | |
| | related to investments ⁽¹⁾ | related to insurance contracts | Net impact | related to investments | related to insurance contracts | Net impact |
| +10% variation of equity market | 1,834 | (1,760) | 74 | 61 | | 61 |
| -10% variation of equity market | (1,834) | 1,760 | (74) | (61) | | (61) |
| +10% variation of real estate market | 1,062 | (1,031) | 31 | 37 | | 37 |
| -10% variation of real estate market | (1,062) | 1,031 | (31) | (37) | | (37) |

(1) Excepted financial assets representing unit-linked contracts.

For savings contracts valued using the variable fees approach, the change in the value of the underlying financial assets is largely offset by the change in the value of the liabilities, provided that the contractual service margin remains positive.

Potential effects on income and equity are therefore mainly derived from non-participating contracts and assets representing the shareholders' equity of insurance entities.

5.e.3 Credit risk

IFRS 17 defines credit risk as the risk that a party to a financial instrument, an insurance contract issued which is an asset or a reinsurance contract held, fails to meet one of its obligations and thereby causes the other party to suffer a financial loss.

The credit risk related to contracts in the scope of IFRS 17 relates mainly to reinsurance contracts held (risk of default by a reinsurer that would no longer allow him to assume a share of the amount due to him) and to receivables on the partners to whom the collection of the premiums have been delegated.

Counterparty risk management on reinsurers is achieved through rigorous selection of reinsurers, negotiation of collateral provided and regular monitoring of major exposures. The guarantees required may be real sureties, such as cash deposits and security pledges, or financial guarantees given and letters of guarantee.

The counterparty risk of BNP Paribas Cardif's partners comes under the Partners and Reinsurers credit governance. As with a reinsurer, an exposure to a partner may be subject to real or personal security.

Depending on the quality of the counterparty, the following techniques may be used: guarantee of the parent company, first-demand bank guarantee, segregated account of the rest of the assets in the event of bankruptcy, *etc.*

5.e.4 Liquidity risk

IFRS 17 defines liquidity risk as the difficulty of honouring commitments related to insurance contracts and financial liabilities that are to be settled through the provision of cash or other financial assets.

Tactical asset management is carried out to release the cash needed to settle insurance benefits, in keeping with the fund's current management framework, while minimising impacts on the rate of return on assets.

Liquidity risk is managed centrally based on studies carried out at intervals appropriate to the risk exposure.

Stress tests are carried out as part of asset-liability management studies. They test the ability to honour its commitments in adverse financial market situations, taking into account the impact of these situations on the behaviour of policyholders. These medium and long-term asset-liability matching analyses are based on a projection of the medium and/or long-term profit and loss account and balance sheet under various economic scenarios. The analysis of the results obtained makes it possible to take, where appropriate, measures to adjust the constraints on asset allocation (strategic allocation, diversification, derivatives, *etc.*).

The table below details the forward schedule of the present value of the future cash flows of all insurance contracts excluding reinsurance.

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 year | 7,770 | 7,094 |
| 1 to 2 years | 8,037 | 6,274 |
| 2 to 3 years | 6,685 | 6,179 |
| 3 to 4 years | 6,923 | 6,074 |
| 4 to 5 years | 7,735 | 5,598 |
| 5 to 10 years | 33,032 | 19,511 |
| More than 10 years | 157,419 | 148,819 |
| TOTAL | 227,601 | 199,549 |

For participating contracts, amounts payable on demand correspond to surrender values of saving contracts.

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Amount payable on demand | Carrying amount | Amount payable on demand | Carrying amount |
| Participating contracts | 227,706 | 241,278 | 197,551 | 212,297 |
| Non-participating contracts | 57 | 6,222 | 70 | 5,640 |
| TOTAL | 227,763 | 247,500 | 197,621 | 217,937 |

Note 6 FINANCING AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

6.a FINANCING COMMITMENTS GIVEN OR RECEIVED

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Financing commitments given | | |
| to credit institutions | 5,345 | 3,650 |
| to customers | 385,321 | 365,821 |
| Credit facilities | 345,840 | 328,678 |
| Other financing commitments given to customers | 39,481 | 37,143 |
| TOTAL FINANCING COMMITMENTS GIVEN | 390,666 | 369,471 |
| of which stage 1 | 375,012 | 353,147 |
| of which stage 2 | 14,175 | 14,857 |
| of which stage 3 | 1,384 | 889 |
| of which insurance activities | 95 | 578 |
| Financing commitments received | | |
| from credit institutions | 77,655 | 69,596 |
| from customers | 2,731 | 3,185 |
| TOTAL FINANCING COMMITMENTS RECEIVED | 80,386 | 72,781 |

6.b GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS GIVEN BY SIGNATURE

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Guarantee commitments given | | |
| to credit institutions | 82,872 | 63,132 |
| to customers | 125,447 | 127,203 |
| Financial guarantees | 70,266 | 74,710 |
| Other guarantees | 55,181 | 52,493 |
| TOTAL GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS GIVEN | 208,319 | 190,335 |
| of which stage 1 | 197,003 | 177,315 |
| of which stage 2 | 9,562 | 11,701 |
| of which stage 3 | 1,054 | 769 |
| of which insurance activities | 700 | 550 |

The Group's annual contribution to the European Union's Single Resolution Fund may be partly in the form of an irrevocable payment commitment (IPC) guaranteed by a cash deposit of the same amount. In the event of the fund being involved in a resolution action, the Single Resolution Board (SRB) shall call part or all of the irrevocable payment commitments.

The IPC is qualified as a contingent liability. A provision is recognised if the probability of a commitment call by the fund exceeds 50%. Based on the risk assessment carried out by the Group, this probability is estimated to be below this threshold. Consequently, no provision was recognised by the Group at 31 December 2024.

The ruling of the European Court of Justice on the BNP Paribas Public Sector case is expected in the first half of 2025. The Group continues to monitor legal developments and their potential impacts.

IPC amounted to EUR 1,263 million at 31 December 2024 (compared with EUR 1,261 million at 31 December 2023).

Cash provided as collateral is remunerated and recognised as a financial asset at amortised cost within the line "Other debtors and miscellaneous assets" (see note 4.j *Accrued income/expense and other assets/liabilities*)

6.c SECURITIES COMMITMENTS

In connection with the settlement date accounting for securities, commitments representing securities to be delivered or securities to be received are the following:

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Securities to be delivered | 20,929 | 23,159 |
| Securities to be received | 20,915 | 21,384 |

6.d OTHER GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

► FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS GIVEN AS COLLATERAL

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Financial instruments (negotiable securities and private receivables) lodged with central banks and eligible for use at any time as collateral for refinancing transactions after haircut | 77,314 | 87,881 |
| <i>Used as collateral with central banks</i> | 1,436 | 20,560 |
| <i>Available for refinancing transactions</i> | 75,878 | 67,321 |
| Securities sold under repurchase agreements | 514,733 | 519,731 |
| Other financial and similar assets pledged as collateral for transactions with credit institutions, financial customers or subscribers of covered bonds issued by the Group⁽¹⁾ | 363,995 | 323,491 |

(1) Notably including "Société de Financement de l'Économie Française" and "Caisse de Refinancement de l'Habitat" financing.

The fair value of financial instruments given as collateral or transferred under repurchase agreements by the Group that the beneficiary is authorised to sell or reuse as collateral amounted to EUR 747,190 million at 31 December 2024 (EUR 726,703 million at 31 December 2023).

► FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RECEIVED AS COLLATERAL

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Financial instruments received as collateral (excluding repurchase agreements) | 401,812 | 350,947 |
| <i>of which instruments that the Group is authorised to sell and reuse as collateral</i> | 217,745 | 187,021 |
| Securities received under repurchase agreements | 438,010 | 467,822 |

The fair value of financial instruments received as collateral or under repurchase agreements that the Group effectively sold or reused as collateral amounted to EUR 370,728 million at 31 December 2024 (compared with EUR 377,078 million at 31 December 2023).

Note 7 SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

7.a SALARY AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Fixed and variable remuneration, incentive bonuses and profit-sharing | 14,066 | 13,445 |
| Employee benefit expense | 3,697 | 3,856 |
| Payroll taxes | 380 | 474 |
| TOTAL SALARY AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE FOR BANKING ACTIVITIES (NOTE 2.F) | 18,143 | 17,775 |
| Salary and employee benefit expense of insurance activities (note 5.b) | 839 | 778 |
| TOTAL SALARY AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE | 18,982 | 18,553 |

7.b POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

IAS 19 distinguishes between two categories of plans, each handled differently depending on the risk incurred by the entity. When the entity is only committed to paying a fixed amount, stated as a percentage of the beneficiary's annual salary, for example, to an external entity handling payment of the benefits based on the assets available for each plan member, it is described as a defined-contribution plan. Conversely, when the entity's obligation is to manage the financial assets funded through the collection of contributions from employees and to bear the cost of benefits itself or to guarantee the final amount subject to future events, it is described as a defined-benefit plan. The same applies if the entity entrusts management of the collection of premiums and payment of benefits to a separate entity but retains the risk arising from management of the assets and/or from future changes in the benefits.

Main defined-contribution pension plans for Group entities

The BNP Paribas Group has implemented over the past few years a wide campaign of converting defined-benefit plans into defined-contribution plans.

Thus, in France, the BNP Paribas Group pays contributions to mandatory state and complementary pension schemes. BNP Paribas SA and certain subsidiaries have set up a complementary defined-contribution pension plan under a company-wide agreement. Under this plan, employees will receive an annuity or a lump sum on retirement in addition to the pension paid by mandatory schemes.

Since defined-benefit plans have been closed to new employees in most countries outside France, they are offered the benefit of joining defined-contribution pension plans.

In Italy, the plan introduced by BNL is funded by employer contributions (4.35% of salaries) and employee contributions (2% of salaries). Employees can also make additional voluntary contributions.

In the United Kingdom, the employer contributes 12% of salaries for the majority of employees; employees can make additional voluntary contributions.

In the US, the bank matches the voluntary contributions made by employees, within certain limits.

The amount paid into defined-contribution retirement plans for the year ended 31 December 2024 was EUR 828 million, compared with EUR 791 million for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The breakdown by major contributors is determined as follows:

| <i>Contribution amount</i> <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| France | 383 | 386 |
| Italy | 110 | 106 |
| UK | 74 | 62 |
| Türkiye | 50 | 39 |
| Luxembourg | 31 | 30 |
| Hong Kong | 30 | 29 |
| USA | 29 | 27 |
| Others | 121 | 112 |
| TOTAL | 828 | 791 |

Main defined-benefit pension plans for Group entities and indemnities payable on retirement

Defined-benefit plans

In Belgium, BNP Paribas Fortis funds a defined-benefit plan, based on final salary and number of years of service, for its management and employees who joined the bank before its pension plans were harmonised on 1 January 2002. Actuarial liabilities under this scheme are pre-funded at 95% at 31 December 2024 (compared with 91% at 31 December 2023) through insurance companies.

BNP Paribas Fortis senior managers joining before 1 January 2015 are covered by a top-up pension plan, paying a lump sum based on the number of years of service and final salary. This plan is pre-funded at 100% at 31 December 2024 (94% at 31 December 2023) through insurance companies.

In Belgium, employees benefit from a defined-contribution scheme with a legal obligation for the employer to guarantee a minimum return on financial assets invested. Thus, a provision was recognised for these schemes, as this guarantee is not entirely covered by the insurance company.

In France, BNP Paribas pays a top-up banking industry pension arising from rights acquired to 31 December 1993 by retired employees and active employees in service at that date. At 31 December 2024, the Group's residual obligations for these employees were recognised on the balance sheet in full.

The defined-benefit plans previously granted to some Group senior managers have all been closed to new employees and converted into top-up type schemes. The amounts allocated to residual beneficiaries, subject to their presence within the Group at retirement, were fixed when these schemes were closed. At 31 December 2024, these pension plans were funded at 442% through insurance companies (264% at 31 December 2023).

In the United Kingdom, defined-benefit pension plans (pension funds) still exist but are closed to new employees. Under these plans, the defined pension is generally based on final salary and number of years of service. Pension schemes are managed by independent management bodies (Trustees). At 31 December 2024, obligations for all UK entities were 124% covered by financial assets, compared with 118% at 31 December 2023.

In Switzerland, liabilities relate to top-up pension plans based on the principle of defined-contribution schemes with guaranteed returns, paying an annuity under pre-defined terms. These schemes are managed by a foundation. At 31 December 2024, obligations were 105% covered by financial assets, compared with 111% at 31 December 2023.

In the United States, main defined-benefit pension plans are based on annual vesting rights to a lump sum comprising a pension expressed as a percentage of annual frozen salary and paying interest at a pre-defined rate. These plans are closed to new entrants and do not offer new vesting rights. At 31 December 2024, the obligation was 85% covered by financial assets (87% at 31 December 2023).

In Germany, liabilities are mainly related to defined-benefit pension plans, closed to new employees. Under these plans, the defined pension is generally based on the number of years of service and final salary. They offer the payment of an annuity under pre-defined terms. At 31 December 2024, the obligation was 72% covered by financial assets, (66% at 31 December 2023).

In Türkiye, the main pension plan replaces the national pension scheme and should eventually be transferred to the Turkish State. This plan offers guarantees exceeding the minimal legal requirements. At the end of 2024, obligations under this plan are fully funded by financial assets held with an external foundation; these financial assets exceeding the related obligations, this surplus is not recognised as an asset by the Group.

Other post-employment benefits

Group employees also receive various other contractual post-employment benefits, such as indemnities payable on retirement, determined according to minimal legal requirements (Labour Code, collective agreements) or according to specific company-level agreements.

In France, the obligations for these benefits are funded through a contract held with a third-party insurer. At 31 December 2024, this obligation was 129% covered by financial assets, compared with 127% at 31 December 2023.

In other countries, the obligations of the Group related to other post-employment benefits are mainly concentrated in Italy, where vested rights up to 31 December 2006 were frozen.

Obligations under defined-benefit pension plans and indemnities payable on retirement
► ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RECOGNISED ON THE BALANCE SHEET

| In millions of euros, at 31 December 2024 | Defined- benefit obligation arising from wholly or partially funded plans | Defined- benefit obligation arising from unfunded plans | Present value of defined-benefit obligation | Fair value of plan assets | Fair value of reimburse- ment rights ⁽¹⁾ | Effect of asset ceiling | Net obligation | of which asset recognised in the balance sheet for defined- benefit plans | of which net assets of defined- benefit plans | of which fair value of reimburse- ment rights | of which obligation recognised in the balance sheet for defined- benefit plans |
|---|---|--|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Belgium | 2,691 | 15 | 2,706 | (183) | (2,456) | | 67 | (2,457) | (1) | (2,456) | 2,524 |
| UK | 1,082 | | 1,082 | (1,337) | | | (255) | (255) | (255) | | |
| Switzerland | 1,212 | | 1,212 | (1,276) | | | (64) | (68) | (68) | | 4 |
| France | 811 | 47 | 858 | (1,114) | | | (256) | (355) | (355) | | 99 |
| USA | 145 | 1 | 146 | (124) | | | 22 | | | | 22 |
| Türkiye | 346 | 32 | 378 | (347) | | 1 | 32 | | | | 32 |
| Italy | | 139 | 139 | | | | 139 | | | | 139 |
| Germany | 130 | 47 | 177 | (127) | | | 50 | (6) | (6) | | 56 |
| Others | 314 | 49 | 363 | (254) | (1) | 2 | 110 | (11) | (10) | (1) | 121 |
| TOTAL | 6,731 | 330 | 7,061 | (4,762) | (2,457) | 3 | (155) | (3,152) | (695) | (2,457) | 2,997 |

| In millions of euros, at 31 December 2023 | Defined- benefit obligation arising from wholly or partially funded plans | Defined- benefit obligation arising from unfunded plans | Present value of defined- benefit obligation | Fair value of plan assets | Fair value of reimburse- ment rights ⁽¹⁾ | Effect of asset ceiling | Net obligation | of which asset recognised in the balance sheet for defined- benefit plans | of which net assets of defined- benefit plans | of which fair value of reimburse- ment rights | of which obligation recognised in the balance sheet for defined- benefit plans |
|---|---|--|---|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Belgium | 2,830 | | 2,830 | (152) | (2,502) | | 176 | (2,502) | | (2,502) | 2,678 |
| UK | 1,158 | | 1,158 | (1,365) | | | (207) | (209) | (209) | | 2 |
| Switzerland | 1,123 | | 1,123 | (1,251) | | 130 | 2 | | | | 2 |
| France | 856 | 52 | 908 | (1,134) | | | (226) | (331) | (331) | | 105 |
| USA | 146 | 1 | 147 | (127) | | | 20 | (4) | (4) | | 24 |
| Türkiye | 235 | 43 | 278 | (258) | | 22 | 42 | | | | 42 |
| Italy | | 164 | 164 | | | | 164 | | | | 164 |
| Germany | 129 | 49 | 178 | (118) | | | 60 | | | | 60 |
| Others | 334 | 47 | 381 | (269) | (1) | 1 | 112 | (9) | (8) | (1) | 121 |
| TOTAL | 6,811 | 356 | 7,167 | (4,674) | (2,503) | 153 | 143 | (3,055) | (552) | (2,503) | 3,198 |

(1) The reimbursement rights are principally found on the balance sheet of the Group's insurance subsidiaries and associated companies - notably AG Insurance with respect to BNP Paribas Fortis' defined-benefit plans - to hedge their commitments to other Group entities that were transferred to them to cover the post-employment benefits of certain employee categories.

► **CHANGE IN THE PRESENT VALUE OF THE DEFINED-BENEFIT OBLIGATION INCLUDING DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES**

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| PRESENT VALUE OF DEFINED-BENEFIT OBLIGATION AT START OF PERIOD | 7,167 | 7,174 |
| Current service cost | 193 | 181 |
| Interest cost | 226 | 236 |
| Past service cost | (18) | (25) |
| Settlements | (7) | (15) |
| Actuarial (gains)/losses on change in demographic assumptions | (1) | (11) |
| Actuarial (gains)/losses on change in financial assumptions | (142) | 203 |
| Actuarial (gains)/losses on experience gaps | 194 | 330 |
| Actual employee contributions | 25 | 24 |
| Benefits paid directly by the employer | (103) | (87) |
| Benefits paid from assets/reimbursement rights | (483) | (453) |
| Exchange rate (gains)/losses on obligation | 10 | (41) |
| (Gains)/losses on obligation related to changes in the consolidation scope | | (349) |
| PRESENT VALUE OF DEFINED-BENEFIT OBLIGATION AT END OF PERIOD | 7,061 | 7,167 |

► **CHANGE IN THE FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS AND REIMBURSEMENT RIGHTS INCLUDING DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES**

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Plan assets | | Reimbursement rights | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
| FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AT START OF PERIOD | 4,674 | 4,964 | 2,503 | 2,397 |
| Expected return on assets | 148 | 169 | 77 | 84 |
| Settlements | (8) | (14) | | |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) on assets | 88 | 10 | 21 | 99 |
| Actual employee contributions | 14 | 14 | 11 | 10 |
| Employer contributions | 54 | 60 | 98 | 131 |
| Benefits paid from assets | (226) | (234) | (257) | (219) |
| Exchange rate gains/(losses) on assets | 22 | (36) | | |
| Gains/(losses) on assets related to changes in the consolidation scope | (4) | (259) | 4 | 1 |
| FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AT END OF PERIOD | 4,762 | 4,674 | 2,457 | 2,503 |

► COMPONENTS OF THE COST OF DEFINED-BENEFIT PLANS

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Service costs | 176 | 155 |
| Current service cost | 193 | 181 |
| Past service cost | (18) | (25) |
| Settlements | 1 | (1) |
| Net financial expense | 7 | 1 |
| Interest cost | 226 | 236 |
| Interest income on plan asset | 6 | 18 |
| Interest income on reimbursement rights | (148) | (169) |
| Expected return on asset ceiling | (77) | (84) |
| TOTAL RECOGNISED IN "SALARY AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE" | 183 | 156 |

► OTHER ITEMS RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Actuarial (losses)/gains on plan assets or reimbursement rights | 109 | 109 |
| Actuarial (losses)/gains of demographic assumptions on the present value of obligations | 1 | 11 |
| Actuarial (losses)/gains of financial assumptions on the present value of obligations | 142 | (203) |
| Experience (losses)/gains on obligations | (194) | (330) |
| Variation of the effect of assets limitation | 165 | 216 |
| TOTAL OF OTHER ITEMS RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY | 223 | (197) |

► MAIN ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS USED TO CALCULATE OBLIGATIONS

In the Eurozone, United Kingdom and United States, the Group discounts its obligations using the yields of high quality corporate bonds, with a term consistent with the duration of the obligations.

The ranges of rates used are as follows:

| <i>In %</i> | 31 December 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | |
|-------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | Discount rate | Compensation increase rate ⁽¹⁾ | Discount rate | Compensation increase rate ⁽¹⁾ |
| Belgium | 2.60% / 3.60% | 3.10% / 3.80% | 3.00% / 3.60% | 3.30% / 4.10% |
| UK | 4.80% / 5.50% | 2.00% / 3.60% | 4.40% / 5.30% | 2.00% / 3.40% |
| France | 2.80% / 3.40% | 2.00% / 4.10% | 3.00% / 3.60% | 2.10% / 3.60% |
| Switzerland | 0.90% / 1.00% | 1.75% / 1.80% | 1.40% / 1.60% | 1.80% / 2.00% |
| USA | 4.90% / 5.20% | NA | 4.70% / 5.30% | 2.50% |
| Italy | 2.90% / 3.20% | 2.60% / 3.50% | 3.00% / 3.60% | 3.00% / 3.10% |
| Germany | 3.00% / 3.60% | 2.00% / 2.70% | 3.20% / 3.70% | 2.00% / 2.90% |
| Türkiye | 30.50% | 26.25% | 23.10% | 18.80% |

(1) Including price increases (inflation).

Average discount rates weighted by obligation amounts are as follows:

- in the Eurozone: 3.21% at 31 December 2024 for a weighted average duration of 9.2 years (3.16% at 31 December 2023 for a weighted average duration of 9.4 years);
- in the United Kingdom: 5.44% at 31 December 2024 for a weighted average duration of 13.6 years (4.51% at 31 December 2023 for a weighted average duration of 14.1 years);
- in Switzerland: 1% at 31 December 2024 for a weighted average duration of 12.9 years (1.40% at 31 December 2023 for a weighted average duration of 12.3 years).

The impact of a 100bps change in discount rates on the present value of post-employment benefit obligations is as follows:

| Change in the present value of obligations <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | |
|---|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Discount rate | Discount rate | Discount rate | Discount rate |
| | -100 bps | +100 bps | -100 bps | +100 bps |
| Belgium | 243 | (181) | 231 | (168) |
| UK | 156 | (126) | 170 | (137) |
| France | 94 | (80) | 88 | (75) |
| Switzerland | 175 | (139) | 148 | (119) |
| USA | 16 | (13) | 15 | (13) |
| Italy | 9 | (8) | 10 | (9) |
| Germany | 28 | (22) | 27 | (21) |
| Türkiye | 15 | (12) | 11 | (9) |

Inflation assumptions used for the valuations of the Group obligations are determined locally depending on the monetary area, except for the Eurozone for which the assumption is determined centrally.

Average discount rates weighted by obligation amounts are as follows:

- in the Eurozone: 2.06% at 31 December 2024 (2.27% at 31 December 2023);
- in the United Kingdom: 3.08% at 31 December 2024 (2.94% at 31 December 2023);
- in Switzerland: 1.10% at 31 December 2024 (1.25% at 31 December 2023).

The impact of a +100-bps increase in inflation rates on the present value of post-employment benefit obligations is as follows:

| Change in the present value of obligations <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Inflation rate +100 bps | Inflation rate +100 bps |
| Belgium | 121 | 133 |
| UK | 94 | 100 |
| France | 106 | 88 |
| Switzerland | 10 | 8 |
| Italy | 6 | 7 |
| Germany | 18 | 16 |
| Türkiye | 15 | 11 |

Variation effects of discount and inflation rates presented above are not cumulative.

► ACTUAL RATE OF RETURN ON PLAN ASSETS AND REIMBURSEMENT RIGHTS OVER THE PERIOD

| In % | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 | |
|-------------|---|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | Range of value (reflecting the existence of several plans in the same country) | Weighted average rates | Range of value (reflecting the existence of several plans in the same country) | Weighted average rates |
| Belgium | -9.80% / 18.60% | 3.40% | -0.20% / 13.20% | 6.45% |
| UK | -6.40% / 8.90% | -3.40% | -10.50% / 5.40% | 0.50% |
| France | 2.80% | 2.80% | 2.60% | 2.60% |
| Switzerland | 2.10% / 9.30% | 6.55% | 1.70% / 2.50% | 2.50% |
| USA | 2.45% | 2.45% | 1.65% / 5.45% | 5.25% |
| Germany | 1.85% / 15.90% | 11.15% | -2.85% / 11.50% | 9.30% |
| Türkiye | 35.95% | 35.95% | 44.90% | 44.90% |

► BREAKDOWN OF PLAN ASSETS

| In % | 31 December 2024 | | | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Shares | Governmental bonds | Non-Governmental bonds | Real-estate | Deposit account | Others | Shares | Governmental bonds | Non-Governmental bonds | Real-estate | Deposit account | Others |
| Belgium | 8% | 46% | 20% | 1% | 0% | 25% | 8% | 46% | 19% | 1% | 2% | 24% |
| UK | 7% | 58% | 27% | 0% | 1% | 7% | 12% | 62% | 16% | 0% | 2% | 8% |
| France ⁽¹⁾ | 12% | 64% | 13% | 9% | 2% | 0% | 8% | 59% | 18% | 13% | 2% | 0% |
| Switzerland | 30% | 0% | 26% | 20% | 3% | 21% | 29% | 0% | 26% | 25% | 4% | 16% |
| USA | 20% | 26% | 49% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 17% | 24% | 45% | 0% | 13% | 1% |
| Germany | 18% | 54% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 27% | 22% | 52% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 26% |
| Türkiye | 0% | 73% | 0% | 18% | 8% | 1% | 0% | 68% | 0% | 6% | 21% | 5% |
| Others | 11% | 24% | 13% | 2% | 2% | 48% | 9% | 22% | 12% | 1% | 2% | 54% |
| GROUP | 12% | 43% | 20% | 6% | 2% | 17% | 12% | 43% | 19% | 7% | 3% | 16% |

(1) In France, the breakdown of plan assets reflects the breakdown of the general fund of the insurance company through which the Group's obligations are funded.

The Group introduced an asset management governance for assets backing defined-benefit pension plan commitments, the main objectives of which are the management and control of the risks in terms of investment.

It sets out investment principles, in particular, by defining an investment strategy for plan assets, based on financial objectives and risk management, to specify the way in which plan assets have to be managed, via financial management servicing contracts.

The investment strategy is based on an assets and liabilities management analysis that should be realised at least every three years for plans with assets in excess of EUR 100 million.

Post-employment healthcare benefits

The Group offers some healthcare benefit plans for retired employees, mainly in Belgium.

The present value of post-employment healthcare benefit obligations stood at EUR 75 million at 31 December 2024, compared with EUR 78 million at 31 December 2023.

7.c OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS

BNP Paribas offers its employees various long-term benefits, mainly long-service awards, the ability to save up paid annual leave in time savings accounts, and certain guarantees protecting them in the event they become incapacitated. The net provision amounted to EUR 465 million at 31 December 2024 (EUR 462 million at 31 December 2023).

As part of the Group's variable compensation policy, annual deferred compensation plans are set up for certain high-performing employees or pursuant to special regulatory frameworks. Under these plans, payment is deferred over time and is subject to the performance achieved by the business lines, divisions and Group.

Since 2013, BNP Paribas has introduced a Group loyalty scheme with a cash payment, at the end of a three-year to four-year vesting period, which fluctuates according to the Group's intrinsic performance. The aim of this loyalty scheme is to make different categories of managerial staff partners in the Group's development and profitability objectives. These personnels are representative of the Group's talent and the breadth of its managerial framework *i.e.* senior managers, managers in key positions, line managers and experts, high-potential managers, high-performing young executives with good career development prospects and key contributors to the Group's results.

The amounts allocated under this plan are linked to changes in the Group's operational performance over the duration of the plan (for

80%) and to the achievement of the Group's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) targets (for 20%). These ten targets are in line with the four pillars on which the Group's CSR policy is based. In addition, the final payment is subject to continuous service within the Group between the grant date and the payment date, provided that the Group's operating income and pre-tax income for the year prior to payment are strictly positive. For employees subject to special regulatory frameworks, this loyalty scheme is adjusted in accordance with the CRD European Directive.

The net obligation related to deferred compensation plans and loyalty schemes amounts to EUR 1,152 million at 31 December 2024 (EUR 1,033 million at 31 December 2023).

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Net provisions for other long-term benefits | 1,617 | 1,495 |
| Asset recognised in the balance sheet under the other long-term benefits | (92) | (76) |
| Obligation recognised in the balance sheet under the other long-term benefits | 1,709 | 1,571 |

7.d TERMINATION BENEFITS

BNP Paribas has implemented a number of voluntary redundancy plans and headcount adaptation plans for employees who meet

certain eligibility criteria. The obligations to eligible active employees under such plans are provided for as soon as a bilateral agreement or a bilateral agreement proposal for a particular plan is made.

| <i>In millions of euros, at</i> | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Provision for voluntary departure, early retirement plans, and headcount adaptation plans | 328 | 482 |

7.e SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

As part of the Group's variable remuneration policy, deferred annual compensation plans offered to certain high-performing employees or set up pursuant to special regulatory frameworks may entitle beneficiaries to variable compensation settled in cash but linked to the share price, payable over several years.

Variable compensation for employees, subject to special regulatory frameworks

Since the publication of the Decree by the French Ministry of Finance on 13 December 2010, and following the provisions of the European Directive CRD 4 of 26 July 2013, modified by the CRD 5 Directive of 20 May 2019, transposed into the French law in the Monetary and Financial Code by the Ordinance of 20 February 2014, and the Ordinance of 21 December 2020, as well as the Decrees and Orders

of 3 November 2014 and 22 December 2020 and the Delegated European Regulation of 25 March 2021, the variable compensation plans apply to Group employees performing activities that may have a material impact on the Group's risk profile.

Under these plans, payment is deferred over time and is contingent on the performance achieved by the business lines, core businesses and Group.

Sums will mostly be paid in cash linked to the increase or decrease in the BNP Paribas share price.

Deferred variable compensation for other Group employees

Sums due under the annual deferred compensation plans for high-performing employees are partly paid in cash linked to the increase or decrease in the BNP Paribas share price.

► EXPENSE OF SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

| <i>Expense/(revenue)</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>In millions of euros</i> | | |
| Prior deferred compensation plans | 46 | 48 |
| Deferred compensation plans for the year | 600 | 541 |
| TOTAL | 646 | 589 |

Note 8 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

8.a CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

At 31 December 2024, the share capital of BNP Paribas SA amounted to EUR 2,261,621,342 and was divided into 1,130,810,671 shares (compared with 1,147,477,409 at 31 December 2023). The nominal value of each share is EUR 2.

Ordinary shares issued by BNP Paribas and held by the Group

| | Proprietary transactions | | Trading transactions ⁽¹⁾ | | | Total |
|--|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|-----------|
| | Number of shares | Carrying amount (In millions of euros) | Number of shares | Carrying amount (In millions of euros) | Number of shares | |
| Shares held at 31 December 2022 | 721,971 | 38 | 159,670 | 8 | 881,641 | 46 |
| Acquisitions | 86,854,237 | 5,000 | | | 86,854,237 | 5,000 |
| Capital decrease | (86,854,237) | (5,000) | | | (86,854,237) | (5,000) |
| Net movements | | | 64,888 | 5 | 64,888 | 5 |
| Shares held at 31 December 2023 | 721,971 | 38 | 224,558 | 13 | 946,529 | 51 |
| Acquisitions | 16,666,738 | 1,055 | | | 16,666,738 | 1,055 |
| Capital decrease | (16,666,738) | (1,055) | | | (16,666,738) | (1,055) |
| Net movements | | | 309,669 | 18 | 309,669 | 18 |
| Shares held at 31 December 2024 | 721,971 | 38 | 534,227 | 31 | 1,256,198 | 69 |

(1) Transactions realised in the framework of an activity of trading and arbitrage transactions on equity indices.

Throughout the year 2024, BNP Paribas SA bought back on the market then cancelled 16,666,738 of its own shares in accordance with the Board of directors' decision of 31 January 2024 to proceed to the share buyback of EUR 1,055 million.

At 31 December 2024, the Group holds 1,256,198 BNP Paribas shares representing an amount of EUR 69 million, which were deducted from equity.

Undated super subordinated notes eligible as Tier 1 regulatory capital

BNP Paribas SA has issued undated super subordinated notes which pay a fixed, fixed adjustable or floating-rate coupon and are redeemable at the end of a fixed period and thereafter at each coupon date or every five years.

On 11 January 2023, BNP Paribas SA issued undated super subordinated notes for an amount of EUR 1,250 million which pay a 7.375% fixed-rate coupon. These notes could be redeemed at the end of a period of 7 years. If the notes are not redeemed in 2030, a mid-swap rate EUR 5-year coupon will be paid half-yearly. This issue is eligible to Additional Tier 1 capital.

On 28 February 2023, BNP Paribas SA issued undated super subordinated notes for an amount of SGD 600 million which pay a 5.9% fixed-rate coupon. These notes could be redeemed at the end of a period of 5 years. If the notes are not redeemed in 2028, a SGD SORA 5-year rate coupon will be paid half-yearly. This issue is eligible to Additional Tier 1 capital.

On 25 March 2024, BNP Paribas SA redeemed the March 2019 issue, for an amount of USD 1,500 million, at the first call date. These notes paid a 6.625% fixed-rate coupon.

On 10 January 2025, BNP Paribas SA redeemed the July 2019 issue, for an amount of AUD 300 million. These notes are not eligible to Additional Tier 1 capital at 31 December 2024.

The following table summarises the characteristics of these various issues:

| Date of issue | Currency | Amount (in millions of currency units) | Coupon payment date | Rate and term before 1 st call date | | Rate after 1 st call date |
|----------------|----------|---|------------------------|---|------------|--------------------------------------|
| August 2015 | USD | 1,500 | semi-annual | 7.375% | 10 years | USD 5-year swap +5.150% |
| November 2017 | USD | 750 | semi-annual | 5.125% | 10 years | USD 5-year swap +2.838% |
| August 2018 | USD | 750 | semi-annual | 7.000% | 10 years | USD 5-year swap +3.980% |
| July 2019 | AUD | 300 | semi-annual | 4.500% | 5.5 years | AUD 5-year swap +3.372% |
| February 2020 | USD | 1,750 | semi-annual | 4.500% | 10 years | US 5-year CMT +2.944% |
| February 2021 | USD | 1,250 | semi-annual | 4.625% | 10 years | US 5-year CMT +3.340% |
| January 2022 | USD | 1,250 | semi-annual | 4.625% | 5 years | US 5-year CMT +3.196% |
| August 2022 | USD | 2,000 | semi-annual | 7.750% | 7 years | US 5-year CMT +4.899% |
| September 2022 | EUR | 1,000 | semi-annual | 6.875% | 7.25 years | EUR 5-year Mid-swap +4.645% |
| November 2022 | USD | 1,000 | semi-annual | 9.250% | 5 years | US 5-year CMT +4.969% |
| January 2023 | EUR | 1,250 | semi-annual | 7.375% | 7 years | EUR 5-year Mid-swap +4.631% |
| February 2023 | SGD | 600 | semi-annual | 5.900% | 5 years | SGD SORA 5-year +2.674% |

TOTAL EURO-EQUIVALENT HISTORICAL

VALUE AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 **12 129⁽¹⁾**

(1) Net of shares held in treasury by Group entities.

BNP Paribas has the option of not paying interest due on these undated super subordinated notes. Unpaid interest is not carried forward.

For notes issued before 2015, the absence of coupon payment is conditional on the absence of dividend payment on BNP Paribas SA ordinary shares or on undated super subordinated note equivalents during the previous year. Interest due is payable once dividend payment on BNP Paribas SA ordinary shares resumes.

The contracts relating to these undated super subordinated notes contain a loss absorption clause. Under the terms of this clause, in the event of insufficient regulatory capital, the nominal value of the notes may be reduced in order to serve as a new basis for the calculation of the related coupons until the capital deficiency is made up and the nominal value of the notes is increased to its original amount.

The proceeds from these issues are recorded in equity under "Capital and retained earnings". In accordance with IAS 21, issues denominated in foreign currencies are recognised at their historical value based on their translation into euros at the issue date. Interest on the instruments is deducted from shareholders' equity.

At 31 December 2024, the BNP Paribas Group held EUR 29 million of its own undated super subordinated notes which were deducted from shareholders' equity.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income for the period attributable to holders of ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. The net income attributable to ordinary shareholders is determined by deducting the net income attributable to holders of preferred shares.

Diluted earnings per share correspond to the net income for the period attributable to holders of ordinary shares, divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding as adjusted for the maximum effect of the conversion of dilutive equity instruments into ordinary shares. In-the-money stock subscription options are taken into account in the diluted earnings per share calculation, as are performance shares granted under the Global Share-based Incentive Plan. Conversion of these instruments would have no effect on the net income figure used in this calculation. All stock option and performance share plans are expired.

| | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Net profit used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share <i>(in millions of euros)</i> ⁽¹⁾ | 10,843 | 10,298 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year | 1,133,302,357 | 1,200,367,337 |
| Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares | - | - |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate diluted earnings per share | 1,133,302,357 | 1,200,367,337 |
| Basic earnings per share <i>(in euros)</i> | 9.57 | 8.58 |
| of which continuing activities <i>(in euros)</i> | 9.57 | 6.12 |
| of which discontinued activities <i>(in euros)</i> | - | 2.46 |
| Diluted earnings per share <i>(in euros)</i> | 9.57 | 8.58 |
| of which continuing activities <i>(in euros)</i> | 9.57 | 6.12 |
| of which discontinued activities <i>(in euros)</i> | - | 2.46 |

(1) The net profit used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share is the net profit attributable to equity shareholders, adjusted for the remuneration on the undated super subordinated notes issued by BNP Paribas SA treated as preferred share equivalents and on the convertible contingent bonds deducted from shareholders' equity, as well as the related foreign exchange gain or loss impact recognised directly in shareholders' equity in case of repurchase.

The Board of directors will propose to the Annual General Meeting on 13 May 2025, a dividend per share of EUR 4.79 out of the 2024 net income (compared with EUR 4.60 out of the 2023 net income).

The proposed distribution amounts to EUR 5,411 million, compared with EUR 5,198 million paid in 2024.

This distribution is raised to 60% of the 2024 net income with a share buyback programme of EUR 1,084 million, after receiving the authorisation from the European Central Bank.

8.b MINORITY INTERESTS

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | Capital and retained earnings | Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that may be reclassified to profit or loss | Minority interests |
|--|-------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2022 | 4,714 | 21 | 38 | 4,773 |
| Appropriation of net income for 2022 | (179) | | | (179) |
| Increases in capital and issues | 316 | | | 316 |
| Share-based payment plans | 1 | | | 1 |
| Remuneration on undated super subordinated notes | (3) | | | (3) |
| Impact of internal transactions on minority shareholders | 21 | | | 21 |
| Movements in consolidation scope impacting minority shareholders | (90) | | | (90) |
| Acquisitions of additional interests or partial sales of interests | (12) | | | (12) |
| Change in commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests | (225) | | | (225) |
| Other movements | | | | - |
| Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity | | (5) | 97 | 92 |
| Net income for 2023 | 431 | | | 431 |
| Balance at 31 December 2023 | 4,974 | 16 | 135 | 5,125 |
| Appropriation of net income for 2023 | (364) | | | (364) |
| Increases in capital and issues | 5 | | | 5 |
| Share-based payment plans | | | | - |
| Remuneration on undated super subordinated notes | (8) | | | (8) |
| Impact of internal transactions on minority shareholders | | | | - |
| Movements in consolidation scope impacting minority shareholders | 258 | | | 258 |
| Acquisitions of additional interests or partial sales of interests | 192 | | | 192 |
| Change in commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests | 93 | | | 93 |
| Other movements | 2 | | | 2 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity | | 7 | 195 | 202 |
| Net income for 2024 | 499 | | | 499 |
| Balance at 31 December 2024 | 5,651 | 23 | 330 | 6,004 |

► MAIN MINORITY INTERESTS

The assessment of the material nature of minority interests is based on the contribution of the relevant subsidiaries to the Group balance sheet (before elimination of intra-group balances and transactions) and to the Group profit and loss account.

| | 31 December 2024 | | | | | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | | |
|---|---|----------|------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Total assets before elimination of intra-group transactions | Revenues | Net income | Net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity | Minority shareholders' interest (%) | Net income attributable to minority interests | Net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity - attributable to minority interests | Dividends paid to minority shareholders |
| <i>In millions of euros</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Contribution of the entities belonging to the BGL BNP Paribas Group | 100,365 | 2,019 | 670 | 697 | 34% | 243 | 247 | 185 |
| Other minority interests | | | | | | 256 | 454 | 187 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 499 | 701 | 372 |

| | 31 December 2023 | | | | | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 | | |
|---|---|----------|------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Total assets before elimination of intra-group transactions | Revenues | Net income | Net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity | Minority shareholders' interest (%) | Net income attributable to minority interests | Net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity - attributable to minority interests | Dividends paid to minority shareholders |
| <i>In millions of euros</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Contribution of the entities belonging to the BGL BNP Paribas Group | 97,504 | 1,922 | 674 | 766 | 34% | 230 | 260 | 137 |
| Other minority interests | | | | | | 201 | 263 | 45 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 431 | 523 | 182 |

There are no particular contractual restrictions on the assets of BGL BNP Paribas related to the presence of the minority shareholder.

► INTERNAL RESTRUCTURING THAT LED TO A CHANGE IN MINORITY SHAREHOLDERS' INTEREST IN THE EQUITY OF SUBSIDIARIES

| | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Attributable to shareholders | Minority interests | Attributable to shareholders | Minority interests |
| <i>In millions of euros</i> | | | | |
| TEB Finansman | | | | |
| Internal sale from BNPP Personal Finance to TEB Holding, raising the Group interest rate to 72.5%. | | | (22) | 22 |
| Others | - | - | 1 | (1) |
| TOTAL | - | - | (21) | 21 |

► **ACQUISITIONS OF ADDITIONAL INTERESTS AND PARTIAL SALES OF INTERESTS LEADING TO CHANGES IN MINORITY INTERESTS IN THE EQUITY OF SUBSIDIARIES**

| In millions of euros | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 | |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Attributable to shareholders | Minority interests | Attributable to shareholders | Minority interests |
| BNP Paribas Bank Polska | | | | |
| Partial disposal of 6% of the total share, decreasing the Group's share to 81.26% | 7 | 196 | | |
| Artigiancassa SpA | | | | |
| Additional acquisition of 26.14% of the total share, increasing the Group's share to 100% | | | 5 | (9) |
| Dynamic Credit Group | | | | |
| Additional acquisition of 25% of the total share, increasing the Group's share to 73.65% | | | (3) | (4) |
| Other | (3) | (4) | (1) | 1 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 192 | 1 | (12) |

Commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests

In connection with the acquisition of certain entities, the Group granted minority shareholders put options on their holdings.

The total value of these commitments, which are recorded as a reduction in shareholders' equity, amounted to EUR 369 million at 31 December 2024, compared with EUR 510 million at 31 December 2023.

8.c LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND ARBITRATION

BNP Paribas (the "Bank") is party as a defendant in various claims, disputes and legal proceedings (including investigations by judicial or supervisory authorities) in a number of jurisdictions arising in the ordinary course of its business, including *inter alia* in connection with its activities as market counterparty, lender, employer, investor and taxpayer.

The related risks have been assessed by the Bank and are subject, where appropriate, to provisions disclosed in notes 4.n *Provisions for contingencies and charges* and 4.e *Financial assets at amortised cost*; a provision is recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle an obligation arising from a past event and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The main contingent liabilities related to pending legal, governmental, or arbitral proceedings as of 31 December 2024 are described below. The Bank currently considers that none of these proceedings is likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial position or profitability; however, the outcome of legal or governmental proceedings is by definition unpredictable.

The Bank and certain of its subsidiaries are defendants in several actions pending before the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York brought by the Trustee appointed for the liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC ("BLMIS"). These actions, known generally as "clawback claims", are similar to those brought by the BLMIS Trustee under the US

Bankruptcy Code and New York state law against numerous institutions, and seek recovery of amounts allegedly received by BNP Paribas entities from BLMIS or indirectly through BLMIS-related "feeder funds" in which BNP Paribas entities held interests. As a result of certain decisions of the Bankruptcy Court and the United States District Court between 2016 and 2018, the majority of the BLMIS Trustee's actions were either dismissed or substantially narrowed. However, those decisions were either reversed or effectively overruled by subsequent decisions of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit issued on 25 February 2019 and 30 August 2021. As a result, the BLMIS Trustee refiled certain of these actions and, as of end May 2023, had asserted claims amounting in the aggregate to approximately USD 1.2 billion. As of the end of December 2024, following the dismissal of certain of the BLMIS Trustee's actions or claims, the aggregate amount of the claims stood at approximately USD 1.1 billion. BNP Paribas has substantial and credible defences to these actions and is defending against them vigorously.

Litigation was brought in Belgium by minority shareholders of the previous Fortis Group against the Société Fédérale de Participations et d'Investissement, Ageas and BNP Paribas seeking (amongst other things) damages from BNP Paribas as restitution for part of the BNP Paribas Fortis shares that were contributed to BNP Paribas in 2009, on the ground that the transfer of these shares was null and void. On 29 April 2016, the Brussels Commercial court decided to stay the proceedings until the resolution of the pending Fortis criminal proceeding in Belgium. The criminal proceeding, in which the Public Prosecutor had requested a dismissal, is definitively closed, as the Council Chamber of the Brussels Court of first instance issued on 4 September 2020 a ruling (which since became final) that the charges were time-barred. Certain minority shareholders are continuing the civil proceedings against BNP Paribas and the Société Fédérale de Participations et d'Investissement before the Brussels Commercial court; BNP Paribas continues to defend itself vigorously against the allegations of these shareholders. Hearings on the matter took place in September and October 2024 before the Brussels Commercial court; a judgment is expected to be rendered in the coming months.

On 26 February 2020, the Paris Criminal Court found BNP Paribas Personal Finance guilty of misleading commercial practice and concealment of this practice. BNP Paribas Personal Finance was ordered to pay a fine of EUR 187,500 and damages and legal fees to the civil plaintiffs. On 28 November 2023, the Paris Court of Appeals upheld the Paris Criminal Court's decision relating to misleading commercial practice and the concealment of those practices. As for the damages owed to the civil plaintiffs, though the Paris Court of Appeals adjusted the calculation methodology, the majority of the damages had already been paid by provisional enforcement of the Paris Criminal Court's judgment. An agreement was also entered into with the Consommation Logement Cadre de Vie association to settle the case with customers wishing to do so.

The Bank and one of its US subsidiaries are defendants in a civil class action and related individual actions seeking money damages pending before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York brought by former Sudanese citizens, now US citizens and legal residents, claiming they were injured by the government of Sudan between 1997 and 2011. Plaintiffs base their claims on the historical facts set forth in the Bank's 30 June 2014 settlement agreements with US authorities concerning the processing of financial transactions for entities in certain countries subject to US economic sanctions. In early 2024, both the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve in the United States and the Secr tariat G n ral of the Autorit  de Contr le Prudentiel et de R solution in France announced the end of BNP Paribas's probationary period and the termination of the Cease-and-Desist Order entered into in 2014, marking the completion of BNP Paribas Group's US sanctions remediation as set forth under this Cease-and-Desist Order. Plaintiffs allege that the transactions processed by the Bank, predominately through its Swiss-based subsidiary, with Sudanese entities subject to US sanctions make the Bank and its US subsidiary liable for injuries perpetrated to plaintiffs by the government of Sudan. On 9 May 2024, the District Court granted plaintiffs' motion to proceed as a class of all refugees or asylees admitted by the United States who formerly lived in Sudan or South Sudan between November 1997 and December 2011, and ruled that the case would proceed to trial scheduled for 8 September 2025. BNP Paribas has substantial and credible defences to these actions and is defending against them vigorously.

BNP Paribas Bank Polska holds mortgage loan portfolios in Swiss franc or indexed to the Swiss franc. The Swiss franc loan agreements, a majority of which were concluded in 2006-2008, were entered into in accordance with industry practices at the time of entry. Like many other financial institutions in Poland, BNP Paribas Bank Polska is a defendant in civil proceedings with retail customers who took out these Swiss franc mortgage loans. BNP Paribas Bank Polska is not a party to any class action proceeding in relation to such mortgage loan agreements.

As at 31 December 2024, BNP Paribas Bank Polska was a defendant in 6,596 individual pending court proceedings, in which plaintiffs are demanding either a declaration of invalidity or a declaration of non-enforceability of the mortgage loan agreement and the reimbursement of the payments made thereunder to date. The significant number of claims against banks in relation to these mortgage loans is believed to have been impacted by changes in

exchange rates since 2009, and developments in EU and Polish court rulings since 2019. In particular, Polish courts to date have, in the vast majority of cases, ruled that such mortgage loan agreements were invalid or non-enforceable.

Since December 2021, BNP Paribas Bank Polska has been conducting individual negotiations with clients with whom it remains in dispute or with whom there is a reasonable risk of entering into a dispute.

Like many other financial institutions in the banking, investment, mutual funds and brokerage sectors, the Bank has received or may receive requests for information from, or be subject to investigations by supervisory, governmental or self-regulatory agencies. The Bank responds to such requests, and cooperates with the relevant authorities and regulators and seeks to address and remedy any issues that may arise.

In 2023, BNP Paribas premises (along with those of other financial institutions) were searched by the French financial prosecutor's office; BNP Paribas was informed that the office had opened a preliminary investigation relating to French securities transactions.

There are no other legal, governmental or arbitral proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened) that could have, or during the last twelve months have had, significant effects on the Bank's financial condition or profitability.

8.d BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND LOSS OF CONTROL OR SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE

Operations of 2024

UkrSibbank

The easing of a number of restrictions previously imposed by the National Bank of Ukraine made it possible to re-establish the conditions for exercising control as defined by IFRS 10, which had the effect of changing the consolidation method from equity method to full consolidation method.

This change of consolidation method was reflected in the increase in the Group's balance sheet of EUR 3 billion, in particular in financial assets at amortised cost and led to the recognition of goodwill of EUR 226 million.

Cetelem SA de CV

On 27 March 2024, BNP Paribas Personal Finance sold 80% of its stake of its Mexican subsidiary Cetelem SA de CV.

The Group BNP Paribas lost exclusive control of this entity but kept a significant influence.

This partial disposal is accompanied by an agreement for the future disposal of the residual interest, thereby depriving the Group of the return on the shares held, and leading to the recognition of a debt of EUR 125 million.

The loss of control led to the recognition of a net gain on disposal of EUR 119 million and to a decrease of the Group's balance sheet by EUR 3 billion, in particular in financial assets at amortised cost.

BCC Vita SpA

On 15 May 2024, BNP Paribas Cardif SA acquired 51% of the capital of BCC Vita SpA, together with a purchase agreement of 19% additional holding.

BNP Paribas Group acquired exclusive control of this entity to the extent of 70% and the entity was consolidated using the full consolidation method.

This transaction resulted in the increase of the Group's balance sheet at the acquisition date by EUR 4 billion, in particular in investments in insurance activities.

The goodwill related to this operation was EUR 100 million.

Neuflyze Vie

On 31 October 2024, BNP Paribas Cardif SA acquired 100% of the capital of Neuflyze Vie.

BNP Paribas Group acquired exclusive control of this entity and consolidated it using the full consolidation method.

This transaction resulted in the increase of the Group's balance sheet by EUR 12 billion at the acquisition date, in particular in investments in insurance activities.

The badwill related to this operation was EUR 15 million.

Operation of 2023**Partnership with Stellantis**

On 3 April 2023, BNP Paribas Personal Finance became the exclusive partner of Stellantis, a captive company in its financing activities across three strategic markets: Germany, Austria and the United Kingdom.

This operation involved the purchase of three entities in these three countries, in conjunction with the sale of activities to various Stellantis joint ventures in France, Italy and Spain.

This restructuring increased the Group's balance sheet by EUR 8 billion, in particular in financial assets at amortised cost, and led to the recognition of a net gain on disposal of EUR 54 million and of a goodwill of EUR 173 million.

8.e DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES

On 18 December 2021, BNP Paribas concluded an agreement with BMO Financial Group for the sale of 100% of its retail and commercial banking activities in the United States, operated by the BancWest cash-generating unit, for a total consideration of USD 16.3 billion in cash.

The transaction was closed on 1 February 2023 following receipt of all regulatory approvals by BMO Financial Group.

The net capital gain on the disposal amounted to EUR 2.9 billion, recognised in net income from discontinued activities in 2023.

8.f SIGNIFICANT RESTRICTIONS IN SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES**Significant restrictions related to the ability of entities to transfer cash to the Group**

The ability of entities to pay dividends or to repay loans and advances depends, *inter alia*, on local regulatory requirements for

capitalisation and legal reserves, as well as the entities' financial and operating performance. During 2024, none of the BNP Paribas Group entities were subject to significant restrictions other than those related to regulatory requirements.

Significant restrictions relative to the Group's ability to use the assets lodged in consolidated structured entities

Access to the assets of consolidated structured entities in which third-party investors have invested is limited inasmuch as these entities' assets are reserved for the holders of units or securities. These assets total EUR 48 billion at 31 December 2024 (EUR 42 billion at 31 December 2023).

Significant restrictions related to the Group's ability to use assets pledged as collateral or under repurchase agreements

The financial instruments pledged by the BNP Paribas Group as collateral or under repurchase agreements are presented in notes 4.p and 6.d.

Significant restrictions related to liquidity reserves

Significant restrictions related to liquidity reserves correspond to the mandatory deposits placed with central banks presented in chapter 5 of the Universal registration document under *Liquidity risk*.

Assets representative of unit-linked insurance contracts

Assets representative of unit-linked insurance contracts designated as at fair value through profit or loss, which amount to EUR 115.1 billion at 31 December 2024 (compared with EUR 95.8 billion at 31 December 2023), are held for the benefit of the holders of these contracts.

8.g STRUCTURED ENTITIES

The BNP Paribas Group is engaged in transactions with sponsored structured entities mainly through its activities of securitisation of financial assets - as either originator or sponsor, fund management and specialised asset financing.

In addition, the BNP Paribas Group is also engaged in transactions with structured entities that it has not sponsored, notably in the form of investments in funds or securitisation vehicles.

The method for assessing control for structured entities is detailed in note 1.b.2. *Consolidation methods*.

Consolidated structured entities

The main categories of consolidated structured entities are:

ABCP (Asset-Backed Commercial Paper) conduits: the ABCP securitisation conduits Starbird and Matchpoint fund securitisation transactions managed by the BNP Paribas Group on behalf of its customers. Details on how these are financed and the Group's risk exposure are presented in chapter 5 of the Universal registration document under *Securitisation as sponsor on behalf of clients/ Short-term refinancing*.

Proprietary securitisation: proprietary securitisation positions originated and held by the BNP Paribas Group are detailed in chapter 5 of the Universal registration document under *Proprietary securitisation activities (originator)*.

Funds managed by the Group: the BNP Paribas Group structures different types of funds for which it may act as fund manager, investor, custodian or guarantor. These funds are consolidated when the Group is both the manager and a significant investor and is therefore exposed to variable returns.

Unconsolidated structured entities

The BNP Paribas Group has entered into relations with unconsolidated structured entities in the course of its business activities to meet the needs of its customers.

Information relative to interests in sponsored structured entities

The main categories of unconsolidated sponsored structured entities are as follows:

Securitisation: the BNP Paribas Group structures securitisation vehicles for the purposes of offering customers financing solutions for their assets, either directly or through consolidated ABCP

conduits. Each vehicle finances the purchase of customers' assets (receivables, bonds, etc.) primarily by issuing bonds backed by these assets and whose redemption is linked to their performance.

Funds: the Group structures and manages funds to offer investment opportunities to its customers. Dedicated or public funds are offered to institutional and individual customers and are distributed and commercially monitored by the BNP Paribas Group. The entities of the BNP Paribas Group responsible for managing these funds may receive management fees and performance commission. The BNP Paribas Group may hold units in these funds, as well as units in funds dedicated to the insurance activity not managed by the BNP Paribas Group.

Asset financing: the BNP Paribas Group establishes and finances structured entities that acquire assets (aircraft, ships, etc.) intended for lease, and the lease payments received by the structured entity are used to repay the financing, which is guaranteed by the asset held by the structured entity.

Other: on behalf of its customers, the Group may also structure entities which invest in assets or are involved in debt restructuring.

An interest in an unconsolidated structured entity is a contractual or non-contractual link that exposes the BNP Paribas Group to variable returns from the performance of the entity.

The Group's assets and liabilities related to the interests held in sponsored structured entities are as follows:

| In millions of euros, at 31 December 2024 | Securitisation | Funds | Asset Financing | Others | Total |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| INTERESTS ON THE GROUP BALANCE SHEET | | | | | |
| ASSETS | | | | | |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | 2 | 1,198 | 1 | 125 | 1,326 |
| Derivatives used for hedging purposes | 5 | 1,367 | 6 | 58 | 1,436 |
| Financial instruments at fair value through equity | 69 | | | | 69 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 27,785 | 184 | 2,166 | 7 | 30,142 |
| Other assets | | 105 | | 3 | 108 |
| Investments and other assets related to insurance activities | | 37,026 | | | 37,026 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 27,861 | 39,880 | 2,173 | 193 | 70,107 |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | | 2,952 | 64 | 108 | 3,124 |
| Derivatives used for hedging purposes | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Financial liabilities at amortised cost | 90 | 13,313 | 240 | 210 | 13,853 |
| Other liabilities | 2 | 326 | 7 | | 335 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 92 | 16,591 | 311 | 322 | 17,316 |
| MAXIMUM EXPOSURE TO LOSS | 39,265 | 41,022 | 2,173 | 816 | 83,276 |
| SIZE OF STRUCTURED ENTITIES⁽¹⁾ | 91,098 | 367,479 | 7,677 | 4,580 | 470,834 |

| In millions of euros, at 31 December 2023 | Securitisation | Funds | Asset Financing | Others | Total |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| INTERESTS ON THE GROUP BALANCE SHEET | | | | | |
| ASSETS | | | | | |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | 1 | 1,374 | 1 | 480 | 1,856 |
| Derivatives used for hedging purposes | 7 | 1,005 | 9 | 16 | 1,037 |
| Financial instruments at fair value through equity | 105 | | | | 105 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 23,623 | 262 | 1,992 | 37 | 25,914 |
| Other assets | | 84 | | 1 | 85 |
| Investments and other assets related to insurance activities | | 41,406 | | | 41,406 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 23,736 | 44,131 | 2,002 | 534 | 70,403 |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | | 528 | 41 | 438 | 1,007 |
| Derivatives used for hedging purposes | | | | | - |
| Financial liabilities at amortised cost | 116 | 13,223 | 242 | 299 | 13,880 |
| Other liabilities | 2 | 251 | 57 | | 310 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 118 | 14,002 | 340 | 737 | 15,197 |
| MAXIMUM EXPOSURE TO LOSS | 34,922 | 44,657 | 3,097 | 1,517 | 84,193 |
| SIZE OF STRUCTURED ENTITIES⁽¹⁾ | 199,055 | 344,598 | 6,611 | 4,362 | 554 626 |

(1) The size of sponsored structured entities equals the total assets of the structured entity for securitisation vehicles, the net asset value for funds (excluding management mandates) and the structured entity's total assets or the amount of the BNP Paribas Group's commitment for asset financing and other structures.

The BNP Paribas Group's maximum exposure to losses on sponsored structured entities is the carrying amount of the assets, excluding, for financial assets at fair value through equity, changes in value taken directly to equity, as well as the nominal amount of the financing commitments and guarantee commitments given and the notional amount of credit default swaps (CDS) sold.

Information relative to interests in non-sponsored structured entities

The main interests held by the BNP Paribas Group when it acts solely as an investor in non-sponsored structured entities are detailed below:

- **Units in funds that are not managed by the Group, which are held by the Insurance business line:** as part of the asset allocation strategy corresponding to investments related to the premiums for unit-linked contracts or for the general fund, the Insurance business line subscribes to units of structured entities. These short- or medium-term investments are held for their financial performance and meet the risk diversification criteria inherent to the business. They amounted to EUR 26 billion at 31 December 2024 (EUR 28 billion at 31 December 2023). Changes in value and the majority of the risks associated with these investments are borne by policyholders in the case of assets representative of unit-linked contracts, and by the insurer in the case of assets representative of the general fund;
- **Other investments in funds not managed by the Group:** as part of its trading business, the BNP Paribas Group invests in

structured entities without any involvement in either managing or structuring these entities (investments in mutual funds, securities funds or alternative funds), particularly as economic hedge for structured products sold to customers. The Group also invests in minority holdings in investment funds, in support of companies, as part of its venture capital business. These investments amounted to EUR 23 billion at 31 December 2024 (12 billion at 31 December 2023);

- **Investments in securitisation vehicles:** the breakdown of the Group's exposure and the nature of the securities held are presented in chapter 5 of the Universal registration document in the section *Securitisation as investor*.

Besides, in the framework of its asset financing activity, the BNP Paribas Group provides financing to structured entities that are established by and for its clients and whose purpose is to acquire assets (aircraft, ships, etc.) intended for lease to those same clients. These financings amount to EUR 3 billion at 31 December 2024 (EUR 6 billion at 31 December 2023).

8.h COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS AWARDED TO THE GROUP'S CORPORATE OFFICERS

The Group's corporate officers, their spouse and their dependent children are considered related parties.

The remuneration and benefits policy relating to the Group's corporate officers, as well as the detailed information on an individual basis, are presented in chapter 2 *Corporate governance* of the Universal registration document.

► REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS AWARDED TO THE GROUP'S CORPORATE OFFICERS AND TO DIRECTORS REPRESENTING THE EMPLOYEES

| <i>In euros</i> | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Gross remuneration | | |
| Gross remuneration paid during the year including benefits in kind | 11,064,899 | 9,319,675 |
| Remuneration linked to the term of directorship (paid to the trade unions) | 519,062 | 428,648 |
| Welfare benefits: premiums paid by BNP Paribas during the year | 28,179 | 26,788 |
| Post-employment benefits | 1,207,702 | 1,141,635 |
| Share-based payments: conditional long-term incentive plan (LTIP) - fair value at grant date ⁽¹⁾ | 1,185,001 | 1,404,857 |

(1) Valuation according to the method described in note 8.e.

At 31 December 2024, no corporate officer is eligible for a contingent collective defined-benefit top-up pension plan.

Remuneration linked to the term of directorship paid to members of the Board of directors

Remuneration linked to the term of directorship paid to all members of the Board of directors in 2024 amounts to EUR 1,850,000. This amount was 1,540,000 in 2023. The amount paid in 2024 to members other than corporate officers was EUR 1,696,445 compared with EUR 1,410,484 in 2023

Loans, advances and guarantees granted to the Group's corporate officers

At 31 December 2024, the total outstanding loans granted directly or indirectly to the Group's corporate officers and their spouse and dependent children amounted to EUR 4,628,369 (EUR 5,770,986 at 31 December 2023). These loans representing normal transactions were carried out on an arm's length basis.

8.i OTHER RELATED PARTIES

Other related parties of the BNP Paribas Group comprise consolidated companies (including entities consolidated under the equity method) and entities managing post-employment benefit plans offered to Group employees (except for multi-employer and multi-industry schemes).

Transactions between the BNP Paribas Group and related parties are carried out on an arm's length basis.

Relations between consolidated companies

A list of companies consolidated by the BNP Paribas Group is provided in note 8.k *Scope of consolidation*. Transactions and outstanding balances between fully-consolidated entities are eliminated. The tables below show transactions with entities accounted for under the equity method.

► OUTSTANDING BALANCES OF RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

| In millions of euros, at | 31 December 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | |
|--|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Joint ventures | Associates | Joint ventures | Associates |
| ASSETS | | | | |
| On demand accounts | | 2 | | 5 |
| Loans | 3,343 | 705 | 3,510 | 88 |
| Securities | 167 | 111 | 356 | |
| Other assets | 74 | 49 | 1 | 52 |
| Investments and other assets related to insurance activities | 1 | | | 3 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 3,585 | 867 | 3,867 | 148 |
| LIABILITIES | | | | |
| On demand accounts | 29 | 750 | 337 | 1,118 |
| Other borrowings | 7 | 470 | 46 | 588 |
| Other liabilities | 46 | 32 | 4 | 18 |
| Liabilities related to insurance contracts | | | | 195 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 82 | 1,252 | 387 | 1,919 |
| FINANCING COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS | | | | |
| Financing commitments given | | 248 | 19 | 538 |
| Guarantee commitments given | | 152 | 7 | 111 |
| TOTAL FINANCING COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS | - | 400 | 26 | 649 |

The Group also carries out trading transactions with related parties involving derivatives (swaps, options and forwards, etc.) and financial instruments purchased or underwritten and issued by them (equities, bonds, etc.).

► RELATED-PARTY PROFIT AND LOSS ITEMS

| In millions of euros | Year to 31 Dec. 2024 | | Year to 31 Dec. 2023 | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Joint ventures | Associates | Joint ventures | Associates |
| Interest income | 170 | 13 | 155 | 9 |
| Interest expense | (7) | (38) | (13) | (75) |
| Commission income | 5 | 286 | 1 | 284 |
| Commission expense | (1) | (107) | (1) | (78) |
| Services provided | | | | 2 |
| Services received | 1 | | | |
| Lease income | | | | |
| Net income from insurance activities | | 6 | | 8 |
| TOTAL | 168 | 160 | 142 | 150 |

Group entities involved in certain post-employment benefit plans offered to Group employees

In Belgium, BNP Paribas Fortis funds a number of pension schemes managed by AG Insurance in which the BNP Paribas Group has a 25% equity interest.

In other countries, post-employment benefit plans are generally managed by independent fund managers or independent insurance companies, and occasionally by Group companies, in particular BNP Paribas Asset Management.

At 31 December 2024, the value of plan assets managed by Group companies or by companies over which the Group exercises significant influence was EUR 3,858 million (EUR 3,864 million at 31 December 2023). Amounts received by Group companies in the year to 31 December 2024 totalled EUR 6 million and were mainly composed of management and custody fees (EUR 5 million at 31 December 2023).

8.j FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST

The information supplied in this note must be used and interpreted with the greatest caution for the following reasons:

- these fair values are an estimate of the value of the relevant instruments at 31 December 2024.

They are liable to fluctuate from day to day as a result of changes in various parameters, such as interest rates and credit quality of the counterparty. In particular, they may differ significantly from the amounts actually received or paid on maturity of the instrument. In most cases, the fair value is not intended to be realised immediately, and in practice might not be realised immediately. Consequently, this fair value does not reflect the actual value of the instrument to BNP Paribas as a going concern;

- most of these fair values are not meaningful, and hence are not taken into account in the management of the commercial banking activities which use these instruments;
- estimating a fair value for financial instruments carried at historical cost often requires the use of modelling techniques, hypotheses and assumptions that may vary from bank to bank. This means that comparisons between the fair values of financial instruments carried at historical cost as disclosed by different banks may not be meaningful;
- the fair values shown below do not include the fair values of finance lease transactions, non-financial instruments such as property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets such as the value attributed to demand deposit portfolios or customer relationships. Consequently, these fair values should not be regarded as the actual contribution of the instruments concerned to the overall valuation of the BNP Paribas Group.

| In millions of euros, at 31 December 2024 | Estimated fair value | | | | Carrying value |
|--|----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total | |
| FINANCIAL ASSETS | | | | | |
| Loans and advances to credit institutions and customers ⁽¹⁾ | | 114,149 | 753,614 | 867,763 | 880,267 |
| Debt securities at amortised cost (note 4.e) | 103,780 | 39,122 | 1,423 | 144,325 | 146,975 |
| FINANCIAL LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Deposits from credit institutions and customers | | 1,101,596 | | 1,101,596 | 1,101,729 |
| Debt securities (note 4.h) | 80,401 | 119,429 | | 199,830 | 198,119 |
| Subordinated debt (note 4.h) | 23,087 | 8,743 | | 31,830 | 31,799 |

(1) Finance leases excluded.

| In millions of euros, at 31 December 2023 | Estimated fair value | | | | Carrying value |
|--|----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total | |
| FINANCIAL ASSETS | | | | | |
| Loans and advances to credit institutions and customers ⁽¹⁾ | | 91,565 | 719,554 | 811,119 | 835,860 |
| Debt securities at amortised cost (note 4.e) | 88,984 | 29,720 | 989 | 119,693 | 121,161 |
| FINANCIAL LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Deposits from credit institutions and customers | | 1,083,782 | | 1,083,782 | 1,083,724 |
| Debt securities (note 4.h) | 77,165 | 115,102 | | 192,267 | 191,482 |
| Subordinated debt (note 4.h) | 17,128 | 7,588 | | 24,716 | 24,743 |

(1) Finance leases excluded.

The valuation techniques and assumptions used by BNP Paribas ensure that the fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost is measured on a consistent basis throughout the Group. Fair value is based on prices quoted in an active market when these are available. In other cases, fair value is determined using valuation techniques such as discounting of estimated future cash flows for loans, liabilities and debt securities at amortised cost, or specific valuation models for other financial instruments as described in note 1, *Summary of material accounting policies*

applied by the BNP Paribas Group. The description of the fair value hierarchy levels is also presented in the accounting principles (see note 1.f.10). In the case of loans, liabilities and debt securities at amortised cost that have an initial maturity of less than one year (including demand deposits) or of most regulated savings products, fair value equates to carrying amount. These instruments have been classified in Level 2, except for loans to customers, which are classified in Level 3.

8.k SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

BNP Paribas, a *société anonyme* (Public Limited Company), registered in France, is the Group's lead company, which holds key positions in its three operating divisions: Corporate & Institutional Banking (CIB), Commercial, Personal Banking & Services (CPBS) and Investment & Protection Services (IPS).

During the year, the parent company did not change its name. BNP Paribas has its principal place of business in France and its head office is located at 16 boulevard des Italiens 75009 Paris, France.

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| BNP Paribas SA | France | (1) | | | | (1) | | | |
| BNPP SA (Argentina branch) | Argentina | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Australia branch) | Australia | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Austria branch) | Austria | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Bahrain branch) | Bahrain | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Belgium branch) | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Bulgaria branch) | Bulgaria | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Canada branch) | Canada | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Czech Republic branch) | Czech Rep. | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Denmark branch) | Denmark | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Finland branch) | Finland | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Germany branch) | Germany | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Greece branch) | Greece | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Guernsey branch) | Guernsey | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Hong Kong branch) | Hong Kong | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Hungary branch) | Hungary | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (India branch) | India | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Ireland branch) | Ireland | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Italy branch) | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Japan branch) | Japan | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Jersey branch) | Jersey | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Kuwait branch) | Kuwait | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Luxembourg branch) | Luxembourg | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Malaysia branch) | Malaysia | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Monaco branch) | Monaco | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Netherlands branch) | Netherlands | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Norway branch) | Norway | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Philippines branch) | Philippines | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Poland branch) | Poland | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Portugal branch) | Portugal | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Qatar branch) | Qatar | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Republic of Korea branch) | Rep. of Korea | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Romania branch) | Romania | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Saudi Arabia branch) | Saudi Arabia | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Singapore branch) | Singapore | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (South Africa branch) | South Africa | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Spain branch) | Spain | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Sweden branch) | Sweden | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Switzerland branch) | Switzerland | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Taiwan branch) | Taiwan | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Thailand branch) | Thailand | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (United Arab Emirates branch) | United Arab Emirates | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (United Kingdom branch) | UK | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (United States branch) | USA | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP SA (Viet Nam branch) | Viet Nam | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| CORPORATE & INSTITUTIONAL BANKING | | | | | | | | | |
| EMEA (Europe, Middle East, Africa) | | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | |
| Austin Finance (s) | France | | | | | | | | S4 |
| BNPP Financial Markets | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Eurotitrisation | France | Equity | 22.0% | 22.0% | | Equity | 22.0% | 22.0% | V4 |
| Exane | France | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Exane (Germany branch) | Germany | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Exane (Italy branch) | Italy | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Exane (Spain branch) | Spain | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Exane (Sweden branch) | Sweden | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Exane (Switzerland branch) | Switzerland | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Exane (United Kingdom branch) | UK | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Exane Asset Management | France | Equity | 35.0% | 35.0% | | Equity | 35.0% | 35.0% | V2 |
| Exane Derivatives | France | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Exane Derivatives (Switzerland branch) | Switzerland | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Exane Derivatives (United Kingdom branch) | UK | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Exane Derivatives Gerance | France | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Exane Finance | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| FCT Juice (t) | France | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Financière des Italiens (s) | France | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Financière du Marché Saint Honoré | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Optichamps (s) | France | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Parilease | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Participations Opéra (s) | France | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Services Logiciels d'Intégration Boursière | France | Equity (3) | 66.6% | 66.6% | | Equity (3) | 66.6% | 66.6% | |
| Services Logiciels d'Intégration Boursière (Portugal branch) | Portugal | Equity (3) | 66.6% | 66.6% | | Equity (3) | 66.6% | 66.6% | E2 |
| SNC Taitbout Participation 3 | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Société Orbaisienne de Participations | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Uptevia SA | France | Equity (3) | 50.0% | 50.0% | | Equity (3) | 50.0% | 50.0% | E3 |
| Other European countries | | | | | | | | | |
| Allfunds Group PLC | UK | Equity | 12.5% | 12.4% | V4 | Equity | 12.1% | 12.0% | |
| Aries Capital DAC | Ireland | Full | 100.0% | 0.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 0.0% | |
| AssetMetrix | Germany | Equity | 23.1% | 23.1% | V4 | Equity | 22.3% | 22.3% | V4 |
| BNP PUK Holding Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Bank JSC | Russia | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Emissions Und Handels GmbH | Germany | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Fund Administration Services Ireland Ltd | Ireland | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Ireland Unlimited Co | Ireland | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Islamic Issuance BV | Netherlands | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Issuance BV | Netherlands | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Net Ltd | UK | | | | S3 | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Prime Brokerage International Ltd | Ireland | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Suisse SA | Switzerland | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Suisse SA (Guernsey branch) | Guernsey | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Technology LLC | Russia | | | | S1 | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Trust Corp UK Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Vartry Reinsurance DAC | Ireland | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Diamante Re SRL | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Ejesur SA | Spain | | | | | | | | S1 |
| Exane Solutions Luxembourg SA | Luxembourg | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Expo Atlantico EAll Investimentos Imobiliarios SA (s) | Portugal | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Expo Indico EIII Investimentos Imobiliarios SA (s) | Portugal | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| FScholen | Belgium | Equity (3) | 50.0% | 50.0% | | Equity (3) | 50.0% | 50.0% | |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|------------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| Greenstars BNPP | Luxembourg | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Kantox European Union SL | Spain | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | V1/D3 |
| Kantox Holding Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | V1/D3 |
| Kantox Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | V1/D3 |
| Madison Arbor Ltd (t) | Ireland | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Matchpoint Finance PLC (t) | Ireland | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Ribera Del Loira Arbitrage | Spain | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Securasset SA | Luxembourg | Full | 100.0% | 0.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 0.0% | |
| Single Platform Investment Repackaging Entity SA | Luxembourg | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Utexam Logistics Ltd | Ireland | | | | | | | | S3 |
| Utexam Solutions Ltd | Ireland | | | | | | | | S3 |
| Volantis SARL (s) | Luxembourg | Full | - | - | E1 | | | | |
| Middle East | | | | | | | | | |
| BNPP Investment Co KSA | Saudi Arabia | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| AMERICAS | | | | | | | | | |
| Banco BNPP Brasil SA | Brazil | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Capital Services Inc | USA | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Colombia Corporacion Financiera SA | Colombia | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP EQD Brazil Fund Fundo de Investimento Multimerado (s) | Brazil | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| BNPP Financial Services LLC | USA | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP FS LLC | USA | | | | S1 | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP IT Solutions Canada Inc | Canada | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Mexico Holding | Mexico | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Mexico SA Institucion de Banca Multiple | Mexico | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Proprietario Fundo de Investimento Multimerado (s) | Brazil | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| BNPP RCC Inc | USA | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Securities Corp | USA | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP US Investments Inc | USA | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP US Wholesale Holdings Corp | USA | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP USA Inc | USA | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP VPG Brookline Cre LLC (s) | USA | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| BNPP VPG EDMC Holdings LLC (s) | USA | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| BNPP VPG Express LLC (s) | USA | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| BNPP VPG I LLC (s) | USA | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| BNPP VPG II LLC (s) | USA | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| BNPP VPG III LLC (s) | USA | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| BNPP VPG IV LLC (s) | USA | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | E2 |
| BNPP VPG Master LLC (s) | USA | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Corporation BNPP Canada (Ex- BNPP Canada Corp) | Canada | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Dale Bakken Partners 2012 LLC | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| Decart Re Ltd | Bermuda | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| FSI Holdings Inc | USA | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Starbird Funding Corp (t) | USA | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| PACIFIC ASIA | | | | | | | | | |
| Andalan Multi Guna PT | Indonesia | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Bank BNPP Indonesia PT | Indonesia | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Arbitrage Hong Kong Ltd | Hong Kong | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP China Ltd | China | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Finance Hong Kong Ltd | Hong Kong | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Fund Services Australasia Pty Ltd | Australia | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Fund Services Australasia Pty Ltd (New Zealand branch) | New Zealand | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Global Securities Operations Private Ltd | India | | | | | | | | S4 |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| BNPP India Holding Private Ltd | India | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP India Solutions Private Ltd | India | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Malaysia Berhad | Malaysia | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Securities Asia Ltd | Hong Kong | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Securities China Ltd | China | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | E2 | | | | |
| BNPP Securities India Private Ltd | India | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Securities Japan Ltd | Japan | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Securities Korea Co Ltd | Rep. of Korea | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Securities Taiwan Co Ltd | Taiwan | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Sekuritas Indonesia PT | Indonesia | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BPP Holdings Pte Ltd | Singapore | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| COMMERCIAL, PERSONAL BANKING & SERVICES | | | | | | | | | |
| COMMERCIAL & PERSONAL BANKING IN THE EUROZONE | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in France | | | | | | | | | |
| 2SF - Société des Services Fiduciaires | France | Equity (3) | 33.3% | 33.3% | | Equity (3) | 33.3% | 33.3% | |
| Banque de Wallis et Futuna | France | Full (1) | 51.0% | 51.0% | | Full (1) | 51.0% | 51.0% | |
| BNPP Antilles Guyane | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Développement | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Développement Oblig | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Factor | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Factor (Portugal branch) | Portugal | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | E2 |
| BNPP Factor (Spain branch) | Spain | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Factor Sociedade Financeira de Credito SA | Portugal | | | | | | | | S4 |
| BNPP Nouvelle Calédonie | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Réunion | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Compagnie pour le Financement des Loisirs | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Copartis | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Euro Securities Partners | France | | | | | | | | S2 |
| GIE Ocean | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Jivago Holding | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Partecis | France | Equity (3) | 50.0% | 50.0% | | Equity (3) | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| Paylib Services | France | Equity | 14.3% | 14.3% | | Equity | 14.3% | 14.3% | |
| Portzamparc | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNL banca commerciale | | | | | | | | | |
| Banca Agevolarti SPA (Ex- Artigiancassa SPA) | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | V1 |
| Banca Nazionale Del Lavoro SPA | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP BNL Equity Investment SPA | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | E1 | | | | |
| EMF IT 2008 1 SRL (t) | Italy | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Era Uno SRL (t) | Italy | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Eutimm SRL | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Financit SPA | Italy | Full | 60.0% | 60.0% | | Full | 60.0% | 60.0% | |
| Immera SRL (t) | Italy | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| International Factors Italia SPA | Italy | Full | 99.9% | 99.9% | V1 | Full | 99.7% | 99.7% | |
| Permico SPA | Italy | Equity | 21.9% | 21.9% | | Equity | 21.9% | 21.9% | |
| Servizio Italia SPA | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Sviluppo HQ Tiburtina SRL | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Tierre Securitisation SRL (t) | Italy | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Vela OBG SRL (t) | Italy | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Vela RMBS SRL (t) | Italy | | | | | | | | S3 |
| Worldline Merchant Services Italia SPA | Italy | Equity | 20.0% | 20.0% | | Equity | 20.0% | 20.0% | |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|---|-------------|------------------|------------|--------------|-------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium | | | | | | | | | |
| Acepta BNPP Benelux | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Bancontact Paytoniq Company | Belgium | Equity | 22.5% | 22.5% | | Equity | 22.5% | 22.5% | |
| BASS Master Issuer NV (t) | Belgium | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Batopin | Belgium | Equity | 25.0% | 25.0% | | Equity | 25.0% | 25.0% | |
| Belgian Mobile ID | Belgium | Equity | 12.2% | 12.2% | | Equity | 12.2% | 12.2% | |
| BNPP Commercial Finance Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| BNPP Factor AS | Denmark | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| BNPP Factor GmbH | Germany | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| BNPP Factoring Support | Netherlands | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| BNPP Fortis | Belgium | Full | 99.9% | 99.9% | | Full | 99.9% | 99.9% | |
| BNPP Fortis (Spain branch) | Spain | | | | S1 | Full | 99.9% | 99.9% | |
| BNPP Fortis (United States branch) | USA | Full | 99.9% | 99.9% | | Full | 99.9% | 99.9% | |
| BNPP Fortis Factor NV | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| BNPP Fortis Film Finance | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| BNPP Fortis Funding SA | Luxembourg | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| BNPP FPE Belgium | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| BNPP FPE Expansion | Belgium | | | | S3 | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| BNPP FPE Management | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| BNPPF Credit Brokers (Ex-Demetris NV) | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Bpost Banque | Belgium | | | | S4 | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Credissimo | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Credissimo Hainaut SA | Belgium | Full | 99.7% | 99.7% | | Full | 99.7% | 99.7% | |
| Crédit pour Habitations Sociales | Belgium | Full | 81.7% | 81.6% | | Full | 81.7% | 81.6% | |
| Epimede (s) | Belgium | Equity | - | - | | Equity | - | - | |
| Esmee Master Issuer (t) | Belgium | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Immobilière Sauveniere SA | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Isabel SA NV | Belgium | Equity | 25.3% | 25.3% | | Equity | 25.3% | 25.3% | |
| Microstart | Belgium | Full | 43.9% | 77.5% | V4 | Full | 42.3% | 76.8% | |
| Private Equity Investments (a) | BE/FR/LU | FV | - | - | | FV | - | - | |
| Sagip | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Sowo Invest SA NV | Belgium | Full | 87.5% | 87.5% | | Full | 87.5% | 87.5% | |
| Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | |
| BGL BNPP | Luxembourg | Full | 66.0% | 65.9% | | Full | 66.0% | 65.9% | |
| BGL BNPP (Germany branch) | Germany | Full | 66.0% | 65.9% | | Full | 66.0% | 65.9% | |
| BNPP Lease Group Luxembourg SA | Luxembourg | Full | 100.0% | 65.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 65.9% | |
| BNPP SB Re | Luxembourg | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cofitylux SA | Luxembourg | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Compagnie Financière Ottomane SA | Luxembourg | Full | 97.4% | 97.4% | V4 | Full | 97.3% | 97.3% | |
| Le Sphinx Assurances Luxembourg SA | Luxembourg | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Luxhub SA | Luxembourg | Equity | 28.0% | 18.5% | | Equity | 28.0% | 18.5% | |
| Visalux | Luxembourg | Equity | 25.2% | 16.6% | | Equity | 25.2% | 16.6% | V3 |
| COMMERCIAL & PERSONAL BANKING OUTSIDE THE EUROZONE | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe-Mediterranean | | | | | | | | | |
| Bank of Nanjing | China | Equity | 16.2% | 16.2% | V1/V3 | Equity | 13.8% | 13.8% | V3 |
| Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie de la Côte d'Ivoire | Ivory Coast | | | | | | | | S2 |
| Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Sénégal | Senegal | | | | | | | | S2 |
| Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie | Morocco | Full | 67.0% | 67.0% | | Full | 67.0% | 67.0% | |
| Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie Banque Offshore | Morocco | Full | 100.0% | 67.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 67.0% | |
| Bantas Nakit AS | Türkiye | Equity (3) | 33.3% | 16.7% | | Equity (3) | 33.3% | 16.7% | |
| BDSI | Morocco | Full | 100.0% | 96.4% | | Full | 100.0% | 96.4% | |
| BGZ Poland ABS1 DAC (t) | Ireland | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| BICI Bourse | Ivory Coast | | | | | | | | S2 |
| BMCI Leasing | Morocco | Full | 86.9% | 58.2% | | Full | 86.9% | 58.2% | |
| BNPP Bank Polska SA | Poland | Full | 81.3% | 81.3% | V2 | Full | 87.3% | 87.3% | V3 |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|---|------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| BNPP EL Djazair | Algeria | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Faktoring Spolka ZOO | Poland | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Fortis Yatirimlar Holding AS | Türkiye | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| BNPP Group Service Center SA | Poland | Full | 100.0% | 81.3% | V3 | Full | 100.0% | 87.3% | V3 |
| BNPP IRB Participations | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Yatirimlar Holding AS | Türkiye | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Dreams Sustainable AB | Sweden | | | | S2 | Full | 57.5% | 57.5% | |
| Joint Stock Company UkrSibbank | Ukraine | Full | 60.0% | 60.0% | D1 | Equity | 60.0% | 60.0% | |
| TEB ARF Teknoloji Anonim Sirketi | Türkiye | Full | 100.0% | 72.5% | | Full | 100.0% | 72.5% | |
| TEB Faktoring AS | Türkiye | Full | 100.0% | 72.5% | | Full | 100.0% | 72.5% | |
| TEB Finansman AS | Türkiye | Full | 100.0% | 72.5% | | Full | 100.0% | 72.5% | V3 |
| TEB Holding AS | Türkiye | Full | 50.0% | 50.0% | | Full | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| TEB SH A | Kosovo | Full | 100.0% | 50.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 50.0% | |
| TEB Yatirim Menkul Degerler AS | Türkiye | Full | 100.0% | 72.5% | | Full | 100.0% | 72.5% | |
| Türk Ekonomi Bankasi AS | Türkiye | Full | 100.0% | 72.5% | | Full | 100.0% | 72.5% | |
| BancWest | | | | | | | | | |
| BancWest Holding Inc | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| BancWest Holding Inc Grantor Trust ERC Subaccount (s) | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| BancWest Holding Inc Umbrella Trust (s) | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| BancWest Investment Services Inc | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| Bank of the West | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| Bank of the West Auto Trust 2019-1 (t) | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| Bank of the West Auto Trust 2019-2 (t) | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| BNPP Leasing Solutions Canada Inc | Canada | | | | | | | | S2 |
| BOW Auto Receivables LLC (t) | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| BWC Opportunity Fund 2 Inc (t) | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| BWC Opportunity Fund Inc (t) | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| CFB Community Development Corp | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| Claas Financial Services LLC | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| Commercial Federal Affordable Housing Inc | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| First Santa Clara Corp (s) | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| United California Bank Deferred Compensation Plan Trust (s) | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| Ursus Real Estate Inc | USA | | | | | | | | S2 |
| SPECIALISED BUSINESSES | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal Finance | | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha Crédit SA | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Auto ABS UK Loans PLC (t) | UK | | | | S3 | Full | - | - | E3 |
| AutoFlorence 1 SRL (t) | Italy | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| AutoFlorence 2 SRL (t) | Italy | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| AutoFlorence 3 SRL (t) | Italy | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | E2 |
| Autonomia 2019 (t) | France | | | | S1 | Full | - | - | |
| Autonomia DE 2023 (t) | France | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | E2 |
| Autonomia Spain 2019 (t) | Spain | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Autonomia Spain 2021 FT (t) | Spain | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Autonomia Spain 2022 FT (t) | Spain | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Autonomia Spain 2023 FT (t) | Spain | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | E2 |
| Axa Banque Financement | France | Equity | 35.0% | 35.0% | | Equity | 35.0% | 35.0% | |
| Banco Cetelem SA | Brazil | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Banco Cetelem SA | Spain | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BGN Mercantil E Servicos Ltda | Brazil | | | | S4 | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Personal Finance | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Personal Finance (Austria branch) | Austria | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Personal Finance (Bulgaria branch) | Bulgaria | | | | | | | | S1 |
| BNPP Personal Finance (Czech Republic branch) | Czech Rep. | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Personal Finance (Portugal branch) | Portugal | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|------------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| BNPP Personal Finance (Romania branch) | Romania | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Personal Finance (Slovakia branch) | Slovakia | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Personal Finance BV | Netherlands | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Personal Finance South Africa Ltd | South Africa | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BON BNPP Consumer Finance Co Ltd | China | Equity | 31.7% | 31.7% | V3 | Equity | 33.1% | 33.1% | V1/V4 |
| Cafineo | France | Full (1) | 51.0% | 50.8% | | Full (1) | 51.0% | 50.8% | |
| Carrefour Banque | France | Equity | 40.0% | 40.0% | | Equity | 40.0% | 40.0% | |
| Central Europe Technologies SRL | Romania | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cetelem America Ltda | Brazil | | | | S4 | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cetelem Business Consulting Shanghai Co Ltd | China | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cetelem Gestion AIE | Spain | Full | 100.0% | 96.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 96.0% | |
| Cetelem SA de CV | Mexico | Equity | 20.0% | 0.0% | S2 | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cetelem Servicios Informaticos AIE | Spain | Full | 100.0% | 81.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 81.0% | |
| Cetelem Servicios Ltda | Brazil | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cofica Bail | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cofiplan | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Creation Consumer Finance Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | V3 |
| Creation Financial Services Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | V3 |
| Crédit Moderne Antilles Guyane | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Crédit Moderne Océan Indien | France | Full (1) | 97.8% | 97.8% | | Full (1) | 97.8% | 97.8% | |
| Domofinance | France | Full (1) | 55.0% | 55.0% | | Full (1) | 55.0% | 55.0% | |
| E Carat 10 (t) | France | | | | | | | | S1 |
| E Carat 11 PLC (t) | UK | | | | | | | | S3 |
| E Carat 12 PLC (t) | UK | | | | S3 | Full | - | - | |
| Ecarat De SA (t) | Luxembourg | Full | - | - | E2 | | | | |
| Ekspres Bank AS | Denmark | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Ekspres Bank AS (Norway branch) | Norway | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Ekspres Bank AS (Sweden branch) | Sweden | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Eos Aremas Belgium SA NV | Belgium | Equity | 50.0% | 49.9% | | Equity | 50.0% | 49.9% | |
| Evollis | France | Equity | 49.2% | 49.2% | | Equity | 49.2% | 49.2% | V4 |
| Findomestic Banca SPA | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Florence Real Estate Developments SPA | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Florence SPV SRL (t) | Italy | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| GCC Consumo Establecimiento Financiero de Credito SA | Spain | Full | 51.0% | 51.0% | | Full | 51.0% | 51.0% | |
| Genius Auto Finance Co Ltd | China | Equity (3) | 25.0% | 25.0% | | Equity (3) | 25.0% | 25.0% | V1 |
| International Development Resources AS Services SA | Spain | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Iqera Services | France | | | | | | | | S2 |
| Loisirs Finance | France | Full (1) | 51.0% | 51.0% | | Full (1) | 51.0% | 51.0% | |
| Magyar Cetelem Bank ZRT | Hungary | | | | S2 | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Neuilly Contentieux | France | Full | 95.9% | 95.6% | | Full | 95.9% | 95.6% | |
| Noria 2018-1 (t) | France | | | | | | | | S1 |
| Noria 2020 (t) | France | | | | | | | | S1 |
| Noria 2021 (t) | France | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Noria 2023 (t) | France | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | E2 |
| Noria De 2024 (t) | France | Full | - | - | E2 | | | | |
| Noria Spain 2020 FT (t) | Spain | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Opel Finance NV | Netherlands | | | | | | | | S3 |
| Opel Finance SA | Switzerland | | | | S3 | Full | 100.0% | 50.0% | |
| PBD Germany Auto Lease Master SA (t) | Luxembourg | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | E3 |
| Personal Finance Location | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| PF Services GmbH | Germany | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Phedina Hypotheken 2010 BV (t) | Netherlands | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| RCS Botswana Pty Ltd | Botswana | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| RCS Cards Pty Ltd | South Africa | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| RCS Investment Holdings Namibia Pty Ltd | Namibia | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|------------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| Securitisation funds Genius (d) (t) | China | Equity (3) | - | - | | Equity (3) | - | - | E3 |
| Securitisation funds UCI and RMBS Prado (b) (t) | Spain | Equity (3) | - | - | | Equity (3) | - | - | |
| Securitisation funds Wisdom (e) (t) | China | Equity (3) | - | - | | Equity (3) | - | - | E3 |
| Servicios Financieros Carrefour EFC SA | Spain | Equity | 37.3% | 40.0% | | Equity | 37.3% | 40.0% | |
| Stellantis Bank SA | France | Full | 50.0% | 50.0% | | Full | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| Stellantis Bank SA (Austria branch) | Austria | Full | 50.0% | 50.0% | | Full | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| Stellantis Bank SA (Germany branch) | Germany | Full | 50.0% | 50.0% | | Full | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| Stellantis Bank SA (Italy branch) | Italy | | | | | | | | S1 |
| Stellantis Bank SA (Spain branch) | Spain | | | | | | | | S1 |
| Stellantis Financial Services UK Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 50.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 50.0% | E3 |
| Union de Creditos Inmobiliarios SA | Spain | Equity (3) | 50.0% | 50.0% | | Equity (3) | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| United Partnership | France | Equity (3) | 50.0% | 50.0% | | Equity (3) | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| Vauxhall Finance Ltd | UK | | | | S3 | Full | 100.0% | 50.0% | |
| XFERA Consumer Finance EFC SA | Spain | Full | 51.0% | 51.0% | | Full | 51.0% | 51.0% | |
| Zhejiang Wisdom Puhua Financial Leasing Co Ltd | China | Equity (3) | 25.0% | 25.0% | | Equity (3) | 25.0% | 25.0% | V1 |
| Arval | | | | | | | | | |
| Artel | France | | | | S4 | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval AB | Sweden | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval AS | Denmark | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval AS Norway | Norway | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Austria GmbH | Austria | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Belgium NV SA | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Brasil Ltda | Brazil | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval BV | Netherlands | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval CZ SRO | Czech Rep. | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Deutschland GmbH | Germany | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Fleet Services | France | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Fleet Services (succ. Monaco) | Monaco | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Hellas Car Rental SA | Greece | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval LLC | Russia | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Luxembourg SA | Luxembourg | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Magyarorszag KFT | Hungary | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Maroc SA | Morocco | Full | 100.0% | 89.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 89.0% | |
| Arval OY | Finland | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Relsa Colombia SAS | Colombia | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | V1/D2 |
| Arval Relsa SPA | Chile | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | V1/D2 |
| Arval Schweiz AG | Switzerland | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Service Lease | France | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Service Lease Aluger Operational Automoveis SA | Portugal | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Service Lease Italia SPA | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Service Lease Polska SP ZOO | Poland | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Service Lease Romania SRL | Romania | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Service Lease SA | Spain | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Slovakia SRO | Slovakia | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval Trading | France | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval UK Group Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval UK Leasing Services Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Arval UK Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| BNPP Fleet Holdings Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Cent ASL | France | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Cofiparc | France | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Comercializadora de Vehiculos SA | Chile | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | V1/D2 |
| FCT Pulse France 2022 (t) | France | Full | - | - | | Full (2) | - | - | |
| Greenval Insurance DAC | Ireland | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|------------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| Locadif | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Louveo | France | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Personal Car Lease BV | Netherlands | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Public Location Longue Durée | France | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Pulse UK 2024 PLC (s) | UK | Full | - | - | E2 | | | | |
| Rentaequipos Leasing Peru SA | Peru | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | V1/D2 |
| Rentaequipos Leasing SA | Chile | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | V1/D2 |
| TEB Arval Arac Filo Kiralama AS | Türkiye | Full | 100.0% | 75.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 75.0% | |
| Terberg Busines Lease Group BV | Netherlands | | | | | | | | S4 |
| Terberg Leasing JustLease Belgium BV | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| Leasing Solutions | | | | | | | | | |
| Aprolis Finance | France | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| Artegy | France | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNL Leasing SPA | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 95.5% | | Full | 100.0% | 95.5% | |
| BNPP 3 Step IT | France | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| BNPP 3 Step IT (Belgium branch) | Belgium | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| BNPP 3 Step IT (Germany branch) | Germany | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| BNPP 3 Step IT (Italy branch) | Italy | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| BNPP 3 Step IT (Netherlands branch) | Netherlands | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| BNPP 3 Step IT (Spain branch) | Spain | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | E2 |
| BNPP 3 Step IT (United Kingdom branch) | UK | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| BNPP Finansal Kiralama AS | Türkiye | Full | 100.0% | 82.5% | | Full | 100.0% | 82.5% | |
| BNPP Lease Group | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Lease Group (Germany branch) | Germany | Full (1) | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Lease Group (Italy branch) | Italy | Full (1) | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Lease Group (Portugal branch) | Portugal | Full (1) | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Lease Group (Spain branch) | Spain | Full (1) | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Lease Group Belgium | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Lease Group Leasing Solutions SPA | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 95.5% | | Full | 100.0% | 95.5% | |
| BNPP Lease Group Ltd (Ex-BNPP Lease Group PLC) | UK | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Lease Group SP ZOO | Poland | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Leasing Services | Poland | Full | 100.0% | 81.3% | V3 | Full | 100.0% | 87.3% | V3 |
| BNPP Leasing Solution AS | Norway | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Leasing Solutions | Luxembourg | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Leasing Solutions AB | Sweden | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Leasing Solutions AS | Denmark | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Leasing Solutions GmbH | Austria | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Leasing Solutions IFN SA | Romania | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Leasing Solutions Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Leasing Solutions NV | Netherlands | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Leasing Solutions Suisse SA | Switzerland | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| BNPP Rental Solutions Ltd | UK | | | | | | | | S3 |
| BNPP Rental Solutions SPA | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| Claas Financial Services | France | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| Claas Financial Services (Germany branch) | Germany | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| Claas Financial Services (Italy branch) | Italy | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| Claas Financial Services (Poland branch) | Poland | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| Claas Financial Services (Spain branch) | Spain | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| Claas Financial Services Ltd | UK | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| CNH Industrial Capital Europe | France | Full (1) | 50.1% | 41.6% | | Full (1) | 50.1% | 41.6% | |
| CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Belgium branch) | Belgium | Full (1) | 50.1% | 41.6% | | Full (1) | 50.1% | 41.6% | |
| CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Germany branch) | Germany | Full (1) | 50.1% | 41.6% | | Full (1) | 50.1% | 41.6% | |
| CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Italy branch) | Italy | Full (1) | 50.1% | 41.6% | | Full (1) | 50.1% | 41.6% | |
| CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Poland branch) | Poland | Full (1) | 50.1% | 41.6% | | Full (1) | 50.1% | 41.6% | |
| CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Spain branch) | Spain | Full (1) | 50.1% | 41.6% | | Full (1) | 50.1% | 41.6% | |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| CNH Industrial Capital Europe BV | Netherlands | Full | 100.0% | 41.6% | | Full | 100.0% | 41.6% | |
| CNH Industrial Capital Europe GmbH | Austria | Full | 100.0% | 41.6% | | Full | 100.0% | 41.6% | |
| CNH Industrial Capital Europe Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 41.6% | | Full | 100.0% | 41.6% | |
| ES Finance | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | | Full | 100.0% | 99.9% | |
| FL Zeebrugge (s) | Belgium | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Fortis Lease | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| Fortis Lease Belgium | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| Fortis Lease Deutschland GmbH | Germany | | | | | | | | S3 |
| Fortis Lease Iberia SA | Spain | | | | | | | | S1 |
| Fortis Lease Portugal | Portugal | | | | | | | | S1 |
| Fortis Lease UK Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| Fortis Vastgoedlease BV | Netherlands | | | | S3 | Full | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| Heffiq Heftruck Verhuur BV | Netherlands | Full | 50.1% | 41.5% | | Full | 50.1% | 41.5% | |
| JCB Finance | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 41.6% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 41.6% | |
| JCB Finance (Germany branch) | Germany | Full (1) | 100.0% | 41.6% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 41.6% | |
| JCB Finance (Italy branch) | Italy | Full (1) | 100.0% | 41.6% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 41.6% | |
| JCB Finance Holdings Ltd | UK | Full | 50.1% | 41.6% | | Full | 50.1% | 41.6% | |
| JFL BNPP Agriculture And Technology Financial Leasing Co Ltd | Chine | Equity | 45.0% | 37.3% | E2 | | | | |
| Manitou Finance Ltd | UK | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| MGF | France | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| MGF (Germany branch) | Germany | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| MGF (Italy branch) | Italy | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | | Full (1) | 51.0% | 42.3% | |
| Natio Energie 2 | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Natiocredibail | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Pixel 2021 (t) | France | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Same Deutz Fahr Finance | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 83.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 83.0% | |
| SNC Natiocredimurs | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| New Digital Businesses | | | | | | | | | |
| Financière des Paiements Electroniques | France | Full | 95.0% | 95.0% | | Full | 95.0% | 95.0% | |
| Financière des Paiements Electroniques (Belgium branch) | Belgium | Full | 95.0% | 95.0% | | Full | 95.0% | 95.0% | |
| Financière des Paiements Electroniques (Germany branch) | Germany | Full | 95.0% | 95.0% | | Full | 95.0% | 95.0% | |
| Financière des Paiements Electroniques (Portugal branch) | Portugal | Full | 95.0% | 95.0% | | Full | 95.0% | 95.0% | |
| Financière des Paiements Electroniques (Spain branch) | Spain | Full | 95.0% | 95.0% | | Full | 95.0% | 95.0% | |
| Floa | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Lyf SA | France | Equity (3) | 44.8% | 44.8% | V1 | Equity (3) | 43.8% | 43.8% | |
| Lyf SAS | France | Equity (3) | 50.0% | 50.0% | | Equity (3) | 50.0% | 50.0% | V4 |
| Personal Investors | | | | | | | | | |
| Espresso Financial Services Private Ltd | India | | | | S2 | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Geojit Technologies Private Ltd | India | Equity | 35.0% | 35.0% | | Equity | 35.0% | 35.0% | |
| Human Value Developers Private Ltd | India | | | | S2 | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Sharekhan BNPP Financial Services Ltd | India | | | | S2 | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Sharekhan Ltd | India | | | | S2 | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| INVESTMENT & PROTECTION SERVICES | | | | | | | | | |
| Insurance | | | | | | | | | |
| AEW Immocommercial (s) | France | FV | - | - | | FV | - | - | |
| AG Insurance | Belgium | Equity | 25.0% | 25.0% | | Equity | 25.0% | 25.0% | |
| Agathe Retail France | France | FV | 33.3% | 33.3% | | FV | 33.3% | 33.3% | |
| AM Select (s) | Luxembourg | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | E1 |
| Astridplaza | Belgium | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | |
| Batipart Participations SAS | Luxembourg | FV | 29.7% | 29.7% | | FV | 29.7% | 29.7% | |
| BCC Vita SPA | Italy | Full (2) | 70.0% | 70.0% | E3 | | | | |
| Becquerel (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Actions Croissance ISR (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Actions Euro ISR (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Actions Monde ISR (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|---|-------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| BNPP Actions Patrimoine ISR (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | E1 | | | | |
| BNPP Actions PME ETI (s) | France | | | | S3 | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Aqua (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Best Selection Actions Euro ISR (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Cardif | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif BV | Netherlands | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif Compania de Seguros y Reaseguros SA | Peru | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | D1 | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif Emeklilik AS | Türkiye | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif Hayat Sigorta AS | Türkiye | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif Livforsakring AB | Sweden | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif Livforsakring AB (Denmark branch) | Denmark | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif Livforsakring AB (Norway branch) | Norway | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif Pojistovna AS | Czech Rep. | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif Seguros de Vida SA | Chile | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif Seguros Generales SA | Chile | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif Services SRO | Czech Rep. | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | D1 | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif Servicios y Asistencia Ltda | Chile | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | D1 | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif Sigorta AS | Türkiye | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif TCB Life Insurance Co Ltd | Taiwan | Equity | 49.0% | 49.0% | | Equity | 49.0% | 49.0% | |
| BNPP Cardif Vita Compagnia di Assicurazione E Riassicurazione SPA | Italy | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Convictions (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP CP Cardif Private Debt (s) | France | | | | S3 | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Deep Value (s) | France | | | | | | | | S3 |
| BNPP Développement Humain (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Diversiflex (s) | France | | | | S1 | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Diversipierre (s) | France | Full (2) | - | - | | Full (2) | - | - | |
| BNPP Euro Climate Aligned (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | E1 | | | | |
| BNPP France Crédit (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Global Senior Corporate Loans (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Indice Amerique du Nord (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Indice France ESG (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | E1 | | | | |
| BNPP Infrastructure Investments Fund (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Moderate Focus Italia (s) | France | | | | | | | | S3 |
| BNPP Monétaire Assurance (s) | France | | | | | | | | S1 |
| BNPP Multistratégies Protection 80 (s) | France | | | | S3 | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Next Tech (s) | France | | | | | | | | S3 |
| BNPP Obliselect Euro Dec 2028 (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | E1 | | | | |
| BNPP Protection Monde (s) | France | | | | | | | | S3 |
| BNPP Select (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | E1 | | | | |
| BNPP Sélection Dynamique Monde (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Selection Patrimoine Responsable (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | E1 | | | | |
| BNPP Smallcap Euroland ISR (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Social Business France (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BOB Cardif Life Insurance Co Ltd | China | Equity | 50.0% | 50.0% | | Equity | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| C Santé (s) | France | Full (2) | - | - | D1 | FV | - | - | |
| Camgestion Obliflexible (s) | France | | | | | | | | S1 |
| Capital France Hotel | France | Full (2) | 98.5% | 98.5% | | Full (2) | 98.5% | 98.5% | |
| Cardif Alternatives Part I (s) | France | Full (2) | - | - | | Full (2) | - | - | |
| Cardif Assurance Vie | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurance Vie (Austria branch) | Austria | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurance Vie (Belgium branch) | Belgium | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurance Vie (Bulgaria branch) | Bulgaria | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |

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|---|---------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| Cardif Assurance Vie (Germany branch) | Germany | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurance Vie (Italy branch) | Italy | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurance Vie (Netherlands branch) | Netherlands | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurance Vie (Portugal branch) | Portugal | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurance Vie (Romania branch) | Romania | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurance Vie (Spain branch) | Spain | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurance Vie (Switzerland branch) | Switzerland | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurance Vie (Taiwan branch) | Taiwan | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurances Risques Divers | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Austria branch) | Austria | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Belgium branch) | Belgium | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Bulgaria branch) | Bulgaria | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Germany branch) | Germany | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Italy branch) | Italy | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Netherlands branch) | Netherlands | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Poland branch) | Poland | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Portugal branch) | Portugal | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Romania branch) | Romania | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Spain branch) | Spain | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Switzerland branch) | Switzerland | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Taiwan branch) | Taiwan | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Biztosito Magyarorszag ZRT | Hungary | | | | S3 | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif BNPP AM Emerging Bond (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| Cardif BNPP AM Euro Paris Climate Aligned (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | D1 | FV | - | - | |
| Cardif BNPP AM Global Environmental Equity (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| Cardif BNPP AM Global Senior Corporate Loans (s) | France | | | | | | | | S3 |
| Cardif BNPP AM Sustainable Euro Equity (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | D1 | FV | - | - | |
| Cardif BNPP AM Sustainable Europe Equity (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | D1 | FV | - | - | |
| Cardif BNPP IP Signatures (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| Cardif BNPP IP Smid Cap Euro (s) | France | | | | S3 | Full (2) | - | - | |
| Cardif Colombia Seguros Generales SA | Colombia | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif CPR Global Return (s) | France | Full (2) | - | - | | Full (2) | - | - | |
| Cardif do Brasil Seguros e Garantias SA | Brazil | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif do Brasil Vida e Previdencia SA | Brazil | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Edrim Signatures (s) | France | Full (2) | - | - | | Full (2) | - | - | |
| Cardif El Djazair | Algeria | Equity* | 85.0% | 85.0% | V2 | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Forsakring AB | Sweden | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Forsakring AB (Denmark branch) | Denmark | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Forsakring AB (Norway branch) | Norway | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif IARD | France | Full (2) | 66.0% | 66.0% | | Full (2) | 66.0% | 66.0% | |
| Cardif Insurance Co LLC | Russia | | | | | | | | S2 |
| Cardif Insurance Holdings PLC | UK | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Life Insurance Co Ltd | Rep. of Korea | Full (2) | 85.0% | 85.0% | | Full (2) | 85.0% | 85.0% | |
| Cardif Life Insurance Japan | Japan | Full (2) | 75.0% | 75.0% | | Full (2) | 75.0% | 75.0% | |
| Cardif Ltda | Brazil | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | D1 | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Lux Vie | Luxembourg | Full (2) | 100.0% | 88.6% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 88.6% | |
| Cardif Mexico Seguros de Vida SA de CV | Mexico | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | D1 | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |

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|---|------------|------------------|------------|--------------|-------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| Cardif Mexico Seguros Generales SA de CV | Mexico | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | D1 | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Non Life Insurance Japan | Japan | Full (2) | 100.0% | 75.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 75.0% | |
| Cardif Nordic AB | Sweden | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Polska Towarzystwo Ubezpieczen Na Zycie SA | Poland | | | | | S3 Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Retraite | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Seguros SA | Argentina | | | | | | | | S2 |
| Cardif Services AEIE | Portugal | | | | S1 | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Servicios de Colombia SAS | Colombia | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | E1 | | | | |
| Cardif Servicios SAC | Peru | | | | | S3 Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cardif Support Unipessoal Lda | Portugal | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | E1 |
| Cardif Vita Convex Fund Eur (s) | France | | | | | | | | S1 |
| Cardimmo | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Carma Grand Horizon SARL | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cedrus Carbon Initiative Trends (s) | France | Full (2) | - | - | | Full (2) | - | - | |
| Centre Commercial Francilia | France | FV | 21.7% | 21.7% | | FV | 21.7% | 21.7% | |
| CFH Alexanderplatz Hotel SARL | Luxembourg | Full (2) | 100.0% | 93.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 93.5% | E2 |
| CFH Algonquin Management Partners France Italia | Italy | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | |
| CFH Bercy | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | |
| CFH Bercy Hotel | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | |
| CFH Bercy Intermédiaire | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | |
| CFH Berlin GP GmbH | Germany | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | E2 |
| CFH Berlin Holdco SARL | Luxembourg | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | |
| CFH Boulogne | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | |
| CFH Cap d'Ail | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | |
| CFH Hostel Berlin SARL | Luxembourg | Full (2) | 100.0% | 93.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 93.5% | E2 |
| CFH Hotel Project SARL | Luxembourg | Full (2) | 100.0% | 93.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 93.5% | E2 |
| CFH Milan Holdco SRL | Italy | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | |
| CFH Montmartre | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | |
| CFH Montparnasse | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | |
| Corosa | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Darnell DAC | Ireland | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Défense CB3 SAS | France | FV | 25.0% | 25.0% | | FV | 25.0% | 25.0% | |
| Diversipierre DVP 1 | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 94.6% | V4 | Full (2) | 100.0% | 93.4% | V4 |
| Diversipierre Germany GmbH | Germany | Full (2) | 100.0% | 94.6% | D1/V4 | Equity* | 100.0% | 93.4% | V4 |
| DVP European Channel | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 94.6% | D1/V4 | Equity* | 100.0% | 93.4% | V4 |
| DVP Green Clover | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 94.6% | D1/V4 | Equity* | 100.0% | 93.4% | V4 |
| DVP Haussmann | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 94.6% | D1/V4 | Equity* | 100.0% | 93.4% | V4 |
| DVP Heron | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 94.6% | D1/V4 | Equity* | 100.0% | 93.4% | V4 |
| Eclair (s) | France | | | | | | | | S3 |
| EP L (s) | France | Full (2) | - | - | | Full (2) | - | - | |
| EP1 Grands Moulins (s) | France | Full (2) | - | - | D1 | Equity* | - | - | |
| Fleur SAS | France | | | | S1 | FV | 33.3% | 33.3% | |
| Foncière Partenaires (s) | France | FV | - | - | | FV | - | - | |
| Fondev (Ex- FDI Poncelet) | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Fondo BNPP Aqua Protetto (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | E1 | | | | |
| Fonds d'Investissements Immobiliers pour le Commerce et la Distribution | France | FV | 25.0% | 25.0% | | FV | 25.0% | 25.0% | |
| FP Cardif Convex Fund USD (s) | France | Full (2) | - | - | | Full (2) | - | - | |
| Fundamenta (s) | Italy | Full (2) | - | - | | Full (2) | - | - | |
| G C Thematic Opportunities II (s) | Ireland | | | | | | | | S1 |
| GIE BNPP Cardif | France | Full (2) | 99.7% | 99.7% | | Full (2) | 99.7% | 99.7% | V2 |
| GPInvest 10 | France | FV | 50.0% | 50.0% | | FV | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| Harewood Helena 2 Ltd | UK | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Harmony Prime (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| Hemisphere Holding | France | Equity | 20.0% | 20.0% | | Equity | 20.0% | 20.0% | |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|---|------------|------------------|------------|--------------|-------|------------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| Hibernia France | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | |
| Horizon Development GmbH | Germany | FV | 66.7% | 64.9% | V4 | FV | 66.7% | 62.9% | |
| Icare | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Icare Assurance | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| ID Cologne A1 GmbH | Germany | Full (2) | 89.2% | 86.8% | D1/V4 | Equity* | 89.2% | 86.2% | V1 |
| ID Cologne A2 GmbH | Germany | Full (2) | 89.2% | 86.8% | D1/V4 | Equity* | 89.2% | 86.2% | V1 |
| Karapass Courtage | France | | | | S3 | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Korian et Partenaires Immobilier 1 | France | FV | 24.5% | 24.5% | | FV | 24.5% | 24.5% | |
| Korian et Partenaires Immobilier 2 | France | FV | 24.5% | 24.5% | | FV | 24.5% | 24.5% | |
| Luizaseg Seguros SA | Brazil | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | V1/D4 |
| Natio Assurance | France | | | | S4 | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Natio Fonds Ampère 1 (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| NCVP Participacoes Societarias SA | Brazil | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Neuflize Vie | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | E3 | | | | |
| New Alpha Cardif Incubator Fund (s) | France | Full (2) | - | - | | Full (2) | - | - | |
| OC Health Real Estate GmbH | Germany | FV | 35.0% | 31.0% | | FV | 35.0% | 31.0% | |
| Opéra Rendement (s) | France | Full (2) | - | - | | Full (2) | - | - | |
| Paris Management Consultant Co Ltd | Taiwan | | | | S3 | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Permal Cardif Co Investment Fund (s) | France | Full (2) | - | - | | Full (2) | - | - | |
| Pinnacle Pet Holdings Ltd | UK | Equity | 24.7% | 24.7% | | Equity | 24.7% | 24.7% | V3 |
| Poistovna Cardif Slovakia AS | Slovakia | | | | S3 | Equity* | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Preim Healthcare SAS (s) | France | FV | - | - | | FV | - | - | |
| PWH | France | FV | 47.5% | 47.5% | | FV | 47.5% | 47.5% | |
| Reumal Investissements | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Rubin SARL | Luxembourg | FV | 50.0% | 50.0% | | FV | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| Rueil Ariane | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SAS HVP | France | | | | S4 | Full (2) | 100.0% | 98.5% | |
| Schroder European Operating Hotels Fund 1 (s) | Luxembourg | FV | - | - | | FV | - | - | |
| SCI 68/70 rue de Lagny Montreuil | France | Full (2) | 99.9% | 99.9% | | Full (2) | 99.9% | 99.9% | |
| SCI Alpha Park | France | | | | S2 | FV | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| SCI Batipart Chadesrent | France | FV | 20.0% | 20.0% | | FV | 20.0% | 20.0% | |
| SCI Biv Malakoff | France | FV | 23.3% | 23.3% | | FV | 23.3% | 23.3% | |
| SCI BNPP Pierre I | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI BNPP Pierre II | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Bobigny Jean Rostand | France | | | | S4 | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Bouleragny | France | FV | 50.0% | 50.0% | | FV | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| SCI Cardif Logement | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Citylight Boulogne | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Clichy Nuovo | France | FV | 50.0% | 50.0% | | FV | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| SCI Défense Etoile | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Défense Vendôme | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Etoile du Nord | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Fontenay Plaisance | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Imefa Velizy | France | FV | 21.8% | 21.8% | | FV | 21.8% | 21.8% | |
| SCI Le Mans Gare | France | | | | S4 | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Nanterre Guillaeraies | France | | | | S4 | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Nantes Carnot | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Odyssée | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Pantin Les Moulins | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Paris Batignolles | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Paris Cours de Vincennes | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Paris Grande Armée | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Paris Turenne | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Portes de Claye | France | Equity | 45.0% | 45.0% | | Equity | 45.0% | 45.0% | |
| SCI Rue Moussorgski | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Rueil Caudron | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Saint Denis Landy | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| SCI Saint Denis Mitterrand | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI Saint-Denis Jade | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| SCI SCOO | France | FV | 46.4% | 46.4% | | FV | 46.4% | 46.4% | |
| SCI Vendôme Athènes | France | FV | 50.0% | 50.0% | | FV | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| SCI Villeurbanne Stalingrad | France | | | | S4 | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Secar | France | FV | 55.1% | 55.1% | | FV | 55.1% | 55.1% | |
| Seniorenzentren Deutschland Holding SARL | Luxembourg | FV | 20.0% | 17.7% | | FV | 20.0% | 17.7% | |
| Seniorenzentren Reinbeck Oberursel München Objekt GmbH | Germany | FV | 35.0% | 31.0% | | FV | 35.0% | 31.0% | |
| Seniorenzentrum Butzbach Objekt GmbH | Germany | FV | 35.0% | 31.0% | | FV | 35.0% | 31.0% | |
| Seniorenzentrum Heilbronn Objekt GmbH | Germany | FV | 35.0% | 31.0% | | FV | 35.0% | 31.0% | |
| Seniorenzentrum Kassel Objekt GmbH | Germany | FV | 35.0% | 31.0% | | FV | 35.0% | 31.0% | |
| Seniorenzentrum Wolftrathausen Objekt GmbH | Germany | FV | 35.0% | 31.0% | | FV | 35.0% | 31.0% | |
| Services Epargne Entreprise | France | Equity | 36.8% | 36.8% | V1 | Equity | 35.6% | 35.6% | |
| SNC Batipart Mermoz | France | FV | 25.0% | 25.0% | | FV | 25.0% | 25.0% | |
| SNC Batipart Poncelet | France | FV | 25.0% | 25.0% | | FV | 25.0% | 25.0% | |
| Société Française d'Assurances sur la Vie | France | Equity | 50.0% | 50.0% | | Equity | 50.0% | 50.0% | |
| Société Immobilière du Royal Building SA | Luxembourg | Full (2) | 100.0% | 88.6% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 88.6% | |
| Theam Quant Europe Climate Carbon Offset Plan (s) | France | | | | S3 | Full (4) | - | - | |
| Tikehau Cardif Loan Europe (s) | France | Full (2) | - | - | | Full (2) | - | - | |
| Valeur Pierre Epargne | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Valtires FCP (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | D1 | FV (4) | - | - | |
| Velizy Holding | France | FV | 33.3% | 33.3% | | FV | 33.3% | 33.3% | |
| Wealth Management | | | | | | | | | |
| BNPP Wealth Management Monaco | Monaco | | | | S4 | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Asset Management | | | | | | | | | |
| Alfred Berg Kapitalforvaltning AS | Norway | Full | 100.0% | 73.7% | | Full | 100.0% | 73.7% | V2 |
| Alfred Berg Kapitalforvaltning AS (Sweden branch) | Sweden | Full | 100.0% | 73.7% | | Full | 100.0% | 73.7% | V3 |
| Bancoestado Administradora General de Fondos SA | Chile | Equity | 50.0% | 49.1% | | Equity | 50.0% | 49.1% | |
| Baroda BNPP AMC Private Ltd | India | Equity (3) | 49.9% | 49.1% | V4 | Equity (3) | 49.9% | 49.0% | |
| BNPP ABC Wealth Management Co Ltd | China | Equity (3) | 51.0% | 50.1% | | Equity (3) | 51.0% | 50.1% | E2 |
| BNPP Agility Capital | France | | | | | | | | S4 |
| BNPP Agility Fund Equity SLP (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Agility Fund Private Debt SLP (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP AM International Hedged Strategies (s) | France | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Asset Management Asia Ltd | Hong Kong | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 98.2% | |
| BNPP Asset Management Be Holding | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 98.2% | |
| BNPP Asset Management Brasil Ltda | Brazil | Full | 100.0% | 99.6% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 99.5% | |
| BNPP Asset Management Europe (Austria branch) (Ex- BNPP Asset Management France (Austria branch)) | Austria | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 98.2% | |
| BNPP Asset Management Europe (Belgium branch) (Ex- BNPP Asset Management France (Belgium branch)) | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 98.2% | |
| BNPP Asset Management Europe (Ex-BNPP Asset Management France) | France | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 98.2% | |
| BNPP Asset Management Europe (Germany branch) (Ex-BNPP Asset Management France (Germany branch)) | Germany | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 98.2% | |
| BNPP Asset Management Europe (Italy branch) (Ex-BNPP Asset Management France (Italy branch)) | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 98.2% | |
| BNPP Asset Management Europe (Netherlands branch) (Ex-BNPP Asset Management France (Netherlands branch)) | Netherlands | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 98.2% | |
| BNPP Asset Management Europe (Poland branch) | Poland | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | E2 | | | | |
| BNPP Asset Management Holding | France | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V1 | Full | 99.9% | 98.2% | |
| BNPP Asset Management Japan Ltd | Japan | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 98.2% | |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| BNPP Asset Management Luxembourg | Luxembourg | Full | 99.7% | 98.0% | V4 | Full | 99.7% | 97.9% | |
| BNPP Asset Management NL Holding NV | Netherlands | | | | | | | | S1 |
| BNPP Asset Management PT | Indonesia | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 98.2% | |
| BNPP Asset Management Services Grouping | France | | | | | | | | S1 |
| BNPP Asset Management Taiwan Co Ltd | Taiwan | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 98.2% | E1 |
| BNPP Asset Management UK Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 98.2% | |
| BNPP Asset Management USA Holdings Inc | USA | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Asset Management USA Inc | USA | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP B Institutional II (s) | Belgium | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Dealing Services | France | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 98.2% | |
| BNPP Easy (s) | Luxembourg | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Flexi I (s) | Luxembourg | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| BNPP Funds (s) | Luxembourg | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| Drypnir AS | Norway | Full | 100.0% | 0.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 0.0% | |
| Dynamic Credit Group BV | Netherlands | Full | 75.0% | 73.7% | V4 | Full | 75.0% | 73.6% | E3 |
| Gambit Financial Solutions | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 98.3% | V4 | Full | 100.0% | 98.2% | |
| Haitong Fortis Private Equity Fund Management Co Ltd | China | Equity | 33.0% | 32.4% | | Equity | 33.0% | 32.4% | |
| Harewood Helena 1 Ltd | UK | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| HFT Investment Management Co Ltd | China | Equity | 49.0% | 48.2% | V4 | Equity | 49.0% | 48.1% | |
| Impax Asset Management Group PLC | UK | Equity | 13.8% | 13.5% | | Equity | 13.8% | 13.5% | |
| SME Alternative Financing DAC (s) | Ireland | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| Theam Quant (s) | Luxembourg | Full (4) | - | - | | Full (4) | - | - | |
| Real Estate | | | | | | | | | |
| Auguste Thouard Expertise | France | | | | S4 | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Immobilier Promotion | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Immobilier Résidences Services | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate (United Arab Emirates branch) | United Arab Emirates | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Advisory & Property Management Luxembourg SA | Luxembourg | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Advisory & Property Management UK Ltd | UK | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Advisory and Property Management Ireland Ltd | Ireland | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Advisory Italy SPA | Italy | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Advisory Netherlands BV | Netherlands | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Belgium SA | Belgium | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Conseil Habitation & Hospitality | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Consult France | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Consult GmbH | Germany | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Facilities Management Ltd | UK | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Financial Partner | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate GmbH | Germany | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Holding GmbH | Germany | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Belgium | Belgium | | | | S4 | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Investment Management France | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Germany GmbH | Germany | Full | 94.9% | 94.9% | | Full | 94.9% | 94.9% | |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|---|------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|------|-------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Germany GmbH (Italy branch) | Italy | Full | 94.9% | 94.9% | | Full | 94.9% | 94.9% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Germany GmbH (Portugal branch) | Portugal | Full | 94.9% | 94.9% | | Full | 94.9% | 94.9% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Germany GmbH (Spain branch) | Spain | Full | 94.9% | 94.9% | | Full | 94.9% | 94.9% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Italy SPA | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Ltd | UK | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Luxembourg SA | Luxembourg | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Luxembourg SA (Italy branch) | Italy | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | E2 |
| BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Spain SA | Spain | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Investment Management UK Ltd | UK | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Poland SP ZOO | Poland | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Portugal Unipersonal LDA | Portugal | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Property Development & Services GmbH | Germany | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Property Development UK Ltd | UK | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Property Management France SAS | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Property Management GmbH | Germany | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Property Management Italy SRL | Italy | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Singapore Pte Ltd | Singapore | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Spain SA | Spain | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Real Estate Transaction France | France | Full (2) | 97.4% | 97.4% | V1 | Full (2) | 97.2% | 97.2% | V1 |
| BNPP Real Estate Valuation France | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Cariboo Development SL | Spain | Equity | 65.0% | 65.0% | | Equity | 65.0% | 65.0% | |
| Construction-Sale Companies (c) | France | Full / Equity (2) | - | - | | Full / Equity (2) | - | - | |
| Exeo Aura & Echo Offices Lda | Portugal | Equity | 31.9% | 31.9% | | Equity | 31.9% | 31.9% | |
| GIE BNPP Real Estate | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Horti Milano SRL | Italy | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Nanterre Arboretum | France | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Parker Tower Ltd | UK | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Partner's & Services | France | | | | S4 | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| REPD Parker Ltd | UK | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Sviluppo Residenziale Italia SRL | Italy | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (2) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Wapiti Development SL | Spain | Equity | 65.0% | 65.0% | | Equity | 65.0% | 65.0% | |
| OTHER BUSINESS UNITS | | | | | | | | | |
| Property Companies (Property Used In Operations) and Others | | | | | | | | | |
| Antin Participation 5 | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Home Loan SFH | France | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full (1) | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Partners for innovation | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Partners for Innovation Belgium | Belgium | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Partners For Innovation Global Connect | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | E1 | | | | |
| BNPP Partners for innovation Italia SRL | Italy | | | | S3 | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Procurement Tech | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| BNPP Public Sector SA | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| FCT Lafayette 2021 (t) | France | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| FCT Laffitte 2021 (t) | France | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |

| Business Name | Country | 31 December 2024 | | | | 31 December 2023 | | | |
|---|---------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|------------------|------------|--------------|------|
| | | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. | Method | Voting (%) | Interest (%) | Ref. |
| FCT Opéra 2014 (t) | France | | | | | | | | S1 |
| FCT Opéra 2023 (t) | France | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | E2 |
| FCT Pyramides 2022 (t) | France | Full | - | - | | Full | - | - | |
| GIE Groupement Auxiliaire de Moyens | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| GIE Groupement d'Etudes et de Prestations | France | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | | Full | 100.0% | 100.0% | |
| Transvalor | France | | | | | | | | S2 |

(a) At 31 December 2024, 13 Private Equity investment entities versus 14 Private Equity investment entities at 31 December 2023.

(b) At 31 December 2024, the securitisation funds UCI and RMBS Prado included 13 funds (FCC UCI 11, 12, 14 to 17, RMBS Prado VII to XI, Green Belem I et RMBS Belem No 2) unchanged from 31 December 2023.

(c) At 31 December 2024, 102 Construction-sale companies (71 Full and 31 Equity) versus 117 Construction-sale companies (82 Full and 35 Equity) at 31 December 2023.

(d) At 31 December 2024, the securitisation funds Genius include 8 funds (Generation 2024-1-4 Retail Auto Mortgage Loan Securitisation, Generation 2023-2 to 5 Retail Auto Mortgage Loan Securitisation) versus 11 funds (Generation 2021-4 Retail Auto Mortgage Loan Securitisation, Generation 2022-1 to 5 Retail Auto Mortgage Loan Securitisation, Generation 2023-1 to 5 Retail Auto Mortgage Loan Securitisation) at 31 December 2023.

(e) At 31 december 2024, 10 funds (Wisdom Puhua Leasing 2022-2 to 3 Asset-Backed Securities, Wisdom Puhua Leasing 2023-2 Asset-Backed Notes, Wisdom Puhua Leasing 2023-1 & 2 Asset-Backed Securities, Wisdom Puhua Leasing Xinghe 2023-1 Asset-Backed Securities, Wisdom Puhua Leasing Xinghe 2024-1 to 4 Asset-Backed Securities) versus 13 funds (Wisdom Puhua Leasing 2021-2 & 3 Asset-Backed Securities, Wisdom Puhua Leasing 2022-1 Asset-Backed Notes, Wisdom Puhua Leasing 2022-1 to 3 Asset-Backed Securities, Wisdom Puhua Leasing 2023-1 & 2 Asset-Backed Notes, Wisdom Puhua Leasing 2023-1 & 2 Asset-Backed securities, Wisdom Puhua Leasing Zhixing 2023-1 & 2 Asset-Backed Notes, Wisdom Puhua Leasing Xinghe 2023-1 Asset-Backed Securities) at 31 December 2023.

As requested by the ANC 2016 regulation, the list of entities that are controlled by the Group, jointly controlled or under significant influence, but excluded from the scope of consolidation since their contribution to the consolidated financial statements would be immaterial to the Group, and the list of equity investments, are available on the "Regulated Information" page of the <https://invest.bnpparibas.com> website.

Changes in the scope of consolidation

New entries (E) in the scope of consolidation

- E1 Passing above consolidation thresholds
- E2 Incorporation
- E3 Purchase, gain of control or significant influence

Removals (S) from the scope of consolidation

- S1 Cessation of activity (dissolution, liquidation, etc.)
- S2 Disposal, loss of control or loss of significant influence
- S3 Passing below consolidation thresholds
- S4 Merger; Universal transfer of assets and liabilities

Variance (V) in voting or ownership interest

- V1 Additional purchase
- V2 Partial disposal
- V3 Dilution
- V4 Increase in %

Miscellaneous

- D1 Consolidation method change not related to fluctuation in voting or ownership interest
- D2 Following the additional purchase of interest by the Group, Arval Relsa and its subsidiaries were fully consolidated since the fourth quarter 2023
- D3 Following the additional purchase of interest by the Group, the whole entities Kantox and its subsidiaries were fully consolidated since the fourth quarter 2023.
- D4 Following the additional purchase of interest by the Group, Luizaseg Seguros SA was fully consolidated since the fourth quarter 2023

- Equity* Controlled but non material entities consolidated under the equity method as associates
- FV Joint control or investment in associates measured at fair value through profit or loss
- (s) Structured entities
- (t) Securitisation funds

Prudential scope of consolidation

- (1) French subsidiaries for which supervision of prudential requirements is complied with through the supervision on a consolidated basis of BNP Paribas SA, in accordance with article 7.1 of Regulation n°575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council
- (2) Entities consolidated under the equity method in the prudential scope
- (3) Jointly controlled entities under proportional consolidation in the prudential scope
- (4) Collective investment undertaking excluded from the prudential scope

8.1 FEES PAID TO THE STATUTORY AUDITORS

| Year to 31 Dec. 2024 <i>Excluding tax, in thousands of euros</i> | Deloitte | | EY | | TOTAL | |
|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| Certification of statutory audit | 34,381 | 82% | 34,531 | 82% | 68,912 | 82% |
| Issuer | 10,771 | | 20,927 | | 31,698 | |
| Consolidated subsidiaries | 23,610 | | 13,604 | | 37,214 | |
| Certification of sustainability reporting | 547 | 1% | 640 | 2% | 1,187 | 1% |
| Issuer | 436 | | 448 | | 884 | |
| Consolidated subsidiaries | 111 | | 192 | | 303 | |
| Services other than those required for the certification of statutory audit and sustainability reporting | 7,024 | 17% | 6,599 | 16% | 13,623 | 17% |
| Issuer | 2,970 | | 4,362 | | 7,332 | |
| Consolidated subsidiaries | 4,054 | | 2,237 | | 6,291 | |
| TOTAL | 41,952 | 100% | 41,770 | 100% | 83,722 | 100% |
| <i>of which fees paid to External Auditors in France for the certification of statutory audit</i> | 16,353 | | 18,784 | | 35,137 | |
| <i>of which fees paid to Statutory Auditors in France for the certification of sustainability reporting</i> | 436 | | 576 | | 1,012 | |
| <i>of which fees paid to External Auditors and their network in France for services other than those required for the certification of statutory audit and sustainability reporting</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>The amount of the External Auditors' fees for services other than those required for the certification of statutory audit and sustainability reporting was, as of 31 December 2024, EUR 1,337 thousand for Deloitte & Associés and EUR 92 thousand for Ernst & Young et Autres</i> | 1,802 | | 2,123 | | 3,925 | |

| Year to 31 Dec. 2023 <i>Excluding tax, in thousands of euros</i> | Deloitte | | PricewaterhouseCoopers | | Mazars | | TOTAL | |
|---|---------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| Certification of statutory audit | 20,696 | 75% | 17,142 | 62% | 10,994 | 87% | 48,832 | 72% |
| Issuer | 5,505 | | 5,627 | | 3,083 | | 14,215 | |
| Consolidated subsidiaries | 15,191 | | 11,515 | | 7,911 | | 34,617 | |
| Services other than those required for the certification of statutory audit | 6,731 | 25% | 10,703 | 38% | 1,629 | 13% | 19,063 | 28% |
| Issuer | 3,385 | | 6,815 | | 736 | | 10,936 | |
| Consolidated subsidiaries | 3,346 | | 3,888 | | 893 | | 8,127 | |
| TOTAL | 27,427 | 100% | 27,845 | 100% | 12,623 | 100% | 67,895 | 100% |
| <i>of which fees paid to Statutory Auditors in France for the statutory audit and contractual audit</i> | 7,551 | | 6,080 | | 4,406 | | 18,037 | |
| <i>of which fees paid to External Auditors and their network in France for services other than those required for the certification of statutory audit and sustainability reporting</i> | 2,014 | | 4,179 | | 1,130 | | 7,323 | |

Audit fees paid to external auditors who are not part of the network of the external auditors certifying the individual and consolidated financial statements of BNP Paribas SA, as mentioned in the above table, amount to EUR 8,176 thousand for the year 2024 (EUR 3,990 thousand in 2023). Variation is mainly explained by the work performed by the PWC and Mazars firms (EUR 4,511 thousand), mostly on the review of the 2024 first quarter financial information and on the audit of several entities.

This year, services other than the ones required for the statutory audit mainly refer to issuance of attestation of accounting and financial information, review of the quality of the internal control as per the international standards (such as ISAE 3402) within the framework of services provided to customers, especially in the Securities and the Asset Management Business Lines, expertise on the Bank's transformation projects, technical consultations on specific issues and assessment of the compliance of the entity's framework with Law/Regulation.

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF BNP PARIBAS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2025

The information in this section has been extracted from the unaudited consolidated financial information of BNP Paribas for the third quarter of 2025 (the “**Unaudited Financial Information**”). The Unaudited Financial Information have been prepared in accordance with BNP Paribas’ usual accounting policies and procedures. References to page numbers in this section are to the page numbers of the Unaudited Financial Information.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT – GROUP

| €m | 9M25 | 9M25 excl. AXA IM | 9M24 | Var. / 9M24 | 3Q25 | 3Q24 | Var. / 3Q24 |
|--|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Revenues (NBI) | 38,110 | 37,766 | 36,694 | +3.9% | 12,569 | 11,941 | +5.3% |
| Operating Expenses and Dep. | -23,099 | -22,752 | -22,326 | +3.5% | -7,610 | -7,213 | +5.5% |
| Gross Operating Income | 15,011 | 15,013 | 14,368 | +4.5% | 4,959 | 4,728 | +4.9% |
| Cost of Risk | -2,555 | -2,555 | -2,121 | +20.5% | -905 | -729 | +24.1% |
| Other net losses for risk on financial instruments ¹ | -129 | -129 | -138 | -6.5% | -14 | -42 | -66.7% |
| Operating Income | 12,327 | 12,329 | 12,109 | +1.8% | 4,040 | 3,957 | +2.1% |
| Share of Earnings of Equity- Method Entities | 641 | 637 | 609 | +5.3% | 221 | 224 | -1.4% |
| Other Non-Operating Items | 113 | 113 | 127 | -11.0% | 23 | -121 | n.s. |
| Pre-Tax Income | 13,081 | 13,079 | 12,845 | +1.8% | 4,284 | 4,060 | +5.5% |
| Corporate Income Tax | -3,364 | | -3,103 | +8.4% | -1,076 | -1,051 | +2.4% |
| Net Income Attributable to Minority Interests | -464 | | -376 | +23.4% | -164 | -141 | +16.3% |
| Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders | 9,253 | | 9,366 | -1.2% | 3,044 | 2,868 | +6.1% |
| Cost/income | 60.6% | 60.2% | 60.8% | -0.2 pt | 60.5% | 60.4% | +0.1 pt |

1. Charges related to the risk of invalidation or non-enforceability of financial instruments granted



BALANCE SHEET AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

| <i>In millions of euros</i> | 30/09/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 196,268 | 182,496 |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | | |
| Securities | 326,857 | 267,357 |
| Loans and repurchase agreements | 289,426 | 225,699 |
| Derivative financial Instruments | 270,806 | 322,631 |
| Derivatives used for hedging purposes | 18,477 | 20,851 |
| Financial assets at fair value through equity | | |
| Debt securities | 80,622 | 71,430 |
| Equity securities | 1,437 | 1,610 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | | |
| Loans and advances to credit institutions | 47,242 | 31,147 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 892,642 | 900,141 |
| Debt securities | 154,415 | 146,975 |
| Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios | (1,755) | (758) |
| Investments and other assets related to insurance activities | 301,852 | 286,849 |
| Current and deferred tax assets | 5,530 | 6,215 |
| Accrued income and other assets | 169,600 | 174,147 |
| Equity-method investments | 7,252 | 7,862 |
| Property, plant and equipment and investment property | 52,401 | 50,314 |
| Intangible assets | 4,492 | 4,392 |
| Goodwill | 7,010 | 5,550 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 2,824,574 | 2,704,908 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Deposits from central banks | 3,424 | 3,366 |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | | |
| Securities | 107,410 | 79,958 |
| Deposits and repurchase agreements | 378,625 | 304,817 |
| Issued debt securities and subordinated debt | 123,149 | 104,934 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 254,624 | 301,953 |
| Derivatives used for hedging purposes | 28,388 | 36,864 |
| Financial liabilities at amortised cost | | |
| Deposits from credit institutions | 118,574 | 66,872 |
| Deposits from customers | 1,027,703 | 1,034,857 |
| Debt securities | 193,400 | 198,119 |
| Subordinated debt | 33,610 | 31,799 |
| Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios | (9,545) | (10,696) |
| Current and deferred tax liabilities | 3,543 | 3,657 |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities | 141,977 | 136,955 |
| Liabilities related to insurance contracts | 258,590 | 247,699 |
| Financial liabilities related to insurance activities | 21,903 | 19,807 |
| Provisions for contingencies and charges | 9,202 | 9,806 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | 2,694,577 | 2,570,767 |
| EQUITY | | |
| Share capital, additional paid-in capital and retained earnings | 119,279 | 118,957 |
| Net income for the period attributable to shareholders | 9,253 | 11,688 |
| Total capital, retained earnings and net income for the period attributable to shareholders | 128,532 | 130,645 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity | (4,687) | (2,508) |
| Shareholders' equity | 123,845 | 128,137 |
| Minority interests | 6,152 | 6,004 |
| TOTAL EQUITY | 129,997 | 134,141 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | 2,824,574 | 2,704,908 |



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