



**BNP PARIBAS**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

---

**First half of 2008**



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## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union**

*The consolidated financial statements of the BNP Paribas Group are presented for the first half of 2008 and 2007. The financial statements for the first half of 2006 are provided in the registration document filed with the Autorité des Marchés Financiers on 7 March 2007 under number D.07-0151, and updated on 30 August 2007 under number D.07-0151.A02.*

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 2008**

In millions of euros	Note	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007
Interest income	2.a	29,298	27,816
Interest expense	2.a	(23,663)	(23,341)
Commission income		5,522	5,337
Commission expense		(2,265)	(1,869)
Net gain/loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2.c	2,721	4,796
Net gain/loss on available-for-sale financial assets	2.d	980	1,518
Income from other activities	2.e	11,333	13,004
Expense on other activities	2.e	(9,014)	(10,834)
<b>NET BANKING INCOME</b>		<b>14,912</b>	<b>16,427</b>
Operating expense		(8,955)	(8,951)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(502)	(483)
<b>GROSS OPERATING INCOME</b>		<b>5,455</b>	<b>6,993</b>
Cost of risk	2.f	(1,208)	(518)
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>		<b>4,247</b>	<b>6,475</b>
Share of earnings of associates		148	217
Net gain on non-current assets		354	60
<b>PRE-TAX NET INCOME</b>		<b>4,749</b>	<b>6,752</b>
Corporate income tax	2.g	(1,016)	(1,728)
<b>NET INCOME</b>		<b>3,733</b>	<b>5,024</b>
Net income attributable to minority interests		247	235
<b>NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS</b>		<b>3,486</b>	<b>4,789</b>
Basic earnings per share	4.a	3.77	5.22
Diluted earnings per share	4.a	3.75	5.18

## BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE 2008

In millions of euros	30 June 2008	31 December 2007
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and amounts due from central banks and post office banks	19,850	18,542
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,003,088	931,706
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	3,099	2,154
Available-for-sale financial assets	121,598	112,594
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	67,044	71,116
Loans and receivables due from customers	471,577	445,103
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios	(809)	(264)
Held-to-maturity financial assets	14,770	14,808
Current and deferred tax assets	3,245	2,965
Accrued income and other assets	77,875	60,608
Investments in associates	2,976	3,333
Investment property	7,108	6,693
Property, plant and equipment	13,765	13,165
Intangible assets	1,775	1,687
Goodwill	10,232	10,244
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>1,817,193</b>	<b>1,694,454</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Due to central banks and post office banks	4,599	1,724
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	860,834	796,125
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	1,904	1,261
Due to credit institutions	184,397	170,182
Due to customers	357,680	346,704
Debt securities	155,123	141,056
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios	(54)	20
Current and deferred tax liabilities	2,371	2,475
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	81,775	58,815
Technical reserves of insurance companies	89,922	93,320
Provisions for contingencies and charges	4,383	4,738
Subordinated debt	18,126	18,641
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,761,060</b>	<b>1,635,061</b>
<b>CONSOLIDATED EQUITY</b>		
<i>Share capital and additional paid-in capital</i>	<i>13,519</i>	<i>13,472</i>
<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>34,024</i>	<i>29,233</i>
<i>Net income for the period attributable to shareholders</i>	<i>3,486</i>	<i>7,822</i>
Total capital and retained earnings attributable to shareholders	51,029	50,527
Unrealised or deferred gains and losses attributable to shareholders	(668)	3,272
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>	<b>50,361</b>	<b>53,799</b>
Minority interests	5,772	5,594
<b>Total consolidated equity</b>	<b>56,133</b>	<b>59,393</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>1,817,193</b>	<b>1,694,454</b>

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS'

In millions of euros	Shareholders' equity				Total capital and retained earnings
	Share capital and additional paid-in capital	Elimination of own equity instruments	Preferred shares and equivalent instruments	Retained earnings and net income for the period	
Consolidated equity at 31 December 2006	15,589	(1,786)	4,447	26,237	44,487
Appropriation of net income for 2006				(2,801)	(2,801)
Consolidated equity at 31 December 2006 after appropriation of net income	15,589	(1,786)	4,447	23,436	41,686
<b>Movements arising from relations with shareholders:</b>					
Increase in share capital and issue	115		2,009		2,124
Reduction in share capital and redemption					-
Movements in own equity instruments		(565)			(565)
Share-based payment plans		(25)		(5)	(30)
Dividends on preferred shares				(66)	(66)
Interim dividends paid out of net income for the period					-
Additional impact of the acquisition of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro				(134)	(134)
Other transactions carried out with minority interests					-
Other movements	12			(61)	(49)
	127	(590)	2,009	(266)	1,280
<b>Unrealised or deferred gains and losses:</b>					
Changes in fair value of financial instruments through shareholders' equity					-
Changes in fair value of financial instruments through profit or loss					-
Effect of movements in exchange rates					-
Share of changes in net assets of equity-accounted joint enterprises					-
Other movements					-
					-
Net income for 6 months to 30 June 2007				4,789	4,789
Consolidated equity at 30 June 2007	15,716	(2,376)	6,456	27,959	47,755
<b>Movements arising from relations with shareholders:</b>					
Increase in share capital and issue	166		287		453
Reduction in share capital and redemption	(2,428)	2,428			-
Movements in own equity instruments		(671)		(1)	(672)
Share-based payment plans				56	56
Dividends on preferred shares				(110)	(110)
Interim dividends paid out of net income for the period					-
Other transactions carried out with minority interests	18			(21)	(3)
Other movements				15	15
	(2,244)	1,757	287	(61)	(261)
<b>Unrealised or deferred gains and losses:</b>					
Changes in fair value of financial instruments through shareholders' equity					-
Changes in fair value of financial instruments through profit or loss					-
Effect of movements in exchange rates					-
Share of changes in net assets of equity-accounted joint enterprises					-
					-
Net income for 6 months to 31 December 2007				3,033	3,033
Consolidated equity at 31 December 2007	13,472	(619)	6,743	30,931	50,527
Appropriation of net income for 2007				(3,016)	(3,016)
Consolidated equity at 31 December 2007 after appropriation of net income	13,472	(619)	6,743	27,915	47,511
<b>Movements arising from relations with shareholders:</b>					
Increase in share capital and issue	47		500		547
Movements in own equity instruments		(211)	(20)	(227)	(458)
Share-based payment plans		54		3	57
Dividends on preferred shares				(109)	(109)
Interim dividends paid out of net income for the period					-
Other transactions carried out with minority interests				2	2
Other movements				(7)	(7)
	47	(157)	480	(338)	32
<b>Unrealised or deferred gains and losses:</b>					
Changes in fair value of financial instruments through shareholders' equity					-
Changes in fair value of financial instruments through profit or loss					-
Effect of movements in exchange rates					-
Share of changes in net assets of equity-accounted joint enterprises					-
					-
Net income for 6 months to 30 June 2008				3,486	3,486
Consolidated equity at 30 June 2008	13,519	(776)	7,223	31,063	51,029

## EQUITY BETWEEN 1 JAN. 2007 AND 30 JUNE 2008

Shareholders' equity (cont'd)					Minority interests			Total consolidated equity
Cumulative translation adjustment	Available-for-sale reserve	Hedging reserve	Total unrealised or deferred gains & losses	Total shareholders' equity	Retained earnings and net income for the period	Unrealised or deferred gains and losses	Total minority interests	
(298)	5,431	(108)	5,025	49,512	5,351	(39)	5,312	54,824
				(2,801)	(164)		(164)	(2,965)
(298)	5,431	(108)	5,025	46,711	5,187	(39)	5,148	51,859
			-	2,124			-	2,124
			-	-	(492)		(492)	(492)
			-	(565)			-	(565)
			-	(30)			-	(30)
			-	(66)	(125)		(125)	(191)
			-	-	(5)		(5)	(5)
			-	(134)			-	(134)
			-	-	51		51	51
			-	(49)	12		12	(37)
-	-	-	-	1,280	(559)	-	(559)	721
	409	(307)	102	102		16	16	118
	(603)	(13)	(616)	(616)		-	-	(616)
(123)			(123)	(123)		(21)	(21)	(144)
(2)	24	1	23	23				23
	44		44	44				44
(125)	(126)	(319)	(570)	(570)	-	(5)	(5)	(575)
				4,789	235		235	5,024
(423)	5,305	(427)	4,455	52,210	4,863	(44)	4,819	57,029
			-	453			-	453
			-	-	(399)		(399)	(399)
			-	(672)			-	(672)
			-	56			-	56
			-	(110)	(25)		(25)	(135)
			-	-	(37)		(37)	(37)
			-	(3)	1,061		1,061	1,058
			-	15	(5)		(5)	10
-	-	-	-	(261)	595	-	595	334
	(157)	480	323	323		-	-	323
	(727)	(14)	(741)	(741)		-	-	(741)
(801)			(801)	(801)		(74)	(74)	(875)
(8)	45	(1)	36	36			-	36
(809)	(839)	465	(1,183)	(1,183)	-	(74)	(74)	(1,257)
				3,033	254		254	3,287
(1,232)	4,466	38	3,272	53,799	5,712	(118)	5,594	59,393
				(3,016)	(184)		(184)	(3,200)
(1,232)	4,466	38	3,272	50,783	5,528	(118)	5,410	56,193
			-	547			-	547
			-	(458)			-	(458)
			-	57			-	57
			-	(109)	(136)		(136)	(245)
			-	-	(38)		(38)	(38)
			-	2	248		248	250
			-	(7)	55		55	48
-	-	-	-	32	129	-	129	161
	(2,412)	(36)	(2,448)	(2,448)		26	26	(2,422)
	(554)	(14)	(568)	(568)		-	-	(568)
(851)			(851)	(851)		(40)	(40)	(891)
(5)	(70)	2	(73)	(73)			-	(73)
(856)	(3,036)	(48)	(3,940)	(3,940)	-	(14)	(14)	(3,954)
				3,486	247		247	3,733
(2,088)	1,430	(10)	(668)	50,361	5,904	(132)	5,772	56,133

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 2008

In millions of euros	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007
Pre-tax net income	4,749	6,752
<b>Non-monetary items included in pre-tax net income and other adjustments</b>	<b>10,870</b>	<b>(14,285)</b>
Net depreciation/amortisation expense on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,430	1,311
Impairment of goodwill and other non-current assets	19	(11)
Net addition to provisions	3,610	4,922
Share of earnings of associates	(148)	(217)
Net income from investing activities	(310)	(57)
Net income from financing activities	(746)	(197)
Other movements	7,015	(20,036)
<b>Net decrease (increase) in cash related to assets and liabilities generated by operating activities</b>	<b>(14,198)</b>	<b>6,047</b>
Net increase in cash related to transactions with credit institutions	25,412	20,057
Net increase (decrease) in cash related to transactions with customers	2,205	(4,417)
Net decrease in cash related to transactions involving other financial assets and liabilities	(39,540)	(7,405)
Net decrease in cash related to transactions involving non-financial assets and liabilities	(1,662)	(967)
Taxes paid	(613)	(1,221)
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>(1,486)</b>
Net increase (decrease) in cash related to acquisitions and disposals of consolidated entities	3,055	(145)
Net decrease related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(398)	(584)
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS RELATED TO INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>(729)</b>
Decrease in cash and equivalents related to transactions with shareholders	(3,283)	(3,298)
Decrease (increase) in cash and equivalents generated by other financing activities	(1,807)	1,933
<b>NET DECREASE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS RELATED TO FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(5,090)</b>	<b>(1,365)</b>
<b>EFFECT OF MOVEMENTS IN EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH AND EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(821)</b>	<b>(120)</b>
<b>NET DECREASE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(1,833)</b>	<b>(3,700)</b>
<b>Balance of cash and equivalent accounts at the start of the period</b>	<b>24,038</b>	<b>16,074</b>
Net balance of cash accounts and accounts with central banks and post office banks	16,814	8,712
Net balance of demand loans and deposits - credit institutions	7,224	7,362
<b>Balance of cash and equivalent accounts at the end of the period</b>	<b>22,205</b>	<b>12,374</b>
Net balance of cash accounts and accounts with central banks and post office banks	15,252	9,006
Net balance of demand loans and deposits - credit institutions	6,953	3,368
<b>NET DECREASE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(1,833)</b>	<b>(3,700)</b>





## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED BY THE BNP PARIBAS GROUP

#### 1.a APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) were applied to the consolidated financial statements from 1 January 2005 (the date of first-time adoption) in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 1 “First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards” and of other IFRS, based on the version and interpretations of standards adopted within the European Union<sup>1</sup>, and excluding therefore certain provisions of IAS 39 on hedge accounting.

The content of these interim consolidated financial statements complies with IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting”, which provides for the publication of condensed financial information for interim periods.

The Group did not early adopt new standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the European Union when their application in 2008 was optional, including in particular IFRS 8 “Operating Segments”, whose impact on the information reported in the financial statements is not expected to be significant. Two interpretations (IFRIC 12 and IFRIC 14)<sup>2</sup> effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008 have not yet been adopted by the European Union, and would have no impact on the condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the first half of 2008.

#### 1.b CONSOLIDATION

##### 1.b.1 SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements of BNP Paribas include all entities under the exclusive or joint control of the Group or over which the Group exercises significant influence, with the exception of those entities whose consolidation is regarded as immaterial to the Group. The consolidation of an entity is regarded as immaterial if it fails to meet any of the following thresholds: a contribution of more than EUR 8 million to consolidated net banking income, more than EUR 1 million to consolidated gross operating income or net income before tax, or more than EUR 40 million to total consolidated assets. 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.

The Group also consolidates special purpose entities (SPEs) formed specifically to manage a transaction or a group of transactions with similar characteristics, even where the Group has no equity interest in the entity, provided that the substance of the relationship indicates that the Group exercises control as assessed by reference to the following criteria:

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<sup>1</sup> The full set of standards adopted for use in the European Union can be consulted on the website of the European Commission at: [http://ec.europa.eu/internal\\_market/accounting/ias\\_en.htm#adopted-commission](http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/accounting/ias_en.htm#adopted-commission)

<sup>2</sup> IFRIC 12 deals with service concession arrangements, while IFRIC 14 sets out the limits under which a defined benefit plan surplus may be recorded under assets in the subscribing company’s balance sheet.

- the activities of the SPE are being conducted exclusively on behalf of the Group, such that the Group obtains benefits from those activities;
- the Group has the decision-making and management powers to obtain the majority of the benefits of the ordinary activities of the SPE (as evidenced, for example, by the power to dissolve the SPE, to amend its bylaws, or to exercise a formal veto over amendments to its bylaws);
- the Group has the ability to obtain the majority of the benefits of the SPE, and therefore may be exposed to risks incident to the activities of the SPE. These benefits may be in the form of rights to some or all of the SPE's earnings (calculated on an annual basis), to a share of its net assets, to benefit from one or more assets, or to receive the majority of the residual assets in the event of liquidation;
- the Group retains the majority of the risks taken by the SPE in order to obtain benefits from its activities. This would apply, for example, if the Group remains exposed to the initial losses on a portfolio of assets held by the SPE.

## 1.b.2 CONSOLIDATION METHODS

Enterprises under the exclusive control of the Group are fully consolidated. The Group has exclusive control over an enterprise where it is in a position to govern the financial and operating policies of the enterprise so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Exclusive control is presumed to exist when the BNP Paribas Group owns, directly or indirectly, more than half of the voting rights of an enterprise. It also exists when the Group has power to govern the financial and operating policies of the enterprise under an agreement; to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the Board of Directors or equivalent governing body; or to cast the majority of votes at meetings of the Board of Directors or equivalent governing body.

Currently exercisable or convertible potential voting rights are taken into account when determining the percentage of control held.

Jointly-controlled companies are consolidated by the proportional method. The Group exercises joint control when, under a contractual arrangement, strategic financial and operating decisions require the unanimous consent of the parties that share control.

Enterprises over which the Group exercises significant influence (associates) are accounted for by the equity method. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decision-making of an enterprise without exercising control. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds, directly or indirectly, 20% or more of the voting power of an enterprise. Interests of less than 20% are excluded from consolidation unless they represent a strategic investment and the Group effectively exercises significant influence. This applies to companies developed in partnership with other groups, where the BNP Paribas Group participates in the strategic decision-making of the enterprise through representation on the Board of Directors or equivalent governing body, exercises influence over the enterprise's operational management by supplying management systems or decision-making tools, and 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 in "Investments in associates" on the assets side of the balance sheet, and in the relevant component of shareholders' equity. Goodwill on associates is also included in "Investments in associates".

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

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

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

### **1.b.3 CONSOLIDATION PROCEDURES**

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

- 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 available-for-sale assets are maintained in the consolidated financial statements.

- Translation of financial statements 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.

The same method is applied to the financial statements of enterprises located in hyperinflationary economies, after adjusting for the effects of inflation by applying a general price index.

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

On liquidation or disposal of some or all of the interest held in a foreign enterprise, the portion of the cumulative translation adjustment recorded in shareholders' equity in respect of the interest liquidated or disposed of is recognised in the profit and loss account.

### **1.b.4 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND MEASUREMENT OF GOODWILL**

- Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for by the purchase method. Under this method, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the IFRS recognition criteria 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 Group may recognise any adjustments to the provisional accounting within 12 months of the acquisition date.

The cost of a business combination is the fair value, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities assumed, and equity instruments issued to obtain control of the acquiree, plus any costs directly attributable to the combination.

Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of the combination and the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree at the acquisition date. Positive goodwill is recognised in the acquirer's balance sheet, while badwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss, on the acquisition date.

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

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

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), have not been restated in accordance with the principles set out above.

- Cash-generating units

The BNP Paribas Group has split all its activities into cash-generating units<sup>3</sup>, 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 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.

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<sup>3</sup> As defined by IAS 36.

## 1.c FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

### 1.c.1 LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

Loans and receivables include credit provided by the Group, the Group's share in syndicated loans, and purchased loans that are not quoted in an active market, unless they are held for trading purposes. Loans that are quoted in an active market are classified as "Available-for-sale financial assets" and measured using the methods applicable to this category.

Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value, which is usually the net amount disbursed at inception including directly attributable origination costs and certain types of fees or commission (syndication commission, commitment fees and handling charges) that are regarded as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost. The income from the loan, representing interest plus transaction costs and fees/commission included in the initial value of the loan, is calculated using the effective interest method and taken to profit or loss over the life of the loan.

Commission earned on financing commitments prior to the inception of a loan is deferred and included in the value of the loan when the loan is made.

Commission earned on financing commitments where the probability of drawdown is low, or there is uncertainty as to the timing and amount of drawdowns, is recognised on a straight-line basis over the life of the commitment.

### 1.c.2 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 obligation for BNP Paribas: (i) an obligation to pay interest on the savings for an indefinite period, at a rate set by the government on 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 (ii) 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 on 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 in respect of 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 equate to:

- for the loan phase: statistically probable loan outstandings and actual loan outstandings;
- 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 (i) the reinvestment rate and (ii) the fixed savings interest rate on at-risk savings outstandings for the period in question. Earnings for future periods from the loan phase are estimated as the difference between (i) the refinancing rate and (ii) the fixed loan interest rate on at-risk loan outstandings for the period in question.

The reinvestment 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 (i) fixed rate home loans in the case of the loan phase and (ii) euro-denominated life insurance products 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 in respect of 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.c.3 SECURITIES

- Categories of securities

Securities held by the Group are classified in one of three categories.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

- financial assets held for trading purposes;
- financial assets that the Group has opted, on initial recognition, to recognise and measure at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option available under IAS 39. The conditions for applying the fair value option are set out in section 1.c.10.

Securities in this category are measured at fair value at the balance sheet date. Transaction costs are directly posted in the profit and loss account. Changes in fair value (excluding accrued interest on fixed-income securities) are presented in the profit and loss account under "Net gain/loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss", along with dividends from variable-income securities and realised gains and losses on disposal.

Income earned on fixed-income securities classified in this category is shown under "Interest income" in the profit and loss account.

Fair value incorporates an assessment of the counterparty risk on these securities.

- Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are investments with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Group has the intention and ability to hold until maturity. Hedges contracted to cover assets in this category against interest rate risk do not qualify for hedge accounting as defined in IAS 39.

Assets in this category are accounted for at amortised cost using the effective interest method, which builds in amortisation of premium and discount (corresponding to the difference between the purchase price and redemption value of the asset) and incidental acquisition costs (where material). Income earned from this category of assets is included in "Interest income" in the profit and loss account.

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### - Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are fixed-income and variable-income securities other than those classified as “fair value through profit or loss” or “held-to-maturity”.

Assets included in the available-for-sale category are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs where material. At the balance sheet date, they are remeasured to fair value, with changes in fair value (excluding accrued interest) shown on a separate line in shareholders' equity, “Unrealised or deferred gains or losses”. On disposal, these unrealised gains and losses are transferred from shareholders' equity to the profit and loss account, where they are shown on the line “Net gain/loss on available-for-sale financial assets”.

Income recognised using the effective interest method derived from fixed-income available-for-sale securities is recorded in “Interest income” in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from variable-income securities is recognised in “Net gain/loss on available-for-sale financial assets” when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

### • Repurchase agreements and securities lending/borrowing

Securities temporarily sold under repurchase agreements continue to be recorded in the Group's balance sheet in the category of securities to which they belong. The corresponding liability is recognised in the appropriate debt category in the balance sheet except in the case of repurchase agreements contracted for trading purposes, where the corresponding liability is classified 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 in “Loans and receivables” except in the case of reverse repurchase agreements contracted for trading purposes, where 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 loaned securities, and securities borrowing transactions do not result in recognition of the borrowed securities in the balance sheet, except in cases where the borrowed securities are subsequently sold by the Group. In such cases, the obligation to deliver the borrowed securities on maturity is recognised in the balance sheet under “Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss”.

### • Date of recognition for securities transactions

Securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity or available-for-sale financial assets are recognised at the trade date.

Regardless of their classification (at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or debt), temporary sales of securities as well as sales of borrowed securities are initially recognised at the settlement date.

Securities transactions are carried on the balance sheet until the Group's rights to receive the related cash flows expire, or until the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership of the securities.



#### 1.c.4 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, depends upon whether the asset or liability in question is classified as a monetary or a non-monetary item.

##### - Monetary assets and liabilities<sup>4</sup> 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. Translation differences are recognised in the profit and loss account, except for those arising on financial instruments designated as a cash flow hedge or a net foreign investment hedge, which are recognised in shareholders' equity.

##### - 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 if they are measured at historical cost, and at the closing rate if they are measured at fair value.

Translation differences on non-monetary assets expressed in foreign currencies and measured at fair value (variable-income securities) are recognised in the profit and loss account if the asset is classified in "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss", and in shareholders' equity if the asset is classified in "Available-for-sale financial assets", unless the financial asset in question is designated as an item hedged against foreign exchange risk in a fair value hedging relationship, in which case the translation difference is recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### 1.c.5 IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

- Impairment of loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets, provisions for financing and guarantee commitments

An impairment loss is recognised against loans and held-to-maturity financial assets where (i) there is objective evidence of a decrease in value as a result of an event occurring after inception of the loan or acquisition of the asset; (ii) the event affects the amount or timing of future cash flows; and (iii) the consequences of the event can be measured reliably. Loans are assessed for evidence of impairment initially on an individual basis, and subsequently on a portfolio basis. Similar principles are applied to financing and guarantee commitments given by the Group, with the probability of drawdown taken into account in any assessment of financing commitments.

At individual level, objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- the existence of accounts more than three months past due (six months past due for real estate loans and loans to local authorities);
- knowledge or indications that the borrower is in significant financial difficulty, such that a risk can be considered to have arisen regardless of whether the borrower has missed any payments;
- concessions in respect of the credit terms granted to the borrower that the lender would not have considered had the borrower not been in financial difficulty.

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<sup>4</sup> Monetary assets and liabilities are assets and liabilities to be received or paid in fixed or determinable amounts of cash.

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The amount of the impairment is the difference between the carrying amount before impairment and the present value, discounted at the original effective interest rate of the asset, of those components (principal, interest, collateral, etc.) regarded as recoverable. Changes in the amount of impairment losses are taken to the profit and loss account under "Cost of risk". Any subsequent decrease in an impairment loss that can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised is credited to the profit and loss account, also under "Cost of risk". Once an asset has been impaired, the notional interest earned on the carrying amount of the asset (calculated at the original effective interest rate used to discount the estimated recoverable cash flows) is recognised in "Interest income" in the profit and loss account.

Impairment losses taken against loans and receivables are usually recorded in a separate provision account which reduces the amount for which the loan or receivable was recorded in assets upon initial recognition. Provisions relating to off-balance sheet financial instruments, financing and guarantee commitments or disputes are recognised in liabilities. Impaired receivables are written off in whole or in part and the corresponding provision reversed for the amount of the loss when all other means available to the Bank for recovering the receivables or guarantees have failed, or when all or part of the receivables has been waived.

Counterparties that are not individually impaired are risk-assessed on the basis of portfolios of loans with similar characteristics. This assessment draws upon an internal rating system based on historical data, adjusted as necessary to reflect circumstances prevailing at the balance sheet date. It enables the Group to identify groups of counterparties which, as a result of events occurring since inception of the loans, have collectively acquired a probability of default at maturity that provides objective evidence of impairment of the entire portfolio, but without it being possible at that stage to allocate the impairment to individual counterparties. This assessment also estimates the amount of the loss on the portfolios in question, taking account of trends in the economic cycle during the assessment period. Changes in the amount of portfolio impairments are taken to the profit and loss account under "Cost of risk".

Based on the experienced judgement of the Bank's divisions or Risk Management, the Group may recognise additional collective impairment provisions in respect of a given economic sector or geographic area affected by exceptional economic events. This may be the case when the consequences of these events cannot be measured with sufficient accuracy to adjust the parameters used to determine the collective provision recognised against affected portfolios of loans with similar characteristics.

- Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets

Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets (which mainly comprise securities) is recognised on an individual basis if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events occurring since acquisition.

In the case of variable-income securities quoted in an active market, a prolonged or significant (>20%) decline in quoted price below the acquisition cost is regarded as an indication of impairment and prompts the Group to carry out a qualitative analysis. Where appropriate, the impairment loss is calculated based on the quoted price for the securities.

A similar quantitative and qualitative method is applied for unlisted variable-income securities.

In the case of fixed-income securities, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as applied to individually impaired loans and receivables.

Impairment losses taken against variable-income securities are recognised as a component of net banking income on the line "Net gain/loss on available-for-sale financial assets", and may not be reversed through the profit and loss account until the securities in question are sold. Any subsequent decline in fair value constitutes an additional impairment loss, recognised in the profit and loss account.

Impairment losses taken against fixed-income securities are recognised in “Cost of risk”, and may be reversed through the profit and loss account in the event of an increase in fair value that relates objectively to an event occurring after the last impairment was recognised.

#### **1.c.6 ISSUES OF DEBT SECURITIES**

Financial instruments issued by the Group are qualified as debt instruments if the Group company 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 may be obliged 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.

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

Bonds redeemable for or convertible into equity instruments of the Group are accounted for as hybrid instruments with a debt component and an equity component, determined on initial recognition.

#### **1.c.7 OWN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AND OWN EQUITY INSTRUMENT DERIVATIVES**

The term “own equity instruments” refers to shares issued by the parent company (BNP Paribas SA) or by its fully consolidated subsidiaries.

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 initially 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.

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 debt instruments if the contract includes an obligation, whether contingent or not, for the issuer to repurchase its own shares;
- as derivatives if they are settled in cash, or if the issuer can choose whether they are settled by physical delivery of the shares or in cash. Changes in value of such instruments are taken to the profit and loss account.

#### **1.c.8 DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING**

All derivative instruments are recognised in the balance sheet on the trade date at the transaction price, and are remeasured to fair value on the balance sheet date.

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- Derivatives held for trading purposes

Derivatives held for trading purposes are recognised in the balance sheet in “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” when their fair value is positive, and in “Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss” when their fair value is negative. Realised and unrealised gains and losses are taken to the profit and loss account on the line “Net gain/loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss”.

- Derivatives and hedge accounting

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

Fair value hedges are used in particular 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 used in particular to hedge interest rate risk on floating-rate assets and liabilities, including rollovers, and foreign exchange risk on highly probable forecast foreign currency revenues.

At the inception of the hedge, the Group prepares formal documentation of 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 covered; the hedging instrument; and the methods used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

On inception and at least quarterly, the Group assesses, consistently with the original documentation, the actual (retrospective) and expected (prospective) effectiveness of the hedging relationship. Retrospective effectiveness tests are designed to assess whether actual changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument and the hedged item are 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 underlyings;
- 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 underlyings. Retrospectively, a hedge will be disqualified from hedge accounting once a shortfall arises in the underlyings 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 taken to 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 asset 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 stated at fair value in the balance sheet, with changes in fair value taken to shareholders’ equity on a separate line, “Unrealised or deferred gains or losses”. 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 asset category to which they belong.

Cash flow hedges contracted to protect the Group against foreign currency risk qualified for cash flow hedge accounting up to 31 December 2005, whenever the currency hedged was a currency other than the euro. In an amendment to IAS 39 effective 1 January 2006, transactions carried out in the functional currency of the entity initiating the transaction may no longer be designated as the hedged item in a foreign currency cash flow hedge. Any such hedges existing at that date were therefore disqualified from hedge accounting.

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. The gains and losses initially recognised in shareholders’ equity are taken to the profit and loss account when the net investment is sold or liquidated in full or in part. Hedging instruments may be currency hedges or any other non-derivative financial instrument.

- Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in hybrid financial instruments are extracted from the value of the host contract and accounted for separately as a derivative if the hybrid instrument is not recorded as a financial asset or liability at fair value through profit or loss and if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract.

### 1.c.9 DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUE

Financial assets and liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss, and financial assets classified as available-for-sale, are measured and accounted for at fair value upon initial recognition and at subsequent dates. Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. On initial recognition, the value of a financial instrument is generally the transaction price (i.e. the value of the consideration paid or received).

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### Method of determining fair value

Fair value is determined:

- on the basis of quoted prices in an active market; or
- using valuation techniques involving:
  - mathematical calculation methods based on accepted financial theories; and
  - parameters derived in some cases from the prices of instruments traded in active markets, and in others from statistical estimates or other quantitative methods.

The distinction between the two valuation methods is made according to whether or not the instrument is traded in an active market.

A market for an instrument is regarded as active, and hence liquid, if there is regular trading in that market or instruments are traded that are very similar to the instrument being valued.

The Bank distinguishes between three categories of financial instruments based on the characteristics of the instrument and the measurement method used. This classification is used as the basis for the information provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards:

- Category 1: financial instruments quoted on an active market;
- Category 2: financial instruments measured using valuation models based on observable parameters;
- Category 3: financial instruments measured using valuation models based wholly or partly on non-observable parameters. A non-observable parameter is defined as a parameter whose value results from assumptions or correlations which are not based on observable current market transactions in the same instrument at the valuation date, or on observable market data at that date.

- Instruments traded in active markets

If quoted prices in an active market are available, they are used to determine fair value. This method is used for quoted securities and for derivatives traded on organised markets such as futures and options.

The majority of over-the-counter derivatives, swaps, forward rate agreements, caps, floors and plain vanilla options are traded in active markets. Valuations are determined using generally accepted models (discounted cash flows, Black-Scholes model, interpolation techniques) based on quoted market prices for similar instruments or underlyings.

The valuation derived from these models is adjusted for liquidity and credit risk.

Starting from valuations derived from median market prices, price adjustments are used to value the net position in each financial instrument at bid price in the case of short positions, or at asking price in the case of long positions. Bid price is the price at which a counterparty would buy the instrument, and asking price is the price at which a seller would sell the same instrument.

A counterparty risk adjustment is included in the valuation derived from the model in order to reflect the credit quality of the derivative instrument.

- Instruments traded in inactive markets

- Products traded in inactive markets and valued using an internal valuation model based on directly observable parameters or on parameters derived from observable data

Some financial instruments, although not traded in an active market, are valued using methods based on observable market data.

These models use market parameters calibrated on the basis of observable data such as yield curves, implicit volatility layers of options, default rates, and loss assumptions obtained from consensus data or from active over-the-counter markets. Valuations derived from these models are adjusted for liquidity and credit risk.

The margin generated when these financial instruments are traded is taken to the profit and loss account immediately.

- Products traded in inactive markets and valued using an internal valuation model based on parameters that are not observable or only partially observable

Some complex financial instruments, which are usually tailored, illiquid or have long maturities, are valued using internally-developed techniques and techniques that are based on data only partially observable on active markets.

In the absence of observable data, these instruments are measured on initial recognition in a way that reflects the transaction price, regarded as the best indication of fair value. Valuations derived from these models are adjusted for liquidity risk and credit risk.

The margin generated when these complex financial instruments are traded (day one profit) is deferred and taken 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 by 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.

- Unlisted equity securities

The fair value of unlisted equity securities is measured by comparison with recent transactions in the equity of the company in question carried out with an independent third party on an arm's length basis. If no such reference is available, the valuation is determined either on the basis of generally accepted practices (EBIT or EBITDA multiples) or of the Group's share of net assets as calculated using the most recently available information.

#### **1.c.10 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (FAIR VALUE OPTION)**

The amendment to IAS 39 relating to the "fair value option" was adopted by the European Union on 15 November 2005, with effect from 1 January 2005.

This option allows entities to designate any financial asset or financial liability on initial recognition as measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, in the following cases:

- hybrid financial instruments containing one or more embedded derivatives which otherwise would have been extracted and accounted for separately;
- where 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 arise if they were to be classified in separate categories;
- where a group of financial assets and/or financial liabilities is managed and measured on the basis of fair value, under a properly documented management and investment strategy.

BNP Paribas applies this option primarily to financial assets related to unit-linked business (in order to achieve consistency of treatment with the related liabilities), and to structured issues containing significant embedded derivatives.

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### **1.c.11 INCOME AND EXPENSES ARISING FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**

Income and expenses arising from financial instruments measured at amortised cost and from fixed-income securities classified in “Available-for-sale financial assets” are recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the asset or liability in the balance sheet. The effective interest rate calculation takes account of (i) all fees received or paid that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of the contract, (ii) transaction costs, and (iii) premiums and discounts.

The method used by the Group to recognise service-related commission income and expenses depends on the nature of the service. Commission treated as an additional component of interest is included in the effective interest rate, and is recognised in the profit and loss account in “Net interest income”. Commission payable or receivable on execution of a significant transaction is recognised in the profit and loss account in full on execution of the transaction, under “Commission income and expense”. Commission payable or receivable for recurring services is recognised over the term of the service, also under “Commission income and expense”.

Commission received in respect of financial guarantee commitments is regarded as representing the fair value of the commitment. The resulting liability is subsequently amortised over the term of the commitment, under commission income in net banking income.

External costs that are directly attributable to an issue of new shares are deducted from equity net of all related taxes.

### **1.c.12 COST OF RISK**

Cost of risk includes movements in provisions for impairment of fixed-income securities and loans and receivables due from customers and credit institutions, movements in financing and guarantee commitments given, losses on irrecoverable loans and amounts recovered on loans written off. This caption also includes impairment losses recorded in respect of default risk incurred on counterparties for over-the-counter financial instruments, as well as expenses relating to fraud and to disputes inherent to the financing business.

### **1.c.13 DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**

The Group derecognises all or part of a financial asset either (i) when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or (ii) when the Group transfers the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. Unless these conditions are fulfilled, the Group retains the asset in its balance sheet and recognises a liability for the obligation created as a result of the transfer of the asset.

The Group derecognises all or part of a financial liability when the liability is extinguished in full or in part.

### **1.c.14 NETTING OF 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.



## 1.d INSURANCE

The specific accounting policies relating to assets and liabilities generated by insurance contracts and financial contracts with a discretionary participation feature written by fully consolidated insurance companies are retained for the purposes of the consolidated financial statements. These policies comply with IFRS 4.

All other insurance company assets and liabilities are accounted for using the policies applied to the Group's assets and liabilities generally, and are included in the relevant balance sheet and profit and loss account headings in the consolidated financial statements.

### 1.d.1 ASSETS

Financial assets and non-current assets are accounted for using the policies described elsewhere in this note. The only exceptions are shares in civil property companies (SCIs) held in unit-linked insurance contract portfolios, which are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date with changes in fair value taken to profit or loss.

Financial assets representing technical provisions related to unit-linked business are shown in "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss", and are stated at the realisable value of the underlying assets at the balance sheet date.

### 1.d.2 LIABILITIES

The Group's obligations to policyholders and beneficiaries are shown in "Technical reserves of insurance companies" and comprise liabilities relating to insurance contracts carrying a significant insurance risk (e.g., mortality or disability) and to financial contracts with a discretionary participation feature, which are covered by IFRS 4. A discretionary participation feature is one which gives life policyholders the right to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, a share of actual profits.

Liabilities relating to other financial contracts, which are covered by IAS 39, are shown in "Due to customers".

Unit-linked contract liabilities are measured by reference to the fair value of the underlying assets at the balance sheet date.

The technical reserves of life insurance subsidiaries consist primarily of mathematical reserves, which generally correspond to the surrender value of the contract.

The benefits offered relate mainly to the risk of death (term life insurance, annuities, loan repayment, guaranteed minimum on unit-linked contracts) and, for borrowers' insurance, to disability, incapacity and unemployment risks. These types of risks are controlled by the use of appropriate mortality tables (certified tables in the case of annuity-holders), medical screening appropriate to the level of benefit offered, statistical monitoring of insured populations, and reinsurance programmes.

Non-life technical reserves include unearned premium reserves (corresponding to the portion of written premiums relating to future periods) and outstanding claims reserves, inclusive of claims handling costs.

The adequacy of technical reserves is tested at the balance sheet date by comparing them with the average value of future cash flows as derived from stochastic analyses. Any adjustments to technical reserves are taken to the profit and loss account for the period. A capitalisation reserve is set up in individual statutory accounts on the sale of amortisable securities in order to defer part of the net realised gain and hence maintain the yield to maturity on the portfolio of admissible assets. In the consolidated financial statements, the bulk of this reserve is reclassified to "Policyholders' surplus" on the liabilities side of the consolidated balance sheet; a deferred tax liability is recognised on the portion taken to shareholders' equity.

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This item also includes the policyholders' surplus reserve resulting from the application of shadow accounting. This represents the interest of policyholders, mainly within French life insurance subsidiaries, in unrealised gains and losses on assets where the benefit paid under the policy is linked to the return on those assets. This interest is an average derived from stochastic analyses of unrealised gains and losses attributable to policyholders in various scenarios.

### **1.d.3 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

Income and expenses arising on insurance contracts written by the Group are recognised in the profit and loss account under "Income from other activities" and "Expenses on other activities".

Other insurance company income and expenses are included in the relevant profit and loss account item. Consequently, movements in the policyholders' surplus reserve are shown on the same line as gains and losses on the assets that generated the movements.

### **1.e PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets shown in the consolidated balance sheet comprise assets used in operations and investment property.

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.

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.

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 only exceptions are shares in civil property companies (SCIs) held in unit-linked insurance contract portfolios, which are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date, with changes in fair value taken to profit or loss.

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 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 that may require replacement at regular intervals, or that have different uses or different patterns of consumption of economic benefits, 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 "Expenses on other activities".

## **1.f LEASES**

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

### **1.f.1 LESSOR ACCOUNTING**

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.

Individual and portfolio impairments of lease receivables are determined using the same principles as applied to other loans and receivables.

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- Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease under which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are not transferred to the lessee.

The asset is recognised under property, plant and equipment in the lessor's balance sheet and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The depreciable amount excludes the residual value of the asset. The lease payments are taken to the profit and loss account in full on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease payments and depreciation expense are taken to the profit and loss account under "Income from other activities" and "Expenses on other activities".

### **1.f.2 LESSEE ACCOUNTING**

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

- Finance leases

A finance lease is treated as an acquisition of an asset by the lessee, financed by a loan. The leased asset is recognised in the balance sheet of the lessee at the lower of its fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated at the interest rate implicit in the lease. A matching liability, equal to the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments, is also recognised in the balance sheet of the lessee. The asset is depreciated using the same method as that applied to owned assets, after deducting the residual value from the amount initially recognised, over the useful life of the asset. The lease obligation is accounted for at amortised cost.

- Operating leases

The asset is not recognised in the balance sheet of the lessee. Lease payments made under operating leases are taken to the profit and loss account of the lessee on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### **1.g NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS**

Where the Group decides to sell non-current assets 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 "Non-current assets held for sale". Any liabilities associated with these assets are also shown separately in the balance sheet, on the line "Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale".

Once classified in this category, non-current assets and groups 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 major business line, 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 resale.

All gains and losses related to discontinued operations are shown separately in the profit and loss account, on the line "Post-tax gain/loss on discontinued operations and assets held for sale". This line includes the post-tax profits or losses of discontinued operations, the post-tax gain or loss arising from remeasurement at fair value less costs to sell, and the post-tax gain or loss on disposal of the operation.

## 1.h EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employee benefits are classified in one of 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 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 post-employment benefits and termination benefits) which do not fall wholly due within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the associated service. This relates in particular to compensation deferred for more than 12 months, which is accrued in the financial statements for the period in which it is earned.

The actuarial techniques used are similar to those used for defined-benefit post-employment benefits, except that actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately and no “corridor” is applied. The effect of any plan amendments regarded as relating to past service is also recognised immediately.

- Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits payable as a result of 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 a benefit. Termination benefits falling 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 consequently do not require a provision. The amount of 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.

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

The amount of the obligation recognised as a liability is measured on the basis of the actuarial assumptions applied by the Group, using the projected unit credit method. This method takes account of various parameters such as demographic assumptions, the probability that employees will leave before retirement age, salary inflation, a discount rate, and the general inflation rate. The value of any plan assets is deducted from the amount of the obligation.

Where 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 amount of the obligation under a plan, and the value of the plan assets, may show significant fluctuations from one period to the next due to changes in actuarial assumptions, thereby giving rise to actuarial gains and losses. The Group applies the “corridor” method in accounting for actuarial gains and losses. Under this method, the Group is allowed to recognise, as from the following period and over the average remaining service lives of employees, only that portion of actuarial gains and losses that exceeds the greater of (i) 10% of the present value of the gross defined-benefit obligation or (ii) 10% of the fair value of plan assets at the end of the previous period.

At the date of first-time adoption, BNP Paribas elected for the exemption allowed under IFRS 1, under which all unamortised actuarial gains and losses at 1 January 2004 are recognised as a deduction from equity at that date.

The effects of plan amendments on past service cost are recognised in profit or loss over the full vesting period of the amended benefits.

The annual expense recognised in the profit and loss account under “Salaries and employee benefits” in respect of defined-benefit plans comprises the current service cost (the rights vested in each employee during the period in return for service rendered), interest cost (the effect of discounting the obligation), the expected return on plan assets, amortisation of actuarial gains and losses and past service cost arising from plan amendments, and the effect of any plan curtailments or settlements.

### **1.i SHARE-BASED PAYMENT**

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.

IFRS 2 requires share-based payments granted after 7 November 2002 to be recognised as an expense. The amount recognised is the value of the share-based payment made to the employee.

The Group grants stock subscription option plans and deferred share-based compensation plans to employees, and also offers them the possibility of subscribing for specially-issued BNP Paribas shares at a discount on condition that they retain the shares for a specified period.

- Stock option plans

The expense related to stock option plans is recognised at the date of grant if the grantee immediately acquires rights to the shares, or over the vesting period if the benefit is conditional upon the grantee's continued employment. Stock option expense is recorded in salaries and employee benefits, and its credit entry is posted to shareholders' equity. It is 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, mathematical valuation models are used. The total expense of a plan is determined by multiplying the unit value per option by the estimated number of

options that will vest at the end of the vesting period, taking account of 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 value of BNP Paribas shares.

Similar accounting treatment is applied to deferred share-based compensation plans.

- Share subscriptions or purchases offered to employees under the company savings plan

Share subscriptions or purchases offered to employees under the company savings plan (*Plan d'Épargne Entreprise*) at lower-than-market rates over a specified period do not include a vesting period. However, employees are prohibited by law from selling shares acquired under this plan for a period of five years. This restriction is taken into account in measuring the benefit to the employees, which is reduced accordingly. The benefit therefore equals the difference, at the date the plan is announced to employees, between the fair value of the share (after allowing for the restriction on sale) and the acquisition price paid by the employee, multiplied by the number of shares acquired.

The cost of the mandatory five-year holding period is equivalent to the cost of a strategy involving the forward sale of shares subscribed at the time of the capital increase reserved for employees and the cash purchase of an equivalent number of BNP Paribas shares on the market, financed by a loan repaid at the end of a five-year period out of the proceeds from the forward sale transaction. The interest rate on the loan is the rate that would be applied to a five-year general purpose loan taken out by an individual with an average risk profile. The forward sale price for the shares is determined on the basis of market parameters.

## 1.j 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, and tax risks.

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.k CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

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.

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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 a group tax election under the jurisdiction of a single tax authority, and there is a legal right of offset.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as tax income or expense in the profit and loss account, except deferred taxes relating to unrealised gains or losses on available-for-sale assets or to changes in the fair value of instruments designated as cash flow hedges, which are taken to shareholders' equity.

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".

### **1.l STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

The cash and cash equivalents balance is composed of the net balance of cash accounts and accounts with central banks and post office 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 cash flows related to investment property, held-to-maturity financial assets 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.m 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 preparation of the financial statements when making their estimates. The actual future results from operations in respect of which managers have made use of estimates may in reality differ from those estimates. This may have a material effect on the financial statements.

This applies in particular to:

- impairment losses recognised to cover credit risks inherent in banking intermediation activities;
- the use of internally-developed models to measure positions in financial instruments that are not quoted in organised markets;



- calculations of the fair value of unquoted financial instruments classified in “Available-for-sale financial assets”, “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” or “Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss”, and more generally calculations of the fair value of financial instruments subject to a fair value disclosure requirement;
- impairment tests performed on intangible assets;
- the appropriateness of the designation of certain derivative instruments as cash flow hedges, and the measurement of hedge effectiveness;
- estimates of the residual value of assets leased under finance leases or operating leases, and more generally of assets on which depreciation is charged net of their estimated residual value;
- the measurement of provisions for contingencies and charges.

This is also the case for assumptions applied to assess the sensitivity of each type of market risk and the sensitivity of valuations to non-observable parameters.

## 2. NOTES TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 2008

### 2.a NET INTEREST INCOME

The BNP Paribas Group includes in “Interest income” and “Interest expense” all income and expense from financial instruments measured at amortised cost (interest, fees/commissions, transaction costs), and from financial instruments measured at fair value that do not meet the definition of a derivative instrument. These amounts are calculated using the effective interest method. The change in fair value on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (excluding accrued interest) is recognised in “Net gain/loss 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. In like manner, 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 millions of euros	6 months to 30 June 2008			6 months to 30 June 2007		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
<b>Customer items</b>	<b>13,582</b>	<b>(5,605)</b>	<b>7,977</b>	<b>12,069</b>	<b>(5,205)</b>	<b>6,864</b>
Deposits, loans and borrowings	12,743	(5,380)	7,363	11,327	(5,093)	6,234
Repurchase agreements	7	(144)	(137)	11	(72)	(61)
Finance leases	832	(81)	751	731	(40)	691
<b>Interbank items</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>(3,714)</b>	<b>(1,247)</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>(3,591)</b>	<b>(1,229)</b>
Deposits, loans and borrowings	2,316	(3,222)	(906)	2,216	(3,359)	(1,143)
Repurchase agreements	151	(492)	(341)	146	(232)	(86)
<b>Debt securities issued</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,892)</b>	<b>(3,892)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,510)</b>	<b>(3,510)</b>
<b>Cash flow hedge instruments</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>(805)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>(462)</b>	<b>448</b>
<b>Interest rate portfolio hedge instruments</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>(646)</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>(472)</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>Trading book</b>	<b>9,077</b>	<b>(9,001)</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>(10,101)</b>	<b>(452)</b>
Fixed-income securities	2,133	-	2,133	1,832	-	1,832
Repurchase agreements	6,904	(7,636)	(732)	7,784	(8,514)	(730)
Loans / Borrowings	40	(74)	(34)	33	(95)	(62)
Debt securities	-	(1,291)	(1,291)	-	(1,492)	(1,492)
<b>Available-for-sale financial assets</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,771</b>
<b>Held-to-maturity financial assets</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>370</b>
<b>Total interest income/(expense)</b>	<b>29,298</b>	<b>(23,663)</b>	<b>5,635</b>	<b>27,816</b>	<b>(23,341)</b>	<b>4,475</b>

Interest income on individually impaired loans amounted to EUR 171 million in the first half of 2008 and EUR 157 million in the first half of 2007.

Gains and losses relating to cash flow hedges previously recorded under “Unrealised or deferred gains or losses” and taken to the profit and loss account in the first half of 2008 amounted to EUR 14 million compared with EUR 13 million in the first half of 2007.

## 2.b COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE

Commission income on financial assets and commission expense on financial liabilities which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss amounted to EUR 1,285 million and EUR 148 million respectively, in the first half of 2008, compared with income of EUR 1,250 million and expense of EUR 165 million in the first half of 2007.

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 amounted to EUR 985 million in the first half of 2008, compared with EUR 1,207 million in the first half of 2007.

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

“Net gain/loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss” includes all profit and loss items relating to financial instruments managed in the trading book and financial instruments (including dividends) that the Group has designated as at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option, other than interest income and expense which are recognised in “Net interest income” (Note 2.a).

In millions of euros	6 months to 30 June 2008			6 months to 30 June 2007		
	Trading book	Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	Total	Trading book	Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Fixed-income securities	(4,909)	6,275	1,366	(790)	879	89
Variable-income securities	(12,306)	789	(11,517)	4,608	45	4,653
Derivative instruments	12,844	-	12,844	(464)	-	(464)
Repurchase agreements	91	(10)	81	8	45	53
Loans	(81)	(83)	(164)	17	(139)	(122)
Borrowings	157	145	302	44	134	178
Remeasurement of interest-rate risk hedged portfolios	(460)	-	(460)	18	-	18
Remeasurement of currency positions	269	-	269	391	-	391
<b>Total</b>	<b>(4,395)</b>	<b>7,116</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>4,796</b>

Net income for the half-year on hedging instruments in fair value hedges amounted to EUR 445 million (net loss of EUR 1 million in the first half of 2007), while the net loss on the hedged components amounted to EUR 449 million (net loss of EUR 30 million in the first half of 2007).

Net gains on the trading book in first-half 2008 and first-half 2007 include an immaterial amount related to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges.

Fixed-income securities at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option) are mainly made up of certificates issued to customers by BNP Paribas Arbitrage Issuance BV. These instruments pay an amount indexed to equity market indexes, with the inherent risks hedged by variable-income securities managed in BNP Paribas Arbitrage's trading book. Following the downturn in equity prices in the first half of 2008, the net gain/loss on remeasurement at fair value of the debt represented by these certificates of deposit, amounting to EUR 4,217 million, is offset by the net gain/loss recorded on variable-income securities in the trading book.

**2.d NET GAIN/LOSS ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS**

“Net gain/loss on available-for-sale financial assets” includes net gains or losses on non-derivative financial assets not classified as either loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments.

In millions of euros	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007
Fixed-income securities <sup>(1)</sup>	(26)	17
Disposal gains and losses	(26)	17
<b>Equities and other variable-income securities</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1,501</b>
Dividend income	460	536
Additions to impairment provisions	(144)	(16)
Net disposal gains	690	981
<b>Total</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,518</b>

(1) Interest income from available-for-sale fixed-income securities is included in “Net interest income” (Note 2.a), and impairment losses related to potential issuer default are included in “Cost of risk” (Note 2.f).

Unrealised gains and losses (previously recorded under “Unrealised or deferred gains and losses” in shareholders’ equity) taken to pre-tax income amounted to EUR 571 million in the first half of 2008 and EUR 1,257 million in the first half of 2007.

## 2.e NET INCOME FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES

In millions of euros	6 months to 30 June 2008			6 months to 30 June 2007		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Net income from insurance activities	8,412	(6,966)	1,446	10,086	(8,813)	1,273
Net income from investment property	416	(127)	289	396	(114)	282
Net income from assets held under operating leases	2,098	(1,744)	354	1,945	(1,601)	344
Net income from property development activities	92	(14)	78	90	(16)	74
Other	315	(163)	152	487	(290)	197
<b>Total net income from other activities</b>	<b>11,333</b>	<b>(9,014)</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>13,004</b>	<b>(10,834)</b>	<b>2,170</b>

- Net income from insurance activities

In millions of euros	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007
Gross premiums written	7,661	8,415
Movement in technical reserves	1,333	(4,749)
Claims and benefits expense	(3,904)	(3,731)
Reinsurance ceded, net	(134)	(16)
Change in value of admissible investments related to unit-linked business	(3,534)	1,358
Other income and expense	24	(4)
<b>Total net income from insurance activities</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,273</b>

"Claims and benefits expense" includes expenses arising from surrenders, maturities and claims relating to insurance contracts. "Movement in technical reserves" reflects changes in the value of financial contracts, in particular unit-linked contracts. Interest paid on such contracts is recognised in "Interest expense".

## 2.f COST OF RISK

“Cost of risk” represents the net amount of impairment losses recognised in respect of credit risks inherent in the Group’s banking intermediation activities, plus any impairment losses in the case of known counterparty risks on over-the-counter instruments.

- Cost of risk for the period

Cost of risk for the period in millions of euros	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007
Net additions to impairment provisions	(1,248)	(583)
Recoveries on loans and receivables previously written off	166	177
Irrecoverable loans and receivables not covered by impairment provisions	(126)	(112)
<b>Total cost of risk for the period</b>	<b>(1,208)</b>	<b>(518)</b>

Cost of risk for the period by asset type in millions of euros	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	3	10
Loans and receivables due from customers	(1,013)	(526)
Available-for-sale financial assets	(80)	1
Off-balance sheet commitments and other items	(118)	(3)
<b>Total cost of risk for the period</b>	<b>(1,208)</b>	<b>(518)</b>

## 2.g CORPORATE INCOME TAX

- Net corporate income tax expense

In millions of euros	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007
Current tax expense for the period	(565)	(1,509)
Net deferred tax expense for the period (Note 5.h)	(451)	(219)
<b>Net corporate income tax expense</b>	<b>(1,016)</b>	<b>(1,728)</b>

### 3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group is composed of five core businesses:

- French Retail Banking (FRB);
- Italian Retail Banking (BNL banca commerciale);
- International Retail Services (IRS), which covers financial services and is split into two sub-divisions: Personal Finance providing credit solutions to private individuals and Equipment Solutions providing credit and other services to corporates. It also includes retail banking activities in the United States (BancWest) and in emerging markets;
- Asset Management and Services (AMS), which includes Private Banking; Investment Partners – covering all of the Group’s Asset Management businesses; Personal Investors – providing private individuals with independent financial advice and investment services; Securities Services to management companies, financial institutions and other corporations; and Insurance and Real Estate Services;
- Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB), which includes Advisory & Capital Markets (Equities and Equity Derivatives, Fixed Income & Forex, Corporate Finance) and Financing (Specialised and Structured Financing) businesses.

Other Activities mainly comprise the Private Equity business of BNP Paribas Capital, the Klépierre property investment company, and the Group’s corporate functions.

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

This capital allocation is carried out on the basis of risk exposure, taking account of various assumptions 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 business segment is determined by attributing to each segment the income of its allocated equity.

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- Information by business segment

- Income by business segment <sup>(1)</sup>

In millions of euros	French Retail Banking <sup>(2)</sup>		BNL banca commerciale <sup>(2)</sup>		International Retail Services			
					Personal Finance		Other segments	
	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007
Net banking income	2,910	2,861	1,351	1,271	1,856	1,670	2,405	2,241
Operating expense	(1,900)	(1,870)	(838)	(829)	(1,020)	(946)	(1,404)	(1,302)
Cost of risk	(66)	(63)	(150)	(131)	(504)	(338)	(350)	(104)
Operating income	944	928	363	311	332	386	651	835
Share of earnings of associates	1		1		38	40	4	2
Other non-operating items				(1)	-	-	115	9
Pre-tax net income	945	928	364	310	370	426	770	846

- 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 and does not necessarily reflect the counterparty's nationality or the location of operations.

- Net banking income by geographic area

In millions of euros	France		Other European countries		Americas		Asia - Oceania	
	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007
Net banking income	6,799	8,007	4,599	4,990	1,885	2,149	990	839

(1) The BNP Paribas Group has adapted its capital allocation procedures further to the adoption of the Basel II capital adequacy ratio as of 1 January 2008. This measure modifies normative equity and hence pre-tax earnings for each segment. In order to provide a meaningful comparison between reporting periods 2007 and 2008, the figures for 2007 have been restated.

(2) French Retail Banking and BNL banca commerciale after the reallocation within AMS of one-third of Private Banking activities in France and Italy.

(3) Including Klépierre and the entities ordinarily known as BNP Paribas Capital.



Asset Management and Services		Corporate & Investment Banking				Other Activities <sup>(3)</sup>		Total	
		Advisory & Capital Markets		Financing					
6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007
2,659	2,610	1,847	3,414	1,316	1,415	568	945	14,912	16,427
(1,712)	(1,594)	(1,617)	(2,045)	(591)	(591)	(375)	(257)	(9,457)	(9,434)
	(2)	(137)		(3)	115	2	5	(1,208)	(518)
947	1,014	93	1,369	722	939	195	693	4,247	6,475
19	18	1	9	-		84	148	148	217
-	5	24	23	1	49	214	(25)	354	60
966	1,037	118	1,401	723	988	493	816	4,749	6,752

Other countries		Total	
6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007
639	442	14,912	16,427

## 4. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### 4.a CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

- Management of regulatory capital

The BNP Paribas Group is required to comply with the French regulations that transpose European Union capital adequacy directives (Directive on the Capital Adequacy of Investment Firms and Credit Institutions and Financial Conglomerates Directive) into French law.

In the various countries in which the Group operates, BNP Paribas also complies with specific regulatory ratios in line with procedures controlled by the relevant supervisory authorities. These ratios mainly address the issues of capital adequacy, risk concentration, liquidity and asset/liability mismatches.

In accordance with Regulation 91-05 of 15 February 1991, the Group's capital adequacy ratio up until 31 December 2007 corresponded to total regulatory capital expressed as a percentage of the sum of:

- risk-weighted assets, and
- the regulatory capital requirement for market risks, multiplied by 12.5.

The Decree of 20 February 2007 issued by the Minister for the Economy, Finance and Industry introduced "Basel II" methods for calculating capital adequacy as of 1 January 2008. Capital adequacy is defined as regulatory capital expressed as a percentage of the sum of:

- risk-weighted assets calculated under the standard or advanced internal ratings-based approach depending on the Group entity or activity concerned; and
- the capital requirement for market risk and operational risk, multiplied by 12.5. The capital requirement for operational risk is calculated under the basic, standard or advanced measurement approach, depending on the Group entity concerned.

Regulatory capital is determined in accordance with *Comité de la Réglementation Bancaire et Financière* (CRBF) regulation 90-02 dated 23 February 1990. It comprises three components – Tier One capital, Tier Two capital and Tier Three capital – determined as follows:

- Tier One capital corresponds to consolidated equity (excluding unrealised or deferred gains and losses), adjusted for certain items known as "prudential filters". These consist of (i) deducting the planned dividend for the period, as well as goodwill and other intangible assets, (ii) excluding consolidated subsidiaries not subject to banking regulations (mainly insurance companies) and (iii) applying limits to the eligibility of certain securities, such as preferred shares and undated super subordinated notes.
- Tier Two capital consists of certain items of subordinated debt and positive valuation differences regarding credit and counterparty risk between the accounting method based on the provisioning of incurred losses and expected losses on outstanding loans measured under the advanced IRB approach.

A discount is applied to subordinated debt due in less than five years, and dated subordinated debt included in Tier Two capital is capped at the equivalent of 50% of Tier One capital. Total Tier Two capital is capped at the equivalent of 100% of Tier One capital.

- Tier Three capital comprises subordinated debt with shorter maturities and can only be allocated within certain limits to covering a certain proportion of market risks.
- The carrying amount of investments in banks and financial institutions accounted for by the equity method, the regulatory capital of banks and financial institutions that are more than 10% owned by the Group, and the portion of expected losses on loans measured under the advanced IRB approach not covered by provisions and value adjustments, are deducted for the purpose of calculating regulatory capital, on the basis of 50% from Tier One and 50% from Tier Two capital.

The following table shows the main items taken into account in the calculation of regulatory capital:

In millions of euros at	30 June 2008	1 January 2008 Basel II	31 December 2007 Basel I
<b>Tier One capital</b>	<b>38,523</b>	<b>36,471</b>	<b>37,601</b>
Shareholders' equity	50,361	53,799	53,799
Minority interests	5,772	5,594	5,594
Regulatory deductions and exclusions <sup>(1)</sup>	(17,610)	(22,922)	(21,792)
<b>Tier Two capital</b>	<b>17,654</b>	<b>17,067</b>	<b>19,224</b>
Deductions	(1,084)	(1,129)	(3,254)
<b>Tier Three capital</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>1,013</b>
<b>Total regulatory capital</b>	<b>56,036</b>	<b>53,422</b>	<b>54,584</b>

(1) Including the estimated dividend to be paid in respect of income for the period.

Under the European Union regulation transposed into French law, the Group's capital adequacy ratio must at all times be at least 8%. Under United States capital adequacy regulations, BNP Paribas is qualified as a Financial Holding Company and as such is required to have a capital adequacy ratio of at least 10%, including a Tier One ratio of at least 6%.

Ratios are monitored and managed centrally, on a consolidated basis, at Group level. Where a French or international entity is required to comply with banking regulations at its own level, its ratios are also monitored and managed directly by the entity.

Capital adequacy ratios are managed prospectively on a prudent basis that takes into account the Group's profitability and growth targets. The Group maintains a balance sheet structure that allows it to finance business growth on the best possible terms while preserving its very high quality credit rating. In line with the commitment to offering shareholders an optimum return on their investment, the Group places considerable emphasis on efficiently investing equity capital and attentively managing the balance between financial strength and shareholder return. In 2007 and the first half of 2008, BNP Paribas' capital adequacy ratios complied with regulatory requirements and its own targets.

Regulatory capital levels are managed using information produced during the budget process, including forecast growth in earnings and risk-weighted assets, planned acquisitions, share buyback programmes, planned issues of hybrid capital instruments and exchange rate assumptions. Changes in ratios are reviewed by the Group's executive management at quarterly intervals and whenever an event occurs or a decision is made that will materially affect consolidated ratios.

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- Operations affecting share capital

Operations affecting share capital	Number of shares	Par value in euros	Date of authorisation by Shareholders' Meeting	Date of decision by Board of Directors
Number of shares outstanding at 31 December 2006	930,467,477	2		
Increase in share capital by exercise of stock subscription options	2,411,013	2	(1)	(1)
Number of shares outstanding at 30 June 2007	932,878,490	2		
Increase in share capital by exercise of stock subscription options	4,053,595	2	(1)	(1)
Increase in capital resulting from the merger with BNL	439,358	2	15 May 07	31 July 07
Reduction in share capital by cancellation of treasury shares	(32,111,135)	2	15 May 07	31 July 07
Number of shares outstanding at 31 Decembre 2007	905,260,308	2		
Increase in share capital by exercise of stock subscription options	1,149,570	2	(1)	(1)
Number of shares outstanding at 30 June 2008	906,409,878	2		

(1) Various resolutions voted in Shareholders' General Meetings and decisions of the Board of Directors authorising stock subscription option grants that were exercised during the period.

At 30 June 2008, the share capital of BNP Paribas SA consisted of 906,409,878 fully-paid ordinary shares with a par value of EUR 2 (compared with 932,878,490 ordinary shares at 30 June 2007), of which 34,479 shares created in the first half of 2008 carry dividend rights as from 1 January 2008.

Authorisations to carry out operations affecting share capital that were in force during the first half of 2008 resulted from the following resolutions of Shareholders' General Meetings:

Under its 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> resolutions, the Shareholders' General Meeting of 21 May 2008 granted powers to the Board of Directors to issue BNP Paribas ordinary shares and share equivalents, on one or more occasions. The par value of the capital increases that may be carried out immediately and/or in the future by virtue of these authorisations may not exceed EUR 1 billion (representing 500 million shares) for share issues with pre-emptive rights and EUR 350 million (representing 175 million shares) for share issues without pre-emptive rights. The par value of debt instruments giving access to the capital of BNP Paribas that may be issued by virtue of this authorisation may not exceed EUR 10 billion in the case of securities with pre-emptive rights, and EUR 7 billion in the case of securities without pre-emptive rights. These authorisations were granted for a period of 26 months.

Under its 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> resolutions, the Shareholders' General Meeting of 21 May 2008 granted powers to the Board of Directors to issue, on one or more occasions and without pre-emptive rights for existing shareholders, BNP Paribas shares and share equivalents in consideration of securities tendered to public exchange offers or contributions of unlisted shares. The par value of the capital increases that may be carried out immediately and/or in the future by virtue of these authorisations may not exceed EUR 250 million (representing 125 million shares) for issues carried out in consideration for shares tendered to public exchange offers and 10% of the number of shares making up BNP Paribas' share capital for issues carried out in consideration of contributions of unlisted shares. These authorisations were granted for a period of 26 months.

The 17<sup>th</sup> resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 21 May 2008 resolved to limit issues without pre-emptive subscription rights that may be carried out by virtue of the authorisations granted under the 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> resolutions above. Accordingly, the maximum par value of capital increases that may be carried out immediately and/or in the future is set at EUR 350 million for shares and EUR 7 billion for debt instruments.

The 19<sup>th</sup> resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 21 May 2008 also resolved to limit the overall amount of issues with or without pre-emptive subscription rights that may be carried out under the authorisations granted by the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> resolutions above. Accordingly, the maximum

par value of issues that may be carried out immediately and/or in the future, is set at EUR 1 billion for shares and EUR 10 billion for debt instruments.

Under its 18<sup>th</sup> resolution, the Shareholders' General Meeting of 21 May 2008 granted powers to the Board of Directors to increase the share capital within the limit of a maximum par value of EUR 1 billion on one or more occasions, by capitalising all or part of the retained earnings, profits or additional paid-in capital, successively or simultaneously, through the creation and award of free shares, through an increase in the par value of existing shares, or through a combination of these two methods. This authorisation was granted for a period of 26 months.

Under its 20<sup>th</sup> resolution, the Shareholders' General Meeting of 21 May 2008 granted powers to the Board of Directors to increase the share capital within the limit of a maximum par value of EUR 36 million on one or more occasions at its own discretion, by issuing shares reserved for members of the Corporate Savings Plan. The transactions that may be carried out pursuant to this resolution may take the form of sales of shares to members of the BNP Paribas Group's Corporate Savings Plan. This authorisation was granted for a period of 26 months.

Under its 23<sup>rd</sup> resolution, the Shareholders' General Meeting of 21 May 2008 authorised the Board of Directors to cancel, on one or more occasions, some or all of the BNP Paribas shares that the Bank currently holds or that it may acquire by virtue of said authorisation, provided that the total number of shares cancelled in any 24-month period does not exceed 10% of the total number of shares outstanding. The General Meeting also gave full powers to the Board of Directors to reduce capital and deduct the difference between the book value of the cancelled shares and their par value from additional paid-in capital and reserves available for distribution, with an amount corresponding to 10% of the capital reduction being deducted from the legal reserve. This authorisation was granted for a period of 18 months.

No shares were cancelled pursuant to this authorisation in the first half of 2008.

- Own equity instruments (shares issued by BNP Paribas and held by the Group)

The 5<sup>th</sup> resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 15 May 2007 authorised BNP Paribas to buy back shares representing up to 10% of the Bank's issued capital at a maximum purchase price of EUR 105. The shares could be acquired for the following purposes: for subsequent cancellation, to fulfil the Bank's obligations relative to the issue of shares or share equivalents, stock option plans, the award of consideration-free shares to employees, directors or corporate officers, and the allocation or sale of shares to employees in connection with the employee profit-sharing scheme, employee share ownership plans or corporate savings plans; to be held in treasury stock for subsequent remittance in exchange or payment for external growth transactions; within the scope of a liquidity agreement; or for asset and financial management purposes.

This authorisation, which was given for a period of 18 months, was cancelled and replaced by the authorisation granted under the 5<sup>th</sup> resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 21 May 2008, which authorised the Board of Directors to buy back shares representing up to 10% of the Bank's issued capital for the same purposes as under the 5<sup>th</sup> resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 15 May 2007, but at a maximum purchase price of EUR 100 per share. This latter authorisation was granted for a period of 18 months.

In addition, a BNP Paribas subsidiary involved in market index trading and arbitrage activities short sells shares issued by BNP Paribas SA in the scope of its activities.

At 30 June 2008, the Group held 11,643,383 BNP Paribas shares representing an amount of EUR 776 million, deducted from shareholders' equity in the balance sheet.

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Own equity instruments (shares issued by BNP Paribas and held by the Group)	Proprietary transactions		Trading account transactions		Total	
	Number of shares	Carrying amount (in millions of euros)	Number of shares	Carrying amount (in millions of euros)	Number of shares	Carrying amount (in millions of euros)
Shares held at 31 December 2006	19,245,508	1,292	5,966,401	494	25,211,909	1,786
Acquisitions	20,275,837	1,690			20,275,837	1,690
Shares delivered to employees	(1,000,039)	(45)			(1,000,039)	(45)
Other movements	2,342,857	120	(13,673,576)	(1,175)	(11,330,719)	(1,055)
Shares held at 30 June 2007	40,864,163	3,057	(7,707,175)	(681)	33,156,988	2,376
Acquisitions	6,501,121	533			6,501,121	533
Reduction in share capital	(32,111,135)	(2,428)			(32,111,135)	(2,428)
Shares delivered to employees	(5,971,906)	(523)			(5,971,906)	(523)
Other movements	(146,129)	(9)	7,543,713	670	7,397,584	661
Shares held at 31 December 2007	9,136,114	630	(163,462)	(11)	8,972,652	619
Acquisitions	749,171	51			749,171	51
Shares delivered to employees	(801,697)	(54)			(801,697)	(54)
Other movements	(198,322)	(10)	2,921,579	170	2,723,257	160
Shares held at 30 June 2008	8,885,266	617	2,758,117	159	11,643,383	776

- Preferred shares and equivalent instruments
- Preferred shares issued by Group companies

In December 1997, BNP US Funding LLC, a subsidiary under the exclusive control of the Group, made a USD 500 million issue of undated non-cumulative preferred shares governed by the laws of the United States, which did not dilute BNP Paribas ordinary shares. The shares paid a fixed rate dividend for a period of ten years. Thereafter, the shares were redeemable at par at the issuer's discretion at the end of each calendar quarter, with unredeemed shares paying a Libor-indexed dividend. The issuer had the option of not paying dividends on these preferred shares if no dividends were paid on BNP Paribas SA ordinary shares and no coupons were paid on preferred share equivalents (Undated Super Subordinated Notes) in the previous year. Unpaid dividends were not carried forward. The preferred shares were redeemed by the issuer in December 2007 at the end of the contractual ten-year period.

In October 2000, a USD 500 million undated non-cumulative preferred share issue was carried out by BNP Paribas Capital Trust, a subsidiary under the exclusive control of the Group. These shares pay a fixed rate dividend for a period of ten years. Thereafter, the shares are redeemable at par at the issuer's discretion at the end of each calendar quarter, with unredeemed shares paying a Libor-indexed dividend.

In October 2001, a EUR 500 million undated non-cumulative preferred share issue was carried out through a subsidiary under the exclusive control of the Group, BNP Paribas Capital Trust III. Shares in the issue pay a fixed rate dividend for a period of ten years. The shares are redeemable at the issuer's discretion after a ten-year period, and thereafter at each coupon date, with unredeemed shares paying a Euribor-indexed dividend.

In January and June 2002, two undated non-cumulative preferred share issues, of EUR 660 million and USD 650 million respectively, were carried out by two subsidiaries under the exclusive control of the Group, BNP Paribas Capital Trust IV and V. Shares in the first issue pay a fixed rate annual dividend over ten years, and shares in the second issue paid a fixed rate quarterly dividend over five years. Shares in the first issue are redeemable at the issuer's discretion after a ten-year period, and thereafter at each coupon date, with unredeemed shares paying a Euribor-indexed dividend. Shares in

the second issue were redeemed by the issuer in June 2007 at the end of the contractual five-year period.

In January 2003, a non-cumulative preferred share issue of EUR 700 million was carried out by BNP Paribas Capital Trust VI, a subsidiary under the exclusive control of the Group. The shares pay an annual fixed rate dividend. They are redeemable at the end of a 10-year period and thereafter at each coupon date. Shares not redeemed in 2013 will pay a Euribor-indexed quarterly dividend.

In 2003 and 2004, the LaSer-Cofinoga sub-group – which is proportionately consolidated by BNP Paribas – carried out three issues of undated non-voting preferred shares through special purpose entities governed by UK law and exclusively controlled by the LaSer-Cofinoga sub-group. These shares pay a non-cumulative preferred dividend for a ten-year period, at a fixed rate for those issued in 2003 and an indexed rate for the 2004 issue. After this ten-year period, they will be redeemable at par at the issuer's discretion at the end of each quarter on the coupon date, and the dividend payable on the 2003 issue will become Euribor-indexed.

#### *Preferred shares issued by Group companies*

Issuer	Date of issue	Currency	Amount	Rate and term before 1st call date	Rate after 1st call date
BNPP Capital Trust	October 2000	USD	500 millions	9.003% 10 years	3-month Libor + 3.26%
BNPP Capital Trust III	October 2001	EUR	500 millions	6.625% 10 years	3-month Euribor + 2.6%
BNPP Capital Trust IV	January 2002	EUR	660 millions	6.342% 10 years	3-month Euribor + 2.33%
BNPP Capital Trust VI	January 2003	EUR	700 millions	5.868% 10 years	3-month Euribor + 2.48%
Cofinoga Funding I LP	March 2003	EUR	100 millions <sup>(1)</sup>	6.820% 10 years	3-month Euribor + 3.75%
Cofinoga Funding II LP	January and May 2004	EUR	80 millions <sup>(1)</sup>	TEC 10 <sup>(2)</sup> + 1.35% 10 years	TEC 10 <sup>(2)</sup> + 1.35%

(1) Before application of the proportionate consolidation rate.

(2) TEC 10 is the daily long-term government bond index, corresponding to the yield-to-maturity of a fictitious 10-year Treasury note.

The proceeds of these issues are recorded under "Minority interests" in the balance sheet, and the dividends are reported under "Minority interests" in the profit and loss account.

At 30 June 2008, the BNP Paribas Group held 60 million preferred shares, deducted from minority interests.

#### - Undated Super Subordinated Notes (preferred share equivalents) issued by BNP Paribas SA

In June 2005, BNP Paribas SA carried out an issue of Undated Super Subordinated Notes representing USD 1,350 million. The notes pay a semi-annual fixed rate coupon. They are redeemable at the end of a 10-year period and thereafter at each coupon date. If the notes are not redeemed in 2015, they will pay a quarterly Libor-indexed coupon.

In October 2005, BNP Paribas SA carried out two issues of Undated Super Subordinated Notes representing EUR 1,000 million and USD 400 million respectively. The notes in both issues pay an annual fixed rate coupon. They are redeemable at the end of a six-year period and thereafter at each coupon date. If the notes are not redeemed in October 2011, they will continue to pay the fixed rate coupon.

In April 2006, BNP Paribas SA carried out two issues of Undated Super Subordinated Notes representing EUR 750 million and GBP 450 million respectively. The notes in both issues pay an annual fixed rate coupon. They are redeemable at the end of a 10-year period and thereafter at each coupon date. If the notes are not redeemed in 2016, they will pay a quarterly Euribor-indexed coupon in the case of the first issue, and a Libor-indexed coupon in the case of the second issue.

In July 2006, BNP Paribas SA carried out two issues of Undated Super Subordinated Notes. The notes in the first issue – representing EUR 150 million – pay an annual fixed rate coupon. These euro-

## BNP PARIBAS GROUP

denominated notes are redeemable at the end of a 20-year period and thereafter at each coupon date. If the notes are not redeemed in 2026, they will pay a quarterly Euribor-indexed coupon. The notes in the second issue – representing GBP 325 million – pay an annual fixed rate coupon. These sterling-denominated notes are redeemable at the end of a 10-year period and thereafter at each coupon date. If the notes are not redeemed in 2016, they will pay a quarterly Libor-indexed coupon.

In April 2007, BNP Paribas SA carried out an issue of Undated Super Subordinated Notes representing EUR 750 million. The notes pay an annual fixed rate coupon. They are redeemable at the end of a 10-year period and thereafter at each coupon date. If the notes are not redeemed in 2017, they will pay a quarterly Euribor-indexed coupon.

In June 2007, BNP Paribas SA carried out two issues of Undated Super Subordinated Notes. The notes in the first issue – representing USD 600 million – pay a quarterly fixed rate coupon and are redeemable at the end of a five-year period. The notes in the second issue – representing USD 1,100 million – pay a semi-annual fixed rate coupon. They are redeemable at the end of a 30-year period and thereafter at each coupon date. If the notes are not redeemed in 2037, they will pay a quarterly Libor-indexed coupon.

In October 2007, BNP Paribas SA carried out an issue of Undated Super Subordinated Notes representing GBP 200 million. The notes pay an annual fixed rate coupon. They are redeemable at the end of a 10-year period and thereafter at each coupon date. If the notes are not redeemed in 2017, they will pay a quarterly Libor-indexed coupon.

In June 2008, BNP Paribas SA carried out an issue of Undated Super Subordinated Notes representing EUR 500 million. The notes pay an annual fixed rate coupon. They are redeemable at the end of a ten-year period and thereafter at each coupon date. If the notes are not redeemed in 2018, they will pay a quarterly Euribor-indexed coupon.

BNP Paribas has the option of not paying interest due on these Undated Super Subordinated Notes if no dividends were paid on BNP Paribas SA ordinary shares or on preferred shares in the previous year. Unpaid interest is not carried forward.

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 – which is not fully offset by a capital increase or any other equivalent measure – 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. However, in the event of the liquidation of BNP Paribas, the amount due to the holders of these notes will represent their original nominal value irrespective of whether or not their nominal value has been reduced.

### *Undated Super Subordinated Notes*

Issuer	Date of issue	Currency	Amount	Rate and term before 1st call date	Rate after 1st call date
BNP Paribas SA	June 2005	USD	1 350 millions	5.186% 10 years	USD 3-month Libor + 1.68%
BNP Paribas SA	October 2005	EUR	1 000 millions	4.875% 6 years	4.875%
BNP Paribas SA	October 2005	USD	400 millions	6.250% 6 years	6.250%
BNP Paribas SA	April 2006	EUR	750 millions	4.730% 10 years	3-month Euribor + 1.69%
BNP Paribas SA	April 2006	GBP	450 millions	5.945% 10 years	GBP 3-month Libor + 1.13%
BNP Paribas SA	July 2006	EUR	150 millions	5.450% 20 years	3-month Euribor + 1.92%
BNP Paribas SA	July 2006	GBP	325 millions	5.945% 10 years	GBP 3-month Libor + 1.81%
BNP Paribas SA	April 2007	EUR	750 millions	5.019% 10 years	3-month Euribor + 1.72%
BNP Paribas SA	June 2007	USD	600 millions	6.500% 5 years	6.50%
BNP Paribas SA	June 2007	USD	1 100 millions	7.195% 30 years	USD 3-month Libor + 1.29%
BNP Paribas SA	October 2007	GBP	200 millions	7.436% 10 years	GBP 3-month Libor + 1.85%
BNP Paribas SA	June 2008	EUR	500 millions	7.781% 10 years	3-month Euribor + 3.75%

The proceeds raised by these issues are recorded in equity under "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 treated in the same way as dividends.



At 30 June 2008, the BNP Paribas Group held EUR 20 million of Undated Super Subordinated Notes which were deducted from shareholders' equity.

- Earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share corresponds to net income for the year 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. Stock subscription options are taken into account in the diluted earnings per share calculation. Conversion of these instruments would have no effect on the net income figure used in this calculation.

	6 months to 30 June 2008	6 months to 30 June 2007
Net income used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share (in millions of euros) <sup>(1)</sup>	3,377	4,707
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	895,332,049	901,299,282
<i>Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares</i>	4,710,384	8,174,299
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate diluted earnings per share	900,042,434	909,473,581
Basic earnings per share (in euros)	3.77	5.22
Diluted earnings per share (in euros)	3.75	5.18

(1) Net income used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share is net income per the profit and loss account, adjusted for the remuneration on the Undated Super Subordinated Notes issued by BNP Paribas SA (qualified as preferred share equivalents), which for accounting purposes is treated as dividends.

A dividend of EUR 3.35 per share was paid in 2008 out of 2007 net income (compared with a dividend EUR 3.10 per share paid in 2007 out of 2006 net income).

4.b SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

Name	(A)	(B)	(C)	Country	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
<b>Consolidating company</b>							
BNP Paribas SA				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
<b>French Retail Banking</b>							
Banque de Bretagne	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Developpement SA	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Factor	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Compagnie pour le Financement des Loisirs - Cofiloisirs				France	Equity	33.33%	33.33%
<b>Retail Banking - Italy (BNL Banca Commerciale)</b>							
Artigiancassa SPA				Italy	Full	73.86%	73.86%
Artigiansoa - Org. Di Attestazione SPA	7			Italy	Equity	80.00%	59.08%
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro SPA		5		Italy			
BNL Broker Assicurazioni SPA	8			Italy	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNL Direct Services SPA		5		Italy			
BNL Edizioni SRL	7			Italy	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
BNL Finance SPA				Italy	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNL Partecipazioni SPA				Italy	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNL Positivity SRL				Italy	Full	51.00%	51.00%
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro SPA (ex BNL Progetto SPA)	2			Italy	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Creimpresa SPA (Groupe)	7			Italy	Equity	76.90%	56.80%
Elep SPA				Italy	Equity	49.03%	27.85%
International Factors Italia SPA - Ifitalia				Italy	Full	99.62%	99.62%
Serfactoring SPA				Italy	Equity	27.00%	26.93%
<b>Special Purpose Entities</b>							
Vela ABS				Italy	Full		
Vela Home SRL				Italy	Full		
Vela Public Sector SRL				Italy	Full		
<b>International Retail Services</b>							
<b>Retail Banking in United States of America</b>							
1897 Services Corporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
AmerUS Leasing, Incorporated.				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BancWest Corporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Bancwest Investment Services, Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Bank of the West Business Park Association LLC				U.S.A	Full	38.00%	38.00%
Bank of the West				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Bishop Street Capital Management Corporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BW Insurance Agency, Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BW Leasing, Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Center Club, Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
CFB Community Development Corporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Claas Financial Services LLC		2		U.S.A	Full	51.00%	51.00%
Commercial Federal Affordable Housing, Incorporated.				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Commercial Federal Community Development Corporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Commercial Federal Insurance Corporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Commercial Federal Investments Services, Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Commercial Federal Realty Investors Corporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Commercial Federal Service Corporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Community First Home Mortgage				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Community First Insurance, Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%

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(7) Change of method - Full consolidation to equity method	

Name	(A)	(B)	(C)	Country	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
<b>Retail Banking in United States of America (cont'd)</b>							
Community Service, Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Contractors Insurance Services		5		U.S.A			
Equity Lending Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Essex Credit Corporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
FHL Lease Holding Company Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
FHL SPC One, Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
First Bancorp				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
First Hawaiian Bank				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
First Hawaiian Leasing, Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
First National Bancorp, Incorporated		4		U.S.A			
First National Bancorporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
First Santa Clara Corporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
First Savings Investment Corporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
HBC Aviation, LLC			6	U.S.A	Full	24.99%	24.99%
KIC Technology1, Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
KIC Technology2, Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
KIC Technology3, Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Liberty Leasing Company				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Mountain Fall Acquisition				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Nability - Perry Insurance, Incorporated		5		U.S.A			
ORE, Incorporated		4		U.S.A			
Roxborough Acquisition Corporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
St Paul Agency Incorporated			4	U.S.A			
The Bankers Club, Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
The Voyager HR Group				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Special Purpose Entities</b>							
CFB Capital 4				U.S.A	Full		
Commercial Federal Capital Trust 1				U.S.A	Full		
Commercial Federal Capital Trust 2				U.S.A	Full		
Commercial Federal Capital Trust 3				U.S.A	Full		
First Hawaiian Capital 1				U.S.A	Full		
<b>BNP Paribas Personal Finance</b>							
Axa Banque Financement				France	Equity	35.00%	35.00%
Banca UCB SPA				Italy	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Cetelem Argentina	11			Argentina	Full	60.00%	60.00%
Banco Cetelem Portugal				Portugal	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Cetelem SA				Spain	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Bieffe 5 SPA	2			Italy	12 Equity	100.00%	50.00%
BNP Paribas Invest Immo	*		5	France			
BNP Paribas Personal Finance AED (ex JetFinance International)		1	8	Bulgaria	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Carrefour Administration Cartes de Credits - CACC				Brazil	Equity	40.00%	40.00%
Cetelem				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem Algérie	8			Algeria	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem America				Brazil	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem Asia	2			Hong-Kong	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem Bank SA				Poland	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem Belgium				Belgium	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem Benelux BV				Netherlands	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem Brésil				Brazil	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem CR				Czech Republic	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem IFN SA				Romania	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem Maroc				Morocco	Full	99.86%	92.70%
Cetelem Mexico SA de CV	8			Mexico	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem Polska Expansion SA				Poland	Full	100.00%	100.00%

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# BNP PARIBAS GROUP

Name	(A)	(B)	(C)	Country	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
<b>BNP Paribas Personal Finance (cont'd)</b>							
Cetelem Processing Services (Shanghai) Limited	8			China	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem Serviços Limitada	2			Brazil	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem Slovensko				Slovakia	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem Thaïlande				Thailand	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cetelem UK				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cofica Bail	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cofidis France				France	Equity	15.00%	15.00%
Cofinoga				France	Prop.	100.00%	50.00%
Cofiparc SNC				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Compagnie Médicale de financement de Voitures et matériels - CMV Médiforce	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Credial Italie SPA				Italy	Prop.	50.00%	50.00%
Credirama SPA		2	10	Italy	Prop.	51.00%	25.50%
Credisson Holding Limited				Cyprus	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Crédit Moderne Antilles	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Crédit Moderne Guyane	*		5	France			
Crédit Moderne Océan Indien	*			France	Full	97.81%	97.81%
Direct Services			1	Bulgaria	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Dresdner-Cetelem Kreditbank				Germany	Full	50.10%	50.10%
Eficio Iberia				Spain	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Eficio Participation SA			1	France	Full	99.99%	99.99%
Eficio Portugal			2	Portugal	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Eficio Soreco				France	Full	99.96%	99.96%
Eurocredito				Spain	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Facet	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Fidem	*			France	Full	51.00%	51.00%
Fimestic Expansion SA				Spain	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Findomestic				Italy	Prop.	50.00%	50.00%
Findomestic Banka a.d				Serbia	Equity	49.88%	49.88%
Findomestic Leasing SPA		2		Italy	Equity	50.00%	50.00%
KBC Pinto Systems				Belgium	Equity	39.99%	39.99%
LaSer (Groupe)				France	Prop.	50.00%	50.00%
Loisirs Finance	*			France	Full	51.00%	51.00%
Magyar Cetelem				Hungary	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Métier Regroupement de Crédits	*	8	5	France			
Monabank				France	Equity	34.00%	34.00%
Natixis Financement	*			France	Equity	33.00%	33.00%
Norrskén Finance				France	Full	51.00%	51.00%
Novacredit		5		France			
Prestacomer SA de CV		2		Mexico	Equity	50.00%	50.00%
Projeo	*			France	Full	51.00%	51.00%
SA Domofinance				France	Prop.	55.00%	55.00%
SAS Prêts et Services	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Servicios Financieros Carrefour EFC				Spain	Equity	40.00%	40.00%
Société de Paiement Pass				France	Equity	40.01%	40.01%
Submarino Finance Promotora de Credito Limitada				Brazil	Prop.	50.00%	50.00%
Sundaram Home Finance Limited		1	10	India	Prop.	49.90%	49.90%
UCB	*		5	France			
UCB Hypotheken				Netherlands	Full	100.00%	100.00%
UCB Suisse		8		Switzerland	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Union de Credits Immobiliarios - UCI (Groupe)				Spain	Prop.	50.00%	50.00%
<b>Debt Investment Fund</b>							
FCC Master Dolphin				Italy	Prop.		
FCC Retail ABS Finance				France	Full		

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Name	(A)	(B)	(C)	Country	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
<b>BNP Paribas Personal Finance (cont'd)</b>							
<i>Debt Investment Fund</i>							
European Mortgage Finance IT-2008-1 SRL			2	Italy	Full		
FCC Domos 2003				France	Full		
FCC Master Domos				France	Full		
FCC Master Domos 4				France	Full		
FCC Master Domos 5				France	Full		
FCC U.C.I 4-18				Spain	Prop.		
UCB Service SRL			2	Italy	Full		
<b>Equipment Solutions</b>							
Albury Asset Rentals Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
All In One Allemagne				Germany	Full	100.00%	100.00%
All In One Vermietung GmbH		8		Austria	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Antin Bail	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Aprolis Finance				France	Full	51.00%	51.00%
Arius SA				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arma Beheer BV				Netherlands	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Artegy Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Artegy SAS				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Austria GmbH		2	8	Austria	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Belgium				Belgium	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Brasil Limitada				Brazil	12 Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Business Services Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval BV				Netherlands	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Deutschland GmbH				Germany	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval ECL SAS				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Hellas Car Rental SA			2	Greece	12 Equity	99.98%	99.97%
Arval India Private Limited			2	India	12 Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Luxembourg				Luxembourg	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval NV				Belgium	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval PHH Holding SAS				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval PHH Holdings Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval PHH Holdings UK Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval PHH Service Lease CZ		8		Czech Republic	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Portugal				Portugal	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Russie				Russia	12 Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Schweiz AG				Switzerland	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Service Lease				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Service Lease Espagne				Spain	Full	99.98%	99.97%
Arval Service Lease Italia				Italy	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Service Lease Polska SP				Poland	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Service Lease Romania SRL			2	Romania	12 Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Arval Trading				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval UK Group Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Arval UK Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Barloworld Heftruck BV				Netherlands	Equity	50.00%	50.00%
BNP Paribas Fleet Holdings Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Lease Group	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Lease Group BV				Netherlands	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Lease Group GmbH & Co KG		2		Austria	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Lease Group Holding SPA			5	Italy			
BNP Paribas Lease Group KFT				Hungary	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Lease Group Netherlands BV				Netherlands	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Lease Group Polska SP z o.o		8		Poland	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Lease Group RT				Hungary	Full	100.00%	100.00%

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# BNP PARIBAS GROUP

Name	(A)	(B)	(C)	Country	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
<b>Equipment Solutions (cont'd)</b>							
BNP Paribas Lease Group SA Belgium				Belgium	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Lease Group SPA			5	Italy			
BNP Paribas Lease Group SPA (ex Locafit SPA)	13			Italy	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Lease Group UK PLC				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Leasing GmbH				Germany	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Bureau Services Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Centro Leasing SPA			3	Italy			
Claas Financial Services				France	Full	60.11%	60.11%
Claas Financial Services Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	60.11%
Claas Financial Services Limited	2			UK	Full	51.00%	51.00%
Claas Leasing GmbH				Germany	Full	100.00%	60.11%
CNH Capital Europe	*			France	Full	50.10%	50.10%
CNH Capital Europe Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	50.10%
Coltplan	*			France	Full	99.99%	99.99%
Commercial Vehicle Finance Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cooperleasing SPA	13		3	Italy			
Dialcard Fleet Information Services Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Dialcard Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Diamond Finance UK Limited				UK	Full	60.00%	60.00%
Equipment Lease BV				Netherlands	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Gestion et Location Holding				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Greenval Insurance Company Limited			2	Ireland	Full	100.00%	100.00%
H.F.G.L Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Harpur UK Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Humberclyde Commercial Investments Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Humberclyde Commercial Investments N° 4 Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Humberclyde Commercial Investments N°1 Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Humberclyde Finance Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Humberclyde Industrial Finance Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Humberclyde Investments Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
JCB Finance	*			France	Full	70.00%	70.00%
Leaseco International BV				Netherlands	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Locatrice Italiana SPA	13			Italy	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Locatrice Strumentale SRL	13		5	Italy			
Manitou Finance Limited				UK	Full	51.00%	51.00%
Natiobail 2	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Natiocrédibail	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Natiocrédimurs	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Natioénergie	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Overdrive Business Solutions Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Overdrive Credit Card Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Paricomi	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
PHH Financial services Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
PHH Holdings (1999) Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
PHH Investment Services Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
PHH Leasing (N°9) Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
PHH Treasury Services Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
PHH Truck Management Services Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Pointeuro Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Same Deutz Fahr Finance Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Same Deutz-Fahr Finance				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS MFF	*			France	Full	51.00%	51.00%
The Harpur Group UK Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
UFB Asset Finance Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
United Care (Cheshire) Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
United Care Group Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%

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Name	(A)	(B)	(C)	Country	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
<b>Equipment Solutions (cont'd)</b>							
<i>Special Purpose Entities</i>							
Vela Lease SRL	13			Italy	Full		
<b>Emerging markets</b>							
Bank of Nanjing (ex Nanjing City Commercial Bank Corp Limited)				China	Equity	12.61%	12.61%
Sahara Bank LSC	1	8		Libya	Full	19.00%	19.00%
Banque Internationale du Commerce et de l'Industrie Burkina Faso				Burkina Faso	Full	51.00%	51.00%
Banque Internationale du Commerce et de l'Industrie Cote d'Ivoire				Ivory Coast	Full	59.79%	59.79%
Banque Internationale du Commerce et de l'Industrie Gabon				Gabon	Full	46.67%	46.67%
Banque Internationale du Commerce et de l'Industrie Guinée				Guinea	Equity	30.83%	30.83%
Banque Internationale du Commerce et de l'Industrie Mali	8			Mali	Full	85.00%	85.00%
Banque Internationale du Commerce et de l'Industrie Senegal				Senegal	Full	54.11%	54.11%
Banque Malgache de l'Océan Indien				Madagascar	Full	75.00%	75.00%
Banque Marocaine du Commerce et de l'Industrie				Morocco	Full	63.85%	63.85%
Banque Marocaine du Commerce et de l'Industrie Crédit Conso	2			Morocco	Full	100.00%	77.99%
Banque Marocaine du Commerce et de l'Industrie Gestion				Morocco	12 Equity	100.00%	63.85%
Banque Marocaine du Commerce et de l'Industrie Leasing				Morocco	Full	72.03%	46.00%
Banque Marocaine du Commerce et de l'Industrie Offshore				Morocco	Full	100.00%	63.85%
Banque pour le Commerce et l'Industrie de la Mer Rouge		3		Djibouti			
BNP Intercontinentale - BNPI	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas BDDI Participations				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Cyprus Limited				Cyprus	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas El Djazair				Algeria	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Guadeloupe	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Guyane	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Le Caire				Egypt	Full	95.19%	95.19%
BNP Paribas Martinique	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Nouvelle Calédonie	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Réunion	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Vostok Holdings			5	France			
BNP Paribas Vostok LLC	8			Russia	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SIFIDA	4			Luxembourg			
TEB Mali Yatirimlar Anonim Sirketi (Groupe)				Turkey	Prop.	50.00%	50.00%
Ukrainian Insurance Alliance				Ukraine	12 Equity	50.00%	25.50%
Ukrsib Asset Management	2			Ukraine	12 Equity	99.94%	50.97%
Ukrsib Asset Management PI Fund	2			Ukraine	12 Equity	99.94%	50.97%
UkrSibbank				Ukraine	Full	51.00%	51.00%
Union Bancaire pour le Commerce et l'Industrie				Tunisia	Full	50.00%	50.00%
Union Bancaire pour le Commerce et l'Industrie Leasing				Tunisia	Full	75.40%	37.70%
Vesko		1		Ukraine	12 Equity	49.63%	25.31%

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# BNP PARIBAS GROUP

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<b>Asset Management &amp; Services</b>								
<b>Insurance</b>								
Assu-Vie SA				France	12	Equity	50.00%	50.00%
BNL Vita SPA	13			Italy		Equity	49.00%	49.00%
BNP Paribas Assurance		5		France				
BNP Paribas Assurance (ex Cardif SA)				France		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Assicurazioni SPA				Italy		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Assurance Vie				France		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Assurance Vie Polska				Poland		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Biztosito Magyarorszag			2	Hungary	12	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Compania de Seguros		2		Perou	12	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Compania de Seguros de Vida		11	8	Argentina		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif do Brasil Seguros				Brazil		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif do Brasil Seguros e Garantias				Brazil	12	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Forsaking AB			2	Sweden	12	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Holdings Incorporation		2		U.S.A		Full	99.89%	99.89%
Cardif Insurance Company			2	Russia	12	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Leven				Belgium		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Levensverzekeringen NV				Netherlands		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Life Insurance Company Corporation		2		U.S.A		Full	100.00%	99.89%
Cardif Mexico Seguros de Vida				Mexico	12	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Mexico Seguros Generales SA				Mexico	12	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Nederland Holding BV				Netherlands		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Nordic AB		2	8	Sweden		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Pinnacle Insurance Holding Limited			8	South Africa		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif RD				France		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Retraite Assurance Vie				France		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Schadeverzekeringen NV				Netherlands		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardivida Correduria de Seguros				Spain	12	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Centro Vita Assicurazioni SPA				Italy		Prop.	49.00%	49.00%
Closed Joint Insurance Company			2	Ukraine	12	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Compagnie Bancaire Uk Fonds C				UK		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Compania de Seguros Generales				Chile		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Compania de Seguros Vida SA				Chile		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cybele RE		5		Luxembourg				
Darnell Limited				Ireland		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Direct Life & Pensions Services - DLPS			1	UK	12	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
European Reinsurance Limited		11		UK	12	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Financial Telemarketing Services		11		UK	12	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Fonds d'Investissement Immobilier pour le Commerce et la Distribution - Fondis			2	France		Prop.	25.00%	25.00%
GIE BNP Paribas Assurance				France		Full	100.00%	99.00%
Global Euro		2		France		Full	100.00%	99.83%
Investlife Luxembourg SA				Luxembourg		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Luizaseg			2	Brazil	12	Equity	50.00%	50.00%
Natio Assurance				France		Prop.	50.00%	50.00%
Natio Fonds Athenes Investissement 5		2		France		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Natio Fonds Collines Investissement 1		2		France		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Natio Fonds Collines Investissement 3		2		France		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Patrimoine Management & Associes				France		Full	61.50%	61.50%
Pinnacle Insurance Holding PLC				UK		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Pinnacle Insurance Management Services PLC				UK		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Pinnacle Insurance PLC				UK		Full	100.00%	100.00%
Pinnafrika Insurance Company Limited				South Africa	12	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Pinnafrika Insurance Life Limited				South Africa	12	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Poczta Polska Cardif Arka SA			11	Poland		Equity	33.33%	33.33%

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<b>Insurance (cont'd)</b>							
Pojistovna Cardif Pro Vita			8	Czech Republic	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Pojistovna Cardif Slovakia A.S		11		Slovakia	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
SARL Carma Grand Horizon	2			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SARL Reumal Investissements				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Hibernia France		1		France	Full	100.00%	98.68%
SCA Capital France Hotel		1		France	Full	98.68%	98.68%
SCI 104-106 rue Cambronne				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI 14 rue Vivienne				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI 24-26 rue Duranton	3			France			
SCI 25 rue Abbe Carton	3			France			
SCI 25 rue Gutenberg	3			France			
SCI 40 rue Abbe Groult	3			France			
SCI 100 rue Lauriston				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI 6 Square Foch				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI 8-10 place du Commerce				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Alpha Park			2	France	Prop.	50.00%	50.00%
SCI Asnieres 1				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Beausejour				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI BNP Paribas Pierre 2				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Boulevard Malesherbes				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Boulogne Centre				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Boulogne Nungesser				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Corosa				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Courbevoie				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Defense Etoile				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Defense Vendome				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Etoile				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Immeuble Demours				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Le Chesnay 1	3			France			
SCI Levallois 2				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Maisons 1	3			France			
SCI Malesherbes Courcelles				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Montrouge 2	3			France			
SCI Montrouge 3	3			France			
SCI Paris Cours de Vincennes			2	France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Moussorgski				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Residence le Chatelard			4	France			
SCI rue Mederic				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Rueil 1	3			France			
SCI Rueil Ariane				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Rueil Caudron				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Saint Maurice 2	3			France			
SCI Suresnes 2	3			France			
SCI Suresnes 3				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Vendome Athenes			2	France	Prop.	50.00%	50.00%
Shinan et Life Corée				South Korea	Prop.	50.00%	50.00%
State Bank India Life Cy				India	Equity	26.00%	26.00%
Thai Cardif Insurance Life Company Limited				Thailand	Equity	25.00%	25.00%
Valtitres	2			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%

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<b>Private Banking</b>							
Banque Privée Anjou	*	1	5	France			
Bergues Finance Holding				Bahamas	Full	100.00%	99.99%
BNL International Luxembourg		5		Luxembourg			
BNP Paribas Bahamas Limited				Bahamas	Full	100.00%	99.99%
BNP Paribas Espana SA				Spain	Full	99.58%	99.58%
BNP Paribas Investment Services LLC				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Private Bank	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Private Bank Monaco	*			France	Full	100.00%	99.99%
Conseil Investissement				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Lavoro Bank Ag Zurigo		5		Switzerland			
Nachenius, Tjeenk et Co NV				Netherlands	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Servizio Italia SPA		4		Italy			
<b>Personal Investors</b>							
B'Capital	*			France	Full	99.96%	99.96%
Cortal Consors France	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
FundQuest				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Geojit Financial Services Limited (Groupe)		1	10	India	Prop.	27.18%	27.18%
<b>Investment Partners</b>							
BNL Fondi Immobiliari		13		Italy	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP PAM Group				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management Uruguay SA				Uruguay	12 Equity	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management Asia		2		Hong-Kong	12 Equity	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management Brasil Limitada				Brazil	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management GmbH				Germany	12 Equity	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management Group Luxembourg				Luxembourg	Full	99.66%	99.66%
BNP Paribas Asset Management Japan Limited				Japan	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management SGR Milan SPA		5		Italy			
BNP Paribas Asset Management SGR Milan (ex BNL Gestioni SGR)		13		Italy	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management Singapore Limited		2		Singapore	12 Equity	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management UK Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Financière AMS (Fin/AMS)	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Fund Services France				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Private Equity				France	12 Equity	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas SGIC				Spain	12 Equity	100.00%	99.58%
Cardif Asset Management				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cardif Gestion d'Actifs				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Charter Atlantic Capital corporation		8		U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Charter Atlantic Corporation		8		U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cooper Neff Alternative Managers		8	7	France	12 Equity	71.51%	71.51%
Fauchier Partners Management Limited (Groupe)				UK	Prop.	42.17%	62.50%
Fischer Francis Trees & Watts UK		8		UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Fischer Francis Trees & Watts Incorporation		8		U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Fischer Francis Trees & Watts Kabushiki Kaisha		8		Japan	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Fischer Francis Trees & Watts Limited		8		UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Fischer Francis Trees & Watts Pte Limited		8		Singapore	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Fund Quest Incorporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Infra Capital Investors (ex Antin Participation 23)		2		France	12 Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Malbec Partners Incorporation		1		U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Overlay Asset Management		8		France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Shenyng & Wanguo BNP PAM Company Limited			2	China	Equity	33.00%	33.00%
Shinhan BNP Paribas Investment Trust Management Co Ltd		10		South Korea	Prop.	50.00%	50.00%
Sundaram BNP Paribas Asset Management Company Limited				India	Equity	49.90%	49.90%

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<b>Securities services</b>							
BNP Paribas Fund Services			5	Luxembourg			
BNP Paribas Fund Services Australasia Limited				Australia	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Fund Services Dublin Limited				Ireland	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Fund Services Holdings				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Fund Services UK Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Securities Services Custody bank Limited (ex Royal Bank of Scotland International Custody Bank Ltd)		1		Jersey	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Securities Services (Holdings) Limited (ex Royal Bank of Scotland International Securities Services (Holdings) Ltd)		1		Jersey	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Securities Services International Holding SA		5		France			
BNP Paribas Trust Company (Guernsey) Limited (ex Royal Bank of Scotland International Trustee (Guernsey Ltd))		1		Guernsey	12	Equity	100.00%
Banco Excel Bank SA	1	5		Spain			
NCVP Participacoes SA			2	Brazil	Full	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Real Estate Services</b>							
Asset Partenaires				France	Full	100.00%	93.64%
Atisreal Expertise				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Auguste-Thouard				France	Full	95.44%	95.44%
Atisreal Belgium SA				Belgium	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Benelux SA				Belgium	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Consult				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Consult GmbH				Germany	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Espana SA				Spain	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal GmbH				Germany	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Holding France				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Holding GmbH				Germany	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Hotels (ex SP & Partners)			2	France	Full	95.44%	95.44%
Atisreal International				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Irlande	1			Ireland	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Italia	1			Italy	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Luxembourg SA				Luxembourg	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Property Management GmbH				Germany	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Property Management Services				Belgium	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Atisreal Proplan GmbH				Germany	Full	87.59%	87.59%
Atisreal USA Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Immobilier (ex Meunier Promotion)				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Immobilier Property Management				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Participations Financières Immobilières				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Real Estate Facilities Management Limited (ex Chancery Lane Management Services Limited)				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management				France	Full	96.77%	96.77%
BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management UK Limited (ex BNP Paribas Real Estate Investments Services Limited)				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Real Estate Property Development Italia			2	Italy	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Real Estate Property Management Italia	1			Italy	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BSA Immobilier				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cabinet Claude Sanchez	1			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Compagnie Tertiaire	5			France			
F G Ingenierie et Promotion Immobilière				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Genisar Servicios Inmobiliarios			5	Spain			
Immobilere des Bergues				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Partner's & Services	1			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Partenaires Gerance Soprofinance			5	France			

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# BNP PARIBAS GROUP

Name	(A)	(B)	(C)	Country	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
<b>Real Estate Services (cont'd)</b>							
SAS BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Services (ex SA Comadim Hispania)	1			Spain	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SA Gerer				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SA Meunier Hispania	1			Spain	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SA Procodis	5			France			
SAS BNP Paribas Real Estate Property Management France				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Services (ex SAS ECM Real Estate)	1			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS BRSI	1			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Meunier Habitat				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Meunier Habitat Ile de France				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Meunier Habitat Sud Ouest		2		France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Meunier Immobilier d'Entreprise				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Meunier Méditerranée				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Meunier Rhône Alpes				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Multi Vest (France) 4	1			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Newport Management	1			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Sofiane				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Studellies				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SNC Espaces Immobiliers				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SNC Lot 2 Porte d'Asnières				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SNC Meunier Gestion				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Sifonte SL		5		Spain			
Tasaciones Hipotecarias SA				Spain	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Valuation Consulting Limited			4	UK			
Weatheralls Consultancy Services Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%

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Name	(A)	(B)	(C)	Country	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
<b>Corporate and Investment Banking</b>							
<b>France</b>							
BNP Paribas Arbitrage	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Equities France	*			France	Full	99.96%	99.96%
BNP Paribas Equity Strategies France				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Peregrine Group		5		France			
BNP Paribas Stratégies Actions				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Capstar Partners SAS France				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Harewood Asset Management			8	France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Paribas Dérivés Garantis Snc				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Parifergie	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Esomet				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Parilase	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Europe</b>							
BNP Factor Portugal				Portugal	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Ireland				Ireland	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas (Bulgaria) AD			4	Bulgaria			
BNP Paribas Bank (Hungaria) RT			4	Hungary			
BNP Paribas Bank (Polska) SA				Poland	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Bank NV				Netherlands	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Capital Investments Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Capital Markets Group Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Commodity Futures Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas E & B Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Finance PLC				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Luxembourg SA				Luxembourg	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Net Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Sviluppo	4			Italy			
BNP Paribas Suisse SA				Switzerland	Full	99.99%	99.99%
BNP Paribas UK Holdings Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas UK Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP PUK Holding Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas ZAO				Russia	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Calliux SARL		2		Luxembourg	Full	60.00%	60.00%
Capstar Partners Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Delta Reinsurance Limited		8		Ireland	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Harewood Holdings Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
ISIS Factor SPA			4	Italy			
Landspire Limited			2	UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Paribas Trust Luxembourg SA				Luxembourg	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Utexam Limited				Ireland	Full	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Americas</b>							
BNP Paribas Andes	4			Perou			
BNP Paribas Asset Management Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Brasil SA				Brazil	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Canada				Canada	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Capstar Partners Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Commodities Futures Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Leasing Corporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Mortgage Corporation			2	U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas North America Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Principal Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas RCC Incorporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%

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# BNP PARIBAS GROUP

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<b>Americas (cont'd)</b>							
BNP Paribas Securities Corporation				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Capstar Partners LLC				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cooper Neff Group Incorporated				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
French American Banking Corporation - F.A.B.C				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Harewood Asset Management (US) Incorporated (ex Cooper Neff Advisors Incorporated)				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Innocap Investment Management Incorporation			1	Canada	Equity	25.00%	25.00%
Paribas North America				U.S.A	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Petits Champs Participações e Serviços SA				Brazil	Full	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Asia - Oceania</b>							
BNP Equities Asia Limited				Malaysia	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas (China) Limited				China	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Arbitrage (Hong-Kong) Limited				Hong-Kong	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Capital (Asia Pacific) Limited				Hong-Kong	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Capital (Singapore) Limited				Singapore	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Finance (Hong-Kong) Limited				Hong-Kong	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Futures (Hong-Kong) Limited				Hong-Kong	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas GRS (Hong Kong) Limited				Hong-Kong	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas India Solutions Private Limited				India	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Japan Limited		2		Japan	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Pacific (Australia) Limited				Australia	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Principal Investments Japan Limited		2		Japan	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Securities (Asia) Limited				Hong-Kong	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Securities (Japan) Limited				Hong-Kong	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Securities (Taiwan) Co Limited				Taiwan	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Securities Korea Company Limited				South Korea	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Securities (Singapore) Pte Limited				Singapore	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Services (Hong Kong) Limited				Hong-Kong	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Paribas Asia Equities Limited				Hong-Kong	Full	100.00%	100.00%
PT Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia				Indonesia	Full	100.00%	99.99%
PT BNP Paribas Securities Indonesia				Indonesia	Full	99.00%	99.00%
<b>Special Purpose Entities</b>							
54 Lombard Street Investments Limited				UK	Full		
Alectra Finance PLC				Ireland	Full		
Altels Investments Limited				Ireland	Full		
APAC Finance Limited				New Zealand	Full		
APAC Investments Limited				New Zealand	Full		
APAC NZ Holdings Limited				New Zealand	Full		
ARV International Limited				Cayman Islands	Full		
Austin Finance				France	Full		
BNP Paribas Arbitrage Issuance BV				Netherlands	Full		
BNP Paribas Emissions und Handel. GmbH				Germany	Full		
BNP Paribas Finance Incorporated				U.S.A	Full		
BNP Paribas Islamic Issuance BV			2	Netherlands	Full		
BNP Paribas Singapore Funding Partnership			2	Singapore	Full		
Bougainville BV				Netherlands	Full		
China Jenna Finance 1 à 3				France	Full		
China Lucie Finance 1 à 3				France	Full		
China Marie Finance 1 et 2			2	France	Full		
China Newine Finance 1 à 4			2	France	Full		
China Samantha Finance 1 à 10				France	Full		
Crisps Limited				Cayman Islands	Full		
Epimetheus Investments Limited		4		Cayman Islands			
Epping Funding Limited			2	Cayman Islands	Full		
Epsom Funding Limited				Cayman Islands	Full		

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Name	(A)	(B)	(C)	Country	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
<i>Special Purpose Entities (cont'd)</i>							
Euroliberté PLC	4			Ireland			
European Hedged Equity Limited			4	Cayman Islands			
Fidex PLC				UK	Full		
Financière Paris Haussmann				France	Full		
Financière Tailbout				France	Full		
Forsete Investments SA			4	Luxembourg			
Global Guaranteed Equity Limited				Cayman Islands	Full		
Global Hedged Equity Investment Limited	4			Cayman Islands			
Global Liberté				Ireland	Full		
Global Protected Alternative Investments Limited				Cayman Islands	Full		
Global Protected Equity Limited			4	Cayman Islands			
Grenache et Cie SNC		2		Luxembourg	Full		
Harewood Investments N°1 à 6 Limited				Cayman Islands	Full		
Henaross Property Limited				Australia	Full		
Highbridge Limited		2		Cayman Islands	Full		
Iliad Investments PLC				Ireland	Full		
Joconde Investments SA			4	Luxembourg			
Laffitte Participation 2				France	Full		
Laffitte Participation 10				France	Full		
Laffitte Participation 12				France	Full		
Liquidity Trust			4	Cayman Islands			
Lock-In Global equity Limited				Cayman Islands	Full		
Marc Finance Limited				Cayman Islands	Full		
Muscat Investments Limited		2		Jersey	Full		
Omega Capital Investments Plc				Ireland	Full		
Omega Investments Cayman Limited			4	Cayman Islands			
Omega Capital Europe PLC		2		Ireland	Full		
Omega Capital Funding Limited		2		Ireland	Full		
Optichamps				France	Full		
Paregof	4			France			
Parriyaye Property Limited				Australia	Full		
Participations Opéra				France	Full		
Robin Flight Limited				Ireland	Full		
Royal Neuve I Sarl				Luxembourg	Full		
Royal Neuve II Sarl			2	Luxembourg	Full		
Royal Neuve V Sarl		2		Luxembourg	Full		
Royal Neuve VI Sarl		2		Luxembourg	Full		
SAS 2007 Panda Finance 2			2	France	Full		
SAS 2008 Panda Finance 6			2	France	Full		
SAS Esra 1 à 3	2			France	Full		
SAS Financière des Italiens	2			France	Full		
Singapore Emma Finance 1 SAS				France	Full		
Singapore Emma Finance 2 SAS				France	Full		
Sirocco Investments SA			4	Luxembourg			
SNC Atargatis				France	Full		
SNC Compagnie Investissement Italiens	2			France	Full		
SNC Compagnie Investissement Opéra	2			France	Full		
SNC Méditerranée				France	Full		
St Maarten CDO Limited			4	Cayman Islands			
Sunny Funding Limited				Cayman Islands	Full		
Swallow Flight Limited				Ireland	Full		
Tender Option Bond Municipal program				U.S.A	Full		
Thunderbird Investments PLC				Ireland	Full		

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# BNP PARIBAS GROUP

Name	(A)	(B)	(C)	Country	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
<b>Other Business Units</b>							
<b>Private Equity (BNP Paribas Capital)</b>							
Clairville			5	Belgium			
Cobema				Belgium	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Cobepa Technology			5	Belgium			
Compagnie Financière Ottomane				Luxembourg	Full	96.79%	96.79%
Erbe				Belgium	Equity	47.01%	47.01%
Eviais	4			France			
Gepeco				Belgium	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Paribas Participation Limitee				Canada	Full	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Property companies (property used in operations)</b>							
Capefi	5			France			
Compagnie Immobiliere de France	5			France			
Ejesur				Spain	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS 5 Avenue Kleber				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS 37 La Perouse				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Foncière de la Compagnie Bancaire				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SAS Noria				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
SCI Immobilière Marché Saint-Honoré				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Société d'Etudes Immobilières de Constructions - Setic				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Antin Participation 4			5	France			
Antin Participation 5				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Investment companies and other subsidiaries</b>							
Antin Participation 15			5	France			
Ardi Immo				Luxembourg	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNL International Investment SA				Luxembourg	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNL Multiservizi SPA			7	Italy	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Covered Bonds	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas de Réassurance au Luxembourg				Luxembourg	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas International BV				Netherlands	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Méditerranée Innovation & Technologies			2	Morocco	Full	100.00%	96.39%
BNP Paribas Partners for Innovation (Groupe)				France	Equity	50.00%	50.00%
BNP Paribas UK Treasury Limited				UK	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Compagnie Bancaire Uk Fonds B				UK			
Compagnie d'Investissements de Paris - C.I.P				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Financière BNP Paribas				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Financière Marché Saint Honoré				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
GIE Groupement Auxiliaire et de Moyens - GAM				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Le Sphinx Assurances Luxembourg SA				Luxembourg	Equity	100.00%	100.00%
Omnium Gestion Développement Immobilier				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Placement, Gestion & Finance Holding - Plagefin				Luxembourg	Full	99.99%	99.99%
Sagip				Belgium	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Société Auxiliaire de Construction Immobilière - SACI				France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Société Française Auxiliaire - S.F.A.			5	France			
Société Orbaisienne de Participations			2	France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
UCB Bail	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
UCB Entreprises	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
UCB Locabail immobilier	*			France	Full	100.00%	100.00%
Verner Investissements (Groupe)				France	Equity	48.40%	48.40%

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Name	(A)	(B)	(C)	Country	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
<b>Special Purpose Entities</b>							
Antin Participation 7		5		France			
Antin Participation 13		5		France			
BNP Paribas Capital Trust LLC 1 - 3 - 4 - 6				U.S.A	Full		
BNP Paribas Capital Trust LLC 5	4			U.S.A			
BNP Paribas US Medium Term Notes Program				U.S.A	Full		
BNP Paribas US Structured Medium Term Notes LLC				U.S.A	Full		
BNP US Funding LLC		4		U.S.A			
Vela Mortgages SRL			2	Italy	Full		
<b>Klépierre</b>							
Akciova Spolocnost Arcol				Slovakia	Full	100.00%	51.69%
AMAC SRO				Slovakia	Full	100.00%	51.69%
AMC - Prague SRO		5		Czech Republic			
Besloten Vennotschap Capucine BV				Netherlands	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Bestes				Czech Republic	Full	99.00%	51.17%
Carré Jaude 2		2		France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Clivia SPA			1	Italy	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
Corvin Retail		1		Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Duna Plaza Offices z.o.o	2			Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Entertainment Plaza				Czech Republic	Full	100.00%	51.69%
GIE Klépierre Services			5	France			
I G C SPA				Italy	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
ICD SPA				Italy	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Immo Dauland		1		France	Full	100.00%	43.42%
K2 Fund		2		Italy	Full	85.00%	43.93%
Kleaveiro Imobiliária SA		2		Portugal	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klecar Italia SPA				Italy	Full	100.00%	42.90%
Klefin Italia SPA				Italy	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Corvin		2		Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre CZ SRO				Czech Republic	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Galeria Krakow		2		Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Galeria Poznan		2		Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Krakow SP z.o.o				Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Larissa Limited	2			Greece	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Lublin	2			Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Luxembourg	2			Luxembourg	Full	100.00%	51.69%
klépierre Matera			2	Italy	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Meteores ( ex Leg II Hellenic Holdings)	2			Luxembourg	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Novo				Czech Republic	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Plzen		2		Czech Republic	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Poznan SP z.o.o				Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Rybnik	2			Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Trading Energia Kereskedelmi es Szolgáltato KFT			1	Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Sadyba SP z.o.o				Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Sosnowiec	2			Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Klépierre Warsaw Sp z.o.o	2			Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Krakow Plaza SP z.o.o				Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
La Marquaysonne		1		France	Full	100.00%	39.28%
Les Boutiques de Saint Maximin	1	7		France	Equity	43.00%	22.22%
Movement Poland SA		1		Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Noblespecialiste		1		France	Full	100.00%	39.28%
Progest	1			France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Restorens		1		France	Full	100.00%	39.28%
Ruda Slaska Plaza SP z.o.o				Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Rybnik Plaza SP z.o.o	2			Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Cap Nord	1	5		France			

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# BNP PARIBAS GROUP

Name	(A)	(B)	(C)	Country	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
Klépierre (cont'd)							
SA Cinéma de l'Esplanade				Belgium	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Coimbra				Belgium	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Delcis CR			5	Czech Republic			
SA Devimo Consult			3	Belgium			
SA Finascente	6			Portugal	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Foncière de Louvain la Neuve				Belgium	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Galiera Parque Nascente	6			Portugal	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Gondobrico	6			Portugal	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Klecar Foncier Espana				Spain	Full	100.00%	42.90%
SA Klecar Foncier Iberica				Spain	Full	100.00%	42.90%
SA Klelou Immobiliare				Portugal	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Kleminho				Portugal	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Klenor Inmobiliaria				Portugal	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Klépierre				France	Full	51.79%	51.69%
SA Klépierre Althinon AE				Greece	Full	100.00%	42.90%
SA Klépierre Foncier Makedonia				Greece	Full	100.00%	42.90%
SA Klépierre NEA Efkarplia AE				Greece	Full	100.00%	42.90%
SA Klépierre Peribola Patras AE				Greece	Full	100.00%	42.90%
SA Klépierre Portugal SGPS				Portugal	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Klépierre Vallecas				Spain	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Klépierre Vinaza				Spain	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Kletel Inmobiliaria				Portugal	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Place de l'accueil				Belgium	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Poznan Plaza				Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Reze Sud	1			France	Equity	15.00%	7.75%
SA Sadyba Center				Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SA Sogecaec				Portugal	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Belvedere Invest	1			France	Full	75.00%	38.76%
SARL Bois des Fenêtres		1		France	Equity	20.00%	10.34%
SARL Csepel 2002				Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Debrecen 2002				Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Duna Plaza				Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Effe Kappa			6	Italy	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Forwing	1			France	Full	90.00%	46.52%
SARL Galiera Commerciale Assago				Italy	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Galiera Commerciale Cavallino				Italy	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Galiera Commerciale Collegno				Italy	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Galiera Commerciale Klépierre				Italy	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Galiera Commerciale Seravalle				Italy	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Galiera Commerciale Solbiate				Italy	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Gyor 2002				Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Immobiliare Magnolia				Italy	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Kanizsa 2002				Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Kaposvar 2002				Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Miskolc 2002				Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Novate				Italy	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Nyiregyhaza Plaza				Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Proreal	1			France	Full	51.00%	26.36%
SARL Szeged Plaza				Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Szolnok Plaza				Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Uj Alba				Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SARL Zalaegerszeg Plaza				Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SAS 5 Turin		5		France			
SAS CB Pierre				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SAS Cecobil				France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SAS Cecoville				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%

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Name	(A)	(B)	(C)	Country	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
Klépierre (cont'd)							
SAS Centre Jaude Clermont				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SAS Espace Cordeliers		3		France			
SAS Holding Gondomar 1				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SAS Holding Gondomar 2		1		France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SAS Holding Gondomar 3				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SAS Holding Gondomar 4		1		France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SAS Kle Projet 1		1		France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SAS Kle Projet 2		2		France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SAS Klecapnor		2		France	Full	100.00%	43.42%
SAS KLE 1				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SAS Klecar Participations Italie				France	Full	83.00%	42.90%
SAS Klemurs				France	Full	84.00%	43.42%
SAS Klépierre Finance				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SAS Klépierre Participations et Financements				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SAS Klépierre Pologne				Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SAS Le Havre Capelet		5		France			
SAS Le Havre Tourneville		5		France			
SAS LP7				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SAS Odysseum Place de France				France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SAS Opale		5		France			
SAS Poitiers Alienor			5	France			
SAS Soaval				France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SAS Socoseine		4		France			
SAS Vannes Coutume		2		France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SC Centre Bourse				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SC Solorec				France	Full	80.00%	41.35%
SCI Acheres 2000		1		France	Equity	30.00%	15.51%
SCI Aulnes Développement		1		France	Full	50.00%	13.44%
SCI Bassin Nord				France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SCI Beausevrain				France	Full	100.00%	42.90%
SCI Begles Papin				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SCI Besançon Chalezeule		1		France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SCI Champs de Mais		2		France	Equity	25.00%	12.92%
SCI Champs des Haies		2		France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SCI Combault				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SCI Des Dunes		1		France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SCI Des Salines		1		France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SCI Du Plateau		1		France	Equity	30.00%	12.40%
SCI Edamarzy			1	France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SCI Girardin		1		France	Prop.	33.00%	17.06%
SCI Haies Hautes Pommeraie		1		France	Equity	43.00%	22.22%
SCI Halles Plerin		1		France	Equity	25.00%	12.92%
SCI Immobilière de la Pommeraie		2		France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SCI l'Emperi		1		France	Equity	15.00%	7.75%
SCI La Française		1		France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SCI La Plaine du Moulin à vent				France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SCI La Rive		1		France	Full	47.00%	24.29%
SCI La Rocade		1		France	Equity	38.00%	19.64%
SCI La Rocade Ouest		1		France	Equity	37.00%	19.12%
SCI La Roche Invest		2	8	France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SCI LC		2		France	Full	60.00%	17.06%
SCI Le Grand Pré		1		France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SCI Le Mais		2		France	Full	55.00%	28.43%
SCI Les Bas Champs		1		France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SCI Les Boutiques d'Osny		1		France	Full	67.00%	19.64%
SCI Les Roseaux		2	5	France			

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# BNP PARIBAS GROUP

Name	(A)	(B)	(C)	Country	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
Klépierre (cont'd)							
SCI Maximeuble	1			France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SCI Osny Invest	1			France	Full	57.00%	29.46%
SCI Plateau de Plerin	1			France	Equity	25.00%	12.92%
SCI Plateau des Haies	1			France	Full	90.00%	46.52%
SCI Pommeraie Parc	2			France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SCI Rebecca	1			France	Full	70.00%	36.18%
SCI Saint Maximin Construction	1			France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SCI Sandri-Rome	1			France	Equity	15.00%	7.75%
SCI Secovalde				France	Full	55.00%	28.43%
SCI Sogegamar	1			France	Equity	33.00%	17.06%
SCS Begles Arcins				France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SCS Klecar Europe Sud				France	Full	83.00%	42.90%
SCS Ségécé				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Ségécé Ceska Republika (ex SRO FMC Central Europe)				Czech Republic	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Ségécé Espana (ex SL Centros Shopping Gestion)				Spain	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Ségécé Hellas Réal Estate Management				Greece	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Ségécé Italia (ex SARL P S G)				Italy	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Ségécé Magyarország				Hungary	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Ségécé Polska				Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SNC Angoumars				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SNC Foncière Saint Germain				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SNC Galae				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SNC General Leclerc 11-11bis Levallois				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SNC Gier Services Entreprises - GSE	2	5		France			
SNC Jardins des Princes				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SNC KC 1 à 12				France	Full	100.00%	42.90%
SNC KC20				France	Full	100.00%	42.90%
SNC Kleber la Perouse				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SNC Klecar France				France	Full	83.00%	42.90%
SNC Klegestion			5	France			
SNC Klépierre Conseil				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SNC Kletractions				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SNC Le Barjac Victor				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SNC Le Havre Lafayette				France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SNC Le Havre Vauban				France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SNC Parc de Coquerelles	1			France	Prop.	50.00%	25.84%
SNC Pasteur				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SNC Ségécé Loisirs Transactions			5	France			
SNC Soccendre				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SNC Société des Centres d'Oc et d'Oil - SCOO				France	Full	80.00%	41.35%
SNC Sodevac				France	Full	100.00%	51.69%
SNC Sodirev		1		France	Full	100.00%	39.28%
Sosnowiec Plaza z.o.o	2			Poland	Full	100.00%	51.69%
Société des Centres Toulousains		1		France	Full	76.00%	39.28%

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## 4.c BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

- Business combinations in the first half of 2008

- Acquisition of SREI Equipment Finance Private Limited (IRS)

In April 2008, BNP Paribas Lease Group, a subsidiary of BNP Paribas, acquired 50% of the capital of Indian infrastructure financing company SREI Equipment Finance Private Limited. At 31 March 2008, SREI Equipment Finance Private Limited had total assets of EUR 755 million under Indian GAAP. These essentially comprised:

- loans and receivables due from customers amounting to EUR 684 million;
- amounts due to credit institutions for EUR 591 million and debt securities for EUR 156 million.

SREI Equipment Finance Private Limited will be consolidated within the BNP Paribas Group's financial statements as soon as the action plans put in place allow the Group to produce the financial data required under international accounting standards on reporting obligations. This will be by 31 December 2008 at the latest.

- Business combinations in the first half of 2007

Acquired subsidiaries	Segment	Country	Acquired percentage	In millions of euros						
				Acquisition price	Goodwill	Net cash inflow	Balance sheet key figure at the acquisition date <sup>(1)</sup>			
							Assets		Liabilities	
<b>Banque Privée Anjou</b>										
	AMS and French Retail Banking	France	100%	183	68	(78)	Loans due from credit institutions and loans to customers	124 273	Amounts due to credit institutions and customers demand accounts	38 277
<b>RBS International Securities Services Limited</b>										
	AMS	United Kingdom	100%	174	135	(174)	Loans due from credit institutions	2,580	Customers demand accounts	2,811
<b>Exelbank</b>										
	AMS	Spain	100%	65	39	(65)	Loans due from credit institutions	413	Customers demand accounts	391

<sup>(1)</sup> recognised at fair value

- Banque Privée Anjou

In May 2007, BNP Paribas SA acquired the entire capital of Dexia Banque Privée France, subsequently renamed Banque Privée Anjou. Banque Privée Anjou manages over EUR 2.2 billion in assets, mainly for individual clients and not-for-profit organisations.

This subsidiary has been consolidated since the acquisition date. The contribution of Banque Privée Anjou to the BNP Paribas Group's net income was not material in the first half of 2007.

As Banque Privée Anjou transferred all of its assets and liabilities to BNP Paribas SA on 28 December 2007, from that date it was no longer recognised as a consolidated subsidiary of BNP Paribas.

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### - RBS International Securities Services Limited

In June 2007, BNP Paribas acquired the entire capital of RBS International Securities Services Limited. RBS International Securities Services Limited offers global custody, fund administration and corporate trustee services to fund managers and private asset managers in the offshore markets of Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man. It has over EUR 44 billion of assets in custody and EUR 9 billion in assets under administration. RBS International Security Services was consolidated in the second half of 2007.

### - Exelbank

In June 2007, BNP Paribas Securities Services, a subsidiary of BNP Paribas, acquired the entire capital of Exelbank. This Spanish bank offers settlement-delivery, custody and depository services and private banking outsourcing services. This subsidiary was consolidated in the second half of 2007.

Exelbank merged with the Spanish branch of BNP Paribas Securities Services on 23 October 2007, the retrospective value date with regard to its acquisition by the BNP Paribas Group.

#### 4.d CONTINUATION OF THE SUBPRIME CRISIS WHICH BEGAN IN THE SECOND HALF OF 2007 INTO THE FIRST HALF OF 2008

The downturn observed in the real estate market in the United States during the second half of 2007 continued into the first half of 2008, leading to reluctance on the part of investors to purchase structured financial instruments based on securitisation transactions. Market prices and the inputs used to value these instruments were adversely impacted, and continued to deteriorate during the period.

The continuation and broadening of the subprime crisis in the United States also accentuated the fragile financial position of credit enhancement companies (monolines), which insure mortgage-backed securities, notably those with a subprime component. Certain monolines consequently had their credit ratings lowered by the ratings agencies; in turn, this increased the risk premium used as a valuation input for financial instruments issued by these companies, and as a result, impairments on said instruments.

For the BNP Paribas Group, the main impact of the subprime crisis in the first half of 2008 concerned the measurement of the counterparty risk on subprime protection purchased from US-based monolines.

##### - Exposure to counterparty risk on US-based monolines by category of underlying

Gross exposure to counterparty risk <sup>(3)</sup> In millions of euros, at	30 June 2008	31 December 2007
CDO's <sup>(1)</sup> of US RMBS <sup>(2)</sup> subprime	1,845	1,336
CDO's <sup>(1)</sup> of european RMBS <sup>(2)</sup>	32	13
CDO's <sup>(1)</sup> of CMBS <sup>(2)</sup>	335	122
CDO's <sup>(1)</sup> of corporate bonds	499	227
CLO's <sup>(1)</sup>	320	166
Non credit related	15	19
<b>Total of gross exposure to counterparty risk</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>1,883</b>

(1) CDOs and CLOs : Collateralised debt and loan obligations

(2) RMBS: Residential mortgage backed securities  
CMBS: Commercial mortgage-backed securities.

(3) Gross exposure to counterparty risk is defined as the fair value of considered financial instruments.

##### - Fair value adjustments on credit protection instruments issued by US-based monolines and held by BNP Paribas Group

In millions of euros, at	30 June 2008	31 December 2007
Gross exposure to counterparty risk	3,046	1,883
Hedges	(599)	(757)
Residual unhedged exposure	2,447	1,126
Credit adjustments	(1,295)	(420)
<b>Net exposure to counterparty risk</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>706</b>

Fair value adjustments on these instruments in the first half of 2008 amounted to EUR 913 million, of which EUR 828 million was recorded in net banking income and EUR 85 million in cost of risk. These adjustments were partially offset by gains on hedging instruments in an amount of EUR 158 million in first-half 2008.