

First Supplement dated 9 August 2022
to the Euro Medium Term Note Programme Base Prospectus dated 1 July 2022



BNP PARIBAS

(incorporated in France)

(as Issuer)

EURO MEDIUM TERM NOTE PROGRAMME

This first supplement (the "**First Supplement**") is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the base prospectus dated 1 July 2022 (the "**Base Prospectus**") in relation to the Euro Medium Term Note Programme (the "**Programme**") of BNP Paribas ("**BNPP**", the "**Bank**", or the "**Issuer**").

The Base Prospectus constitutes a base prospectus for the purposes of Article 8 of the Prospectus Regulation. "**Prospectus Regulation**" means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of 14 June 2017. The Base Prospectus received approval no. 22-263 on 1 July 2022 from the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (the "**AMF**"). Application has been made to the AMF for approval of this First Supplement in its capacity as competent authority under the Prospectus Regulation.

BNPP accepts responsibility for the information contained in this First Supplement. To the best of the knowledge of BNPP (who has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained herein is, subject as provided in the preceding sentence, in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

Unless the context otherwise requires, terms defined in the Base Prospectus shall have the same meanings when used in this First Supplement.

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (i) any statement in this First Supplement and (ii) any statement in, or incorporated by reference in, the Base Prospectus the statement referred to in (i) above will prevail.

Copies of this First Supplement will be available on the website of BNP Paribas (<https://rates-globalmarkets.bnpparibas.com/gm/Public/LegalDocs.aspx>) and on the website of the AMF (www.amf-france.org).

This First Supplement has been prepared in accordance with Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation, for the purposes of giving information which amends or is additional to the information already contained in the Base Prospectus.

This First Supplement has been prepared for the purposes of:

- (A) amending the "Risks" section;
- (B) incorporating by reference:

- (i) the third *Amendement au Document d'Enregistrement Universel au 31 décembre 2021* in English dated 29 July 2022 (the "**Third Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English)**"); and
 - (ii) the fourth *Amendement au Document d'Enregistrement Universel au 31 décembre 2021* in English dated 4 August 2022 (the "**Fourth Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English)**"); and
- (C) amending the "General Information" section.

The incorporation by reference referred to in (B) above has been made to update the disclosure for BNPP. The amendments referred to in (A) and (C) above have been made to reflect the updated BNPP disclosure referred to in (B) above.

In accordance with Article 23(2a) of the Prospectus Regulation, in the case of an offer of Notes to the public, investors who have already agreed to purchase or subscribe for Notes issued under the Programme before this First Supplement is published, have the right, exercisable before the end of the period of three working days beginning with the working day after the date of publication of this First Supplement to withdraw their acceptances. This right to withdraw shall expire by close of business on 12 August 2022. Investors can exercise their right to withdraw their acceptances by contacting the person from whom any such investor has agreed to purchase or subscribe for such Notes before the above deadline.

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AMENDMENTS TO THE RISKS SECTION

In relation to the amendments to the "Risks" section of the Base Prospectus set out under paragraphs (c) to (j) of this section (other than paragraph (h)(ii) below), (i) text which, by virtue of this First Supplement is added thereto is shown underlined and (ii) text which, by virtue of this First Supplement is deleted therefrom is shown with a line drawn through the middle of the deleted text.

The "**RISKS**" section on pages 26 to 74 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

- (a) the paragraph under the heading "**Risks Relating to the Bank and its Industry**" on page 26 of the Base Prospectus is deleted and replaced with the following:

"See "Risk Factors" under Chapter 5 on pages 309 to 323 of the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English), pages 92 to 107 of the First Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English) and pages 217 to 235 of the Third Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English) (each as defined below), each of which is incorporated by reference in this document.";

- (b) the table under the heading "**Risk Factors**" on page 26 of the Base Prospectus is deleted and replaced with the following:

<i>"Risks weighted assets in billions of euros</i>	30.06.22	31.12.21	31.12.20
Credit risk	581	554	527
Counterparty credit risk	48	40	41
Securitisation risk in the banking book	16	14	14
Operational risk	62	63	71
Market risk	29	25	25
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	20	18	17
Total	756	714	696 ";

- (c) the paragraphs under the heading "**1. Credit risk, counterparty risk and securitisation risk in the banking book**" on pages 26 and 27 of the Base Prospectus are amended as follows:

"The Bank's **credit risk** is defined as the probability of a borrower or counterparty defaulting on its obligations to the Bank. Probability of default along with the recovery rate of the loan or debt in the event of default are essential elements in assessing credit quality. In accordance with the European Banking Authority recommendations, this category of risk also includes risks on equity investments, as well as those related to insurance activities. As of 31 December 2021, the Bank's credit risk exposure broke down as follows: corporates (41%), central governments and central banks (27%), retail customers (25%), credit institutions (4%), other items (2%) and equities (1%). As of 31 December 2021, 32% of the Bank's credit exposure was comprised of exposures in France, 16% in Belgium and Luxembourg, 9% in Italy, 19% in other European countries, 13% in North America, 6% in Asia and 5% in the rest of the world. The Bank's risk-weighted assets subject to this type of risk amounted to €554 billion at 31 December 2021, or 78% of the total risk-weighted assets of the Bank, compared to €527 billion at 31 December 2020 and €581 billion at 30 June 2022, or 77% of the total risk-weighted assets of the Bank.

The Bank's **counterparty risk** arises from its credit risk in the specific context of market transactions, investments, and/or settlements. The Bank's exposure to counterparty risk, excluding Credit Valuation Adjustment ("**CVA**") risk as of 31 December 2021, is comprised of: 44% in the corporate sector, 19% in governments and central banks, 13% in credit institutions and investment firms, and 24% in clearing houses. By product, the Bank's exposure, excluding CVA risk, as of 31 December 2021 was comprised

of: 51% in over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives, 33% in repurchase transactions and securities lending/borrowing, 10% in listed derivatives and 6% in contributions to the clearing houses' default funds. The amount of this risk varies over time, depending on fluctuations in market parameters affecting the potential future value of the covered transactions. In addition, CVA risk measures the risk of losses related to CVA volatility resulting from fluctuations in credit spreads associated with the counterparties in respect of which the Bank is subject to risk. The risk-weighted assets subject to counterparty credit risk amounted to €40 billion at 31 December 2021, representing 6% of the Bank's total risk-weighted assets, compared to €41 billion at 31 December 2020 and €48 billion at 30 June 2022, or 6% of the total risk-weighted assets of the Bank.

Securitisation risk in the banking book: Securitisation is a transaction or arrangement by which the credit risk associated with a liability or set of liabilities is subdivided into tranches. Any commitment made by the Bank under a securitisation structure (including derivatives and liquidity lines) is considered to be a securitisation. The bulk of the Bank's commitments are in the prudential banking portfolio. Securitised exposures are essentially those generated by the Bank. The securitisation positions held or acquired by the Bank may also be categorized by its role: of the positions as at 31 December 2021, the Bank was originator of 50%, was sponsor of 31% and was investor of 19%. The risk-weighted assets subject to this type of risk amounted to €14 billion at 31 December 2021, representing 2% of the Bank's total risk-weighted assets, unchanged compared to 31 December 2020 and €16 billion at 30 June 2022, or 2% of the total risk-weighted assets of the Bank.";

(d) the risk factors under the heading "**1. Credit risk, counterparty risk and securitisation risk in the banking book**" on pages 27 to 29 of the Base Prospectus are amended as follows:

(i) the second paragraph under the risk factor entitled "1.1 A substantial increase in new provisions or a shortfall in the level of previously recorded provisions exposed to credit risk and counterparty risk could adversely affect the Bank's results of operations and financial condition." on page 27 is amended as follows:

"As a result, in connection with its lending activities, the Bank regularly establishes provisions, which are recorded on its income statement in the line item Cost of Risk. These provisions amounted to €2,925 billion at 31 December 2021, representing 34 basis points of outstanding customer loans (compared with 66 basis points at 31 December 2020 and 39 basis points at 31 December 2019). The significant increase in these provisions in 2020 reflects the economic consequences of the health crisis and is an example of the materialisation of this risk, while their decrease in 2021 is explained by a high base in 2020, a limited number of defaults and write-backs of provisions on performing loans. In the first half of 2022, the cost of risk was impacted by a €511 million provision for ex-ante expected losses (levels 1 and 2) related to the indirect effects of the invasion of Ukraine and the rise in inflation and interest rates, partially offset by a write-back of provisions related to the health crisis of €187 million."; and

(ii) the last sentence of the penultimate paragraph under the risk factor entitled "1.2 The soundness and conduct of other financial institutions and market participants could adversely affect the Bank." on pages 28 and 29 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

"The Bank remains the subject of various claims in connection with the Madoff matter; see Note 76.b "Legal proceedings and arbitration" to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2022~~31 December 2021~~, which are set out in the Third Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English).";

(e) the last paragraph under the heading "**2. Operational Risk**" on page 29 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

"The risk-weighted assets subject to this type of risk amounted to €63 billion at 31 December 2021, representing 9% of the Bank's total risk-weighted assets, compared to €71 billion at 31 December 2020 and €62 billion at 30 June 2022, or 8% of the total risk-weighted assets of the Bank.";

- (f) the last paragraph under the heading "**3. Market risk**" on page 31 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

"The risk-weighted assets subject to this type of risk amounted to €25 billion at 31 December 2021, representing 3% of the Bank's total risk-weighted assets, compared to €25 billion ~~at 31 December 2020~~, representing 4% of the Bank's total risk-weighted assets, at 31 December 2020 and €29 billion at 30 June 2022, or 4% of the total risk-weighted assets of the Bank.";

- (g) the risk factors under the heading "**4. Liquidity and funding risk**" on pages 33 and 34 of the Base Prospectus are amended as follows:

- (i) the paragraph under the risk factor entitled "4.1 The Bank's access to and cost of funding could be adversely affected by a resurgence of financial crises, worsening economic conditions, rating downgrades, increases in sovereign credit spreads or other factors." on page 33 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

"The financial crisis, the eurozone sovereign debt crisis as well as the general macroeconomic environment, at times adversely affected the availability and cost of funding for European banks around ten years ago. This was due to several factors, including a sharp increase in the perception of bank credit risk due to exposure to sovereign debt in particular, credit rating downgrades of sovereigns and of banks, and debt market speculation. Many European banks, including the Bank, at various points during these periods experienced restricted access to wholesale debt markets for institutional investors and to the interbank market, as well as a general increase in their cost of funding. In the context of the health crisis, the European Central Bank ("**ECB**") also set up refinancing facilities designed to foster the banks' financing of the economy (targeted longer-term refinancing options or "**TLTRO**"), on which the Bank has drawn. Such adverse credit market conditions may reappear in the event of a recession, prolonged stagnation of growth, deflation, "stagflation" (sluggish growth accompanied by inflation), a resurgence of the financial crisis, another sovereign debt crisis or new forms of financial crises, factors relating to the financial industry or the economy in general (including the economic consequences of the health crisis or the invasion of Ukraine and its impact on the world economy (including inflation)) or to the Bank in particular. In this case, the effect on the liquidity of the European financial sector in general or the Bank in particular could be materially adverse and have a negative impact on the Bank's results of operations and financial condition."; and

- (ii) the first paragraph under the risk factor entitled "4.3 Any downgrade of the Bank's credit ratings could weigh heavily on the profitability of the Bank." on pages 33 and 34 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

"Credit ratings have a significant impact on the Bank's liquidity. On 24 June 2021, Standard & Poor's confirmed the long-term rating of the Bank's deposits and senior preferred debt rating as A+, confirmed its short-term rating as A-1 and revised the outlook from negative to stable. On 23 September 2021, Fitch maintained its long-term deposits and senior preferred debt ratings for the Bank at AA- and F1+ and revised its outlook to stable. On ~~4 December 2020~~ July 2022, Moody's confirmed its long-term deposits and senior preferred debt rating as Aa3, and confirmed its short-term rating as P-1, with a stable outlook. On ~~2928 June 2021~~ 2022, DBRS confirmed the Bank's senior preferred debt rating as AA (low), as well as its short-term rating as R-1 (middle) with a stable outlook. A downgrade in the Bank's credit rating could affect the liquidity and competitive position of the Bank. It could also increase the Bank's borrowing costs, limit access to the capital markets or trigger additional obligations under its

covered bonds or under certain bilateral provisions in some trading, derivative or collateralised financing contacts.";

(h) the risk factors under the heading "**5. Risks related to the macroeconomic and market environment**" on pages 34 to 37 of the Base Prospectus are amended as follows:

(i) the paragraphs under the risk factor entitled "5.1 Adverse economic and financial conditions have in the past had and may in the future have an impact on the Bank and the markets in which it operates." on pages 34 and 35 of the Base Prospectus are amended as follows:

"The Bank's business is sensitive to changes in the financial markets and more generally to economic conditions in France (32% of the Bank's revenues at 31 December 2021), other countries in Europe (45% of the Bank's revenues at 31 December 2021) and the rest of the world (23% of the Bank's revenues at 31 December 2021, including 5% related to activities of Bank of the West in the United States). A deterioration in economic conditions in the markets in the countries where the Bank operates and in the economic environment could in the future have, some or all of the following impacts:

- Adverse economic conditions affecting the business and operations of the Bank's customers, reducing credit demand and trading volume and resulting in an increased rate of default on loans and other receivables, in part as a result of the deterioration of the financial capacity of companies and households;
- A decline in market prices of bonds, equities and commodities affecting the businesses of the Bank, including in particular trading, investment banking and asset management revenues;
- Macroeconomic policies adopted in response to actual or anticipated economic conditions having unintended effects, and are likely to impact market parameters such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates, which in turn can affect the Bank's businesses that are most exposed to market risk;
- Perceived favourable economic conditions generally or in specific business sectors resulting in asset price bubbles, ~~which could in turn exacerbate the impact of and the subsequent~~ corrections when conditions become less favourable;
- A significant economic disruption (such as the global financial crisis of 2008, the European sovereign debt crisis of 2011 ~~or, the COVID-19 pandemic since 2020~~ recession caused since 2020 by COVID-19 or high inflation and rising interest rates as well as geopolitical shocks (such as, the invasion of Ukraine in 2022)) having a substantial impact on all of the Bank's activities, particularly if the disruption is characterised by an absence of market liquidity that makes it difficult to sell certain categories of assets at their estimated market value or at all. These disruptions could also lead to a decline in transaction commissions and consumer loans; and
- A significant deterioration of market and economic conditions resulting from, among other things, adverse political and geopolitical events such as natural disasters, geopolitical tensions, health risks such as the ~~COVID-19 health crisis~~ coronavirus pandemic and its aftermath, the fear or recurrence of new epidemics or pandemics, acts of terrorism, societal unrest, cyber-attacks, military conflicts or threats thereof and related risks (in particular, the ongoing war in Ukraine and related sanctions), may affect the operating environment for the Bank episodically or for extended periods.

Since 2020, economies and financial markets have ~~been, and should continue in 2022~~ continued to be, particularly sensitive to a number of factors, including the evolution of the ~~COVID-19~~ coronavirus pandemic and its economic consequences, in particular, the increase in sovereign and corporate debt that pre-dated the health crisis and has been aggravated by it, as well as the strength and staying power of the economic recovery following the crisis' peak, which is itself dependent on a number of factors (see risk factor 7.1,

"Epidemics and pandemics, including the ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and their economic consequences may adversely affect the Group's business, operations, results and financial condition" below).

In addition, numerous factors are currently affecting ~~or~~and may continue to affect the economy and the financial markets in the coming months or years, in particular geopolitical tensions or shocks (notably in Eastern Europe, and in particular, the invasion of Ukraine, as discussed below), political risks directly affecting Europe, general trends in consumer and commodity prices characterised by very high inflation, corresponding trends in wages, supply chain pressures, the changing economic situation in certain countries or regions that contribute to overall global economic growth, tensions around international trade and, as discussed below, the evolution of monetary policy and interest rates (these elements themselves being affected by the above-mentioned factors).

~~The~~In particular, ~~the~~ invasion of Ukraine ~~and the ongoing war~~, as well as the reaction of the international community, have been, continue to be, and could continue to be a source of instability for the Bank, depressing stock market indices, inflating commodity prices (notably oil, gas and agricultural products, such as wheat), aggravating supply chain disruption and causing an increase in production costs and inflation more generally. These events have had, and are expected to continue to have, economic and financial repercussions that will increase inflation and decrease global growth and the Bank and its clients could be adversely affected as a result.

More generally, the volatility of financial markets could adversely affect the Bank's trading and investment positions in the debt, currency, commodity and equity markets, as well as its positions in other investments. For reference, Global Markets accounted for 14.8% of the Bank's revenues in 2021. Severe market disruptions and extreme market volatility have occurred often in recent years and may occur again in the future, which could result in significant losses for the Bank. Such losses may extend to a broad range of trading and hedging products, including swaps, forward and future contracts, options and structured products. The volatility of financial markets makes it difficult to predict trends and implement effective trading strategies.

It is difficult to predict ~~when~~ economic or market downturns/declines or other market disruptions ~~will occur~~, and which markets will be most significantly impacted. If economic or market conditions in France or elsewhere in Europe, or global markets more generally, ~~were to~~ deteriorate or become more increasingly volatile, the Bank's operations could be disrupted, and its business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.";

- (ii) the title and the paragraphs thereunder of the risk factor entitled "5.2 Significant interest rate changes could adversely affect the Bank's revenues or profitability. The prolonged low interest rate environment carries inherent systemic risks, which could impact the Bank's income or profitability, and any exit from such environment would also carry risks." on pages 35 to 37 of the Base Prospectus are deleted and replaced with the following:

"5.2 Significant interest rate changes could adversely affect the Bank's revenues or profitability. There are risks associated with exiting or remaining in a prolonged low interest rate environment.

The net interest income recorded by the Bank during any given period significantly affects its overall revenues and profitability for that period. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond the Bank's control, such as the rate of inflation, country-specific monetary policies and certain decisions concerning regulatory capital. Changes in market interest rates could affect the interest rates charged on interest-earning assets differently from the interest rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Increases in the interest rates at which the Bank's short-term funding is available and maturity mismatches may adversely affect its profitability. Conversely,

any adverse change in the yield curve could cause a decline in net interest income generated by the Bank's lending activities.

After a long period of low interest rates (in France, Europe and globally) which intensified during the initial phases of the coronavirus pandemic – due, in particular, to the very accommodating central bank monetary policies – the central banks have been tightening monetary policy since the beginning of 2022, faced with the emergence of stronger and more lasting inflation than initially expected, leading in turn to a rapid and significant rise in market interest rates. For example, on 15 June 2022, the US Federal Reserve stated that it raised its main benchmark interest rate to 1.75% and plans to continue acting in view of reducing inflation to 2%. At the same time, the ECB initiated a first increase of 0.50% on 21 July 2022 and approved the creation of a new "transmission protection instrument". It ended its emergency pandemic purchase programme in March 2022 and its TLTRO in June 2022.

Normalisation or tightening of monetary policy following a prolonged period of low interest rates creates risks. Tightening more than expected or more quickly than expected could have a negative impact on the economy and lead to a recession. In the euro zone, which has up until now been characterised by a unified monetary policy despite the varying risk profiles of the component countries, the widening of the spread between sovereign bonds could have an impact on the financing of countries experiencing the greatest rate increases and, in the long term, could have more serious macroeconomic consequences. In addition, a general increase in key interest rates could prompt holders of low-interest debt or assets to switch to higher-interest bearing assets and further reduce the value of portfolios of fixed-interest debt or assets with lower interest rates. If the Bank's hedging strategies prove ineffective or provide only a partial hedge against this decline in value, the Bank could incur losses. Policy decisions to increase the rate of return on regulated savings (already underway in France) should increase the positive inflow of funds into such investments and, conversely, lead to a shift away from unregulated products, which earn lower rates of return or no returns. Such a scenario, combined with the fact that regulated savings would continue to be remunerated at a higher level than the level received by the Bank for these same deposits, could result in additional costs related to the amount of outstanding deposits and lead to a decrease in the funding resources of the Bank. With respect to the financing granted by the Bank, this could in particular test the resilience of the Bank's loan and bond portfolio and possibly lead to an increase in non-performing loans and loan defaults. In addition, rising interest rates increase the cost of the Bank's funding resources and lead to higher market rates for originated loans under the combined effects of a possible decline in new production and increased competition.

More generally, the gradual evolution of monetary policies, as currently implemented by central banks, has contributed to, and could continue to contribute to, the correction of certain markets or market sectors (for example, non-investment grade borrowers and sovereign borrowers, and certain equity and real estate markets) and impact market participants who have particularly benefited from a prolonged environment of low interest rates and abundant liquidity. These corrections have, and could continue to, spread to all financial markets, particularly due to a significant increase in volatility.

A return in the medium-term to a low interest rate environment, or a decline in interest rates, particularly following a recession, cannot be ruled out. Such a development would be likely to weigh significantly on the profitability of banks, as was the case during the recent long period of low interest rates. The relative impact on banks depends in particular on the proportion of revenues generated by net interest income: this proportion was 46% for the Bank in 2021 (see the "Reconciliation Table - IFRS 5" in Chapter 3 of the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English)). During periods of low interest rates, interest rate spreads tend to tighten, and the Bank

may be unable to lower interest rates on deposits sufficiently to offset reduced income from lending at lower interest rates. Net interest income amounted to €21,312 million in 2020 and €21,209 million in 2021, respectively. On an indicative basis, over one-, two- and three-year timeframes, the sensitivity of revenues at 31 December 2021 to a parallel, instantaneous and definitive increase in market rates of +50 basis points (+0.5%) across all currencies had an impact of +€127 million, +€537 million and +€694 million, respectively, or +0.3%, +1.2% and +1.5% of the Bank's net banking income. The negative interest rate environment in which banks are charged for cash deposited with central banks, where banks typically do not charge clients for deposits, weighs significantly on banks' margins. In addition, the Bank has been facing and may continue to face an increase in early repayment and refinancing of mortgages and other fixed rate consumer and corporate loans as clients take advantage of relatively low borrowing costs. This, along with the issuance of new loans at the low prevailing market interest rates, has resulted and may continue to result in a decrease in the average interest rate of the Bank's portfolio of loans thereby causing a decline in its net interest income from lending activities. Moreover, an environment of persistently low interest rates can also have the effect of flattening the yield curve in the market more generally, which could reduce the premium generated by the Bank from its funding activities. A flattening yield curve can also influence financial institutions to engage in riskier activities in an effort to earn the desired level of returns, which can increase overall market risk and volatility. Low interest rates may also affect the profitability and even the solvency of the insurance activities of French banks, including the Bank, particularly due to the prevalence in the market of life insurance contracts backed by euro-denominated funds, which may not be able to generate sufficient returns to be competitive with other investment products. Low interest rates may also adversely affect commissions charged by the Bank's asset management subsidiaries on money market and other fixed income products. A reduction in credit spreads and decline in retail banking income resulting from lower portfolio interest rates may adversely affect the profitability of the Bank's retail banking operations.";

and

- (iii) the penultimate paragraph of the risk factor entitled "5.3 Given the global scope of its activities, the Bank is exposed to country risk and to changes in the political, macroeconomic or financial contexts of a region or country." on page 37 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

"In addition, the Bank is present in Ukraine, a country invaded in February 2022 ~~and which has been a war zone since then~~, through its subsidiary UkrSibbank in which it holds a 60% stake alongside the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (40%). At 31 December 2021, UkrSibbank's balance sheet totaled approximately 0.08% of that of the Bank. The total equity of the subsidiary represented approximately 0.15% of consolidated equity of the Bank's share. At 31 December 2021, the Bank generated less than 0.5% of its pre-tax profit in Ukraine (see Chapter 8.6 (*Information on locations and businesses in 2021*) of the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English)). The Bank's total gross on- and off-balance sheet exposures to Ukraine (which are concentrated on UkrSibbank) represented less than 0.09% of the Bank's gross exposures. The war situation in Ukraine has profoundly changed the continuing operations of local banks, which – since 24 February 2022 – are focused on the provision of payment instruments and services critical to the economy within the framework of the new regulations introduced by the Ukrainian central bank. In this context, the Bank has estimated that as of 31 March 2022, it exerts significant influence over UkrSibbank within the meaning of the applicable accounting standards. Consequently, in accordance with applicable accounting standards, the Bank has recorded, as of 31 March 2022, a 90% impairment of its shares in UkrSibbank amounting to ~~EUR €~~-159 million, as well as a loss of ~~EUR €~~274 million relating to the recycling of the conversion reserve.";

(i) the risk factor entitled "6.2 The Bank may incur substantial fines and other administrative and criminal penalties for non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and may also incur losses in related (or unrelated) litigation with private parties." under the heading "**6. Regulatory Risks**" on pages 40 and 41 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

(i) the last sentence of the first paragraph commencing on page 40 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

"The Bank may record provisions in this respect as indicated in Note 4.m "Provisions for contingencies and charges" to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended ~~31 December 2021~~30 June 2022, which are set out in the Third Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English)."; and

(ii) the first sentence of the last paragraph on page 41 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

"The Bank is currently involved in various litigations and investigations, as summarised in Note ~~7.6~~7.6.b "~~Contingent liabilities: legal~~Legal proceedings and arbitration" to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended ~~31 December 2021~~30 June 2022, which are set out in the Third Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English)."; and

(j) the risk factors under the heading "**7. Risks related to the Bank's growth in its current environment**" on pages 42 to 46 of the Base Prospectus are amended as follows:

(i) the paragraphs under the risk factor entitled "7.1 Epidemics and pandemics, including the ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and their economic consequences may adversely affect the Bank's business, operations, results and financial condition." on pages 42 to 44 of the Base Prospectus are amended as follows:

(A) the first two paragraphs on page 42 of the Base Prospectus are amended as follows:

"A global pandemic linked to a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) has severely disrupted economies and financial markets worldwide since 2020. The introduction of lockdown measures and other restrictions initially caused economies in many regions to contract, trade to decline, production capacity to decrease, growth forecasts to be cut and supply chains to be disrupted. In a second phase, the roll-out of vaccination campaigns and the adaptation of economic actors allowed the gradual adaptation of these measures and restrictions, leading to a recovery in economic activity. As a result, various growth forecasts converge on a strong economic recovery. ~~For example, according to the January 2022 estimates and projections of the International Monetary Fund (the "IMF"), world economic growth is expected to be 5.9% in 2021 and 4.4% in 2022.~~

Nevertheless, uncertainties remain as to the strength and sustainability of the recovery, ~~both in terms~~ of the public health situation (e.g. ~~the appearance of new strains of the virus~~) and the ~~economy~~ (reaction to the containment measures adopted by some Asian countries in the first half of 2022), which could lead to ~~doubts as to the extent and durability of the recovery~~. ~~In this respect, the outlook for 2022 was lowered for both emerging and developing countries, as well as for advanced countries, compared to the IMF projections published in October 2021~~ a further deterioration of the situation. Various complicating factors will continue to affect the trajectory of economic recovery. International supply chains – which had been strained severely by the pandemic-related mobility restrictions – remain heavily disrupted, generating shortages of certain consumer goods (such as a dearth of

semiconductors causing delays in the production of telephones and automobiles) and oil and gas supply and labour market constraints, having both specific (for example, raw materials price increases) and general (i.e., inflation rate) effects on prices."; and

(B) limb (a)(i) of the first list appearing on page 43 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

"(i) ~~prolongation~~the consequences of the low interest rate environment of the last few years (even if this is gradually being reversed); and";

(ii) the paragraph under the risk factor entitled "7.5 The Bank could experience business disruption and losses due to climate change risks such as transition risks, physical risks or liability risks." on pages 45 and 46 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

"The Bank is exposed to risks related to climate change, either directly through its own operations or indirectly through its financing and investment activities. There are two main types of risks related to climate change: (i) transition risks, which result from changes in the behaviour of economic and financial actors in response to the implementation of energy policies or technological changes; (ii) physical risks, which result from the direct impact of climate change on people and property through extreme weather events or long-term risks such as rising water levels or increasing temperatures. In addition, liability risks may arise from both categories of risk. They correspond to the damages that a legal entity would have to pay if it were found to be responsible for global warming. The Bank is progressively integrating the assessment of these risks into its risk management system. The Bank monitors these risks in the conduct of its business, in the conduct of its counterparties' business, and in its investments on its own behalf and on behalf of third parties. In this respect, the specific credit policies and the General Credit Policy have been enhanced since 2012 and 2014 respectively, with the addition of relevant clauses in terms of social and environmental responsibility. In addition, ~~sector-specific~~the development of regulatory requirements in this area could lead to an increase in the litigation financial institutions face in connection with climate change and other related issues. The Bank could thus be held liable for failures in the execution of some of its operations, for example in the event of its inadequate assessment of the environmental, social and governance criteria of certain financial products.

Sector-specific policies and policies excluding certain environmental, social and governance ("ESG") sectors from financing have also been put in place. In 2019, as part of the fight against climate change, the Bank made new commitments to reduce its exposure to thermal coal to zero by 2030 in the OECD and by 2040 for the rest of the world.

The Bank is thus taking strong positions, as a founding member of the United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking, which commits it to align its strategy with the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. As part of the Bank's 2022-2025 strategic plan, it aims to mobilize €350 billion in ESG-related loans and bond issuances (loans to companies, institutions and individuals covering environmental and social issues and annual sustainable bonds issuances) and to have €300 billion in sustainable responsible investments under management by 2025 (for example, BNP Paribas Asset Management's open-ended funds distributed in Europe and classified as funds that promote ESG characteristics or funds that have a sustainability objective for the purposes of SFDR). By the end of 2015, the Bank had already significantly strengthened its criteria for financing and investing in the coal sector, and in 2017, it was the first bank to announce the cessation of its financing activities for companies that derive most of their revenues from non-conventional hydrocarbons, measures that remain to date among the most advanced in the sector. These decisions are also reflected in the energy mix that the Bank finances. In 2022, the Bank published its first climate alignment report and its targets for reducing carbon emission intensity by 2025. The Bank also supports its clients, both individuals and businesses, in their transition to a low-carbon economy. The Bank also aims to reduce the environmental footprint of its own operations. Despite the actions taken by the Bank to monitor risks and combat climate change, the physical, ~~transition~~transitional or

liability risks related to climate change ~~could disrupt, or any delay or failure to implement the Bank's actions, could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's~~ business or ~~lead to losses~~ financial condition, and could result in litigation."; and

- (ii) the second paragraph under the risk factor entitled "7.6 Changes in certain holdings in credit or financial institutions could have an impact on the Bank's financial position." on page 46 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

"The risk-weighted assets carrying a risk-weight of 250% amounted to €18 billion at 31 December 2021, or 2% of the total risk-weighted assets of the Bank. They amounted to €20 billion, representing 3% of the Bank's total risk-weighted assets at 30 June 2022. If the Bank increases the amount of heavy risk-weighted assets (either by increasing the proportion of such heavy risk-weighted assets in its overall asset portfolio or due to an increase of the regulatory risk-weighting applicable to these assets), its capital adequacy ratios may be lowered."

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

On 29 July 2022, BNPP filed with the AMF the third *Amendement au Document d'Enregistrement Universel au 31 décembre 2021* in English including (i) the half year management report of BNPP and (ii) the unaudited financial information of BNPP as at and for the six-month period ended 30 June 2022 and the review report thereon, which, other than the sections entitled "Person Responsible for the Universal Registration Document" and the "Table of Concordance", is incorporated in, and forms part of, the Base Prospectus by virtue of this First Supplement.

On 4 August 2022, BNPP filed with the AMF the fourth *Amendement au Document d'Enregistrement Universel au 31 décembre 2021* in English, which, other than the sections entitled "Person Responsible for the Universal Registration Document" and the "Table of Concordance", is incorporated in, and forms part of, the Base Prospectus by virtue of this First Supplement.

The "**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**" section on pages 102 to 115 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

- (a) the word "and" at the end of paragraph (e) is deleted;
- (b) the "," at the end of paragraph (f) is deleted and replaced with ";";
- (c) the following paragraphs (g) and (h) are added under paragraph (f):
 - "(g) the third *Amendement au Document d'Enregistrement Universel au 31 décembre 2021* (in English), other than the sections entitled "Person Responsible for the Universal Registration Document" and the "Table of Concordance", with filing number D.22-0156-A03 (the "**Third Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English)**"); and
 - (h) the fourth *Amendement au Document d'Enregistrement Universel au 31 décembre 2021* (in English), other than the sections entitled "Person Responsible for the Universal Registration Document" and the "Table of Concordance", with filing number D.22-0156-A04 (the "**Fourth Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English)**"),"; and
- (d) the table entitled "**BNP PARIBAS**" on pages 109 to 113 of the Base Prospectus is deleted and replaced with the following table:

"BNP PARIBAS"					
Information incorporated by reference <i>Headings as listed by Annex 1 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980</i>	Page Reference				
	BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English) - https://invest.bnpparibas/en/groupe-de-document/universal-registration-document-and-annual-financial-report-2021	First Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English) – https://invest.bnpparibas/en/document/1st-amendment-to-the-2021-universal-registration-document	Second Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English) – https://invest.bnpparibas/en/document/2nd-amendment-to-the-2021-universal-registration-document	Third Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English) – https://invest.bnpparibas/en/document/3rd-amendment-to-the-2021-universal-registration-document	Fourth Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English) – https://invest.bnpparibas/en/document/4th-amendment-to-the-2021-universal-registration-document

2. Statutory auditors	686	136	5	236; 241	203
3. Risk factors	309-323	92-108	N/A	217-235	N/A
4. Information about the Issuer	4-6; 695-698	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5. Business overview					
5.1 Principal activities	7-18; 218-221; 670-676	N/A	N/A	3	N/A
5.2 Principal markets	7-18; 218-221; 670-676	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5.3 History and development of the issuer	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5.4 Strategy and objectives	157-160; 582-583; 630-640; 650-651	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5.5 Possible dependency	668	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5.6 Basis for any statements made by the issuer regarding its competitive position	7-18; 132-148	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5.7 Investments	267; 570; 628-629; 669	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6. Organisational structure					
6.1 Brief description	4; 650-651	N/A	N/A	3	N/A
6.2 List of significant subsidiaries	281-289; 562-569; 670-675	N/A	N/A	193-216	113-136
7. Operating and financial review					
7.1 Financial situation	160; 180, 182; 532-533	3-74; 77-78	N/A	4-79	N/A
7.2 Operating results	132-148; 155-156; 163-169; 180; 219; 532	63-74	N/A	67-79	N/A
8. Capital resources					
8.1 Issuer's capital resources	184-185; 557	57; 78; 80-91	N/A	58-59; 89; 91-92; 178-181	98-101
8.2 Sources and amounts of cash flows	183	N/A	N/A	90	N/A

8.3	Borrowing requirements and funding structure	160; 482-498	18	N/A	16; 24	N/A
9.	Regulatory environment	299; 306-308	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10.	Trend information					
10.1	Main recent trends	157-160; 669	110	N/A	N/A	N/A
10.2	Trends likely to have a material impact on the Issuer's outlook	157-160; 669	110	N/A	N/A	N/A
11.	Profit forecasts or estimates	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12.	Administrative, management, and supervisory bodies, and senior management					
12.1	Administrative and management bodies	35-50; 114	N/A	N/A	237-239	N/A
12.2	Administrative and management bodies' conflicts of interest	55-56; 70-71; 81-110	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13.	Remuneration and benefits					
13.1	Total amounts set aside or accrued by the Issuer or its subsidiaries to provide pension, retirement or similar benefits	81-110, 257-264; 277	112-132	N/A	N/A	N/A
13.2	Amount of remuneration paid and benefits in kind granted	81-110, 257-264; 277	112-132	N/A	N/A	N/A
14.	Board practices					

14.1	Date of expiry of the current terms of office	35-48	N/A	N/A	237-238	N/A
14.2	Information about members of the administrative bodies' service contracts with the Issuer	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14.3	Information about the audit committee and remuneration committee	58-66	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14.4	Corporate governance regime in force in the Issuer's country of incorporation	51-58	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14.5	Potential material impacts on the corporate governance	35-48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15.	Employees					
15.1	Number of employees	4; 614-615; 650; 695	N/A	N/A	3	N/A
15.2	Shareholdings and stock options	81-110; 204-205; 612-613	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15.3	Information about members of the administrative bodies' service contracts with the Issuer	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16.	Major shareholders					
16.1	Shareholders owning more than 5% of the Issuer's capital or voting rights	19; 20	N/A	N/A	236	N/A
16.2	Existence of different voting rights	19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16.3	Control of the Issuer	19; 20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16.4	Description of any	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	arrangements, known to the Issuer, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change of control of the Issuer					
17.	Related party transactions	81-110; 278-279; 682-683	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18.	Financial information concerning the Issuer's assets and liabilities, financial position, and profits and losses					
18.1	Historical financial information	5; 23; 132-290; 532-570	63-74; 77; 78	N/A	4-79; 83-216	3-136
18.2	Interim and other financial information	N/A	63-74; 77; 78	N/A	4-79; 83-216	3-136
18.3	Auditing of historical annual financial information	291-296; 571-576	N/A	N/A	N/A	137-138
18.4	Pro forma financial information	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18.5	Dividend policy	23; 26-27; 133; 158; 160; 560	N/A	N/A	20	N/A
18.6	Legal and arbitration proceedings	266-267	110; 111	N/A	182-183	102-103
18.7	Significant change in the Issuer's financial or trading position	669	110	N/A	240	202
19.	Additional information					
19.1	Share capital	19; 264-266; 551-553; 677; 702	N/A	N/A	178	98
19.2	Memorandum and articles of association	677-682	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

20. Material contracts	668	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21. Documents on display	668	110	4	239	202".

AMENDMENTS TO THE GENERAL INFORMATION SECTION

The "**GENERAL INFORMATION**" section on pages 821 to 827 of the Base Prospectus is amended as follows:

- (a) the paragraph under the heading "**6. Legal and Arbitration Proceedings**" on page 821 of the Base Prospectus is deleted and replaced with the following:

"Save as disclosed on pages 266 and 267 of the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English), pages 111 and 112 of the First Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English), pages 182 and 183 of the Third Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English) and pages 102 and 103 of the Fourth Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English), there have been no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuer is aware), during the period covering the twelve (12) months prior to the date of this Base Prospectus which may have, or have had in the recent past, significant effects on the Issuer and/or the Group's financial position or profitability.";

- (b) the paragraph under the heading "**7. Significant Change**" on page 821 of the Base Prospectus is deleted and replaced with the following:

"There has been no significant change in the financial performance or position of BNPP or the Group since 30 June 2022 (being the end of the last financial period for which interim financial statements have been published).";

- (c) the table and the notes thereto under the heading "**18. Capitalization and Medium and Long Term Debt Indebtedness Over One Year of BNPP and the BNP Paribas Group**" on pages 824 to 827 of the Base Prospectus are deleted and replaced with the following:

"The following table¹ sets forth the consolidated capitalization and medium to long term indebtedness (i.e. of which the unexpired term to maturity is more than one year) of the Group as of 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021 using the Group's prudential scope of consolidation.

The "prudential scope of consolidation", as defined in EU Regulation No. 575/2013 on capital requirements for credit institutions and investment firms is used by the Group in the preparation of its "Pillar 3" disclosure set out in Chapter 5 of the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English). It differs from the "accounting scope of consolidation" used by the Group in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements under IFRS as adopted by the European Union. The principal differences between the two scopes of consolidation are summarised in note 1 to the table below.

Except as set forth in this section, there has been no material change in the capitalisation of the Group since 30 June 2022.

For the avoidance of doubt, the figures in the table below are derived from the Group's unaudited consolidated financial statements as of and for the six months ended 30 June 2022 and the Group's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2021 (which do not include prudential deductions), and are used for the purposes of the Group's prudential capital calculations.

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	<u>As of 30 June 2022</u>	<u>As of 31 December 2021</u>
Medium- and Long-Term Debt (of which the unexpired term to maturity is more than one year)²		
<i>Senior preferred debt at fair value through profit or loss</i>	38,949	40,555
<i>Senior preferred debt at amortized cost</i>	14,686	25,241

Total Senior Preferred Debt	53,635	65,796
<i>Senior non preferred debt at fair value through profit or loss</i>	3,999	3,933
<i>Senior non preferred debt at amortized cost</i>	64,729	62,536
Total Senior Non Preferred Debt	68,728	66,469
Redeemable subordinated debt at amortized cost	22,746	21,444
Undated subordinated notes at amortized cost ³	515	494
Undated participating subordinated notes at amortized cost ⁴	225	225
Redeemable subordinated debt at fair value through profit or loss	16	25
Perpetual subordinated notes at fair value through profit or loss ^{5,6}	785	906
Preferred shares and equivalent instruments ⁷	7,853	9,207
Total Subordinated Debt	32,140	32,301
Issued capital ⁸	2,469	2,469
Additional paid-in capital	23,672	23,878
Retained earnings	79,787	77,587
Unrealized or deferred gains and losses attributable to Shareholders	-598	216
Total Shareholders' Equity and Equivalents (net of proposed dividends)	105,330	104,150
Minority interests (net of proposed dividends)	4,330	4,234
Total Capitalization and Medium-to-Long Term Indebtedness	264,163	272,950

(1) Prior to 30 September 2018, the Group presented its consolidated capitalization and medium-to-long term indebtedness using the accounting scope of consolidation. Since then, the Group presents its capitalization table using the prudential scope of consolidation. As stated in Section 5.2 of the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English), the material differences between the prudential scope of consolidation and the accounting scope of consolidation are the following:

- insurance companies (primarily BNP Paribas Cardif and its subsidiaries) that are fully consolidated under the accounting scope of consolidation are accounted for under the equity method in the prudential scope of consolidation; and
- jointly controlled entities (mainly UCI Group entities and Bpost banque) are accounted for under the equity method in the accounting scope of consolidation and under the proportional consolidation scope in the prudential scope of consolidation.

(2) All medium- and long-term senior preferred debt of BNPP ranks equally with deposits and senior to the category of senior non preferred debt first issued by BNPP in January 2017. The subordinated debt of BNPP is subordinated to all of its senior debt (including both senior preferred and senior non preferred debt). BNPP and its subsidiaries issue medium- to long-term debt on a continuous basis, particularly through private placements in France and abroad.

Euro against foreign currency as at 31 December 2019, CAD = 1.457, GBP = 0.847, CHF = 1.085, HKD = 8.732, JPY = 121.903, USD = 1.122.

Euro against foreign currency as at 31 December 2020, CAD = 1.555, GBP = 0.893, CHF = 1.082, HKD = 9.465, JPY = 126.099, USD = 1.221.

Euro against foreign currency as at 31 December 2021, CAD = 1.439, GBP = 0.841, CHF = 1.038, HKD = 8.875, JPY = 131.009, USD = 1.138.

Euro against foreign currency as at 30 June 2022, CAD = 1.349, GBP = 0.860, CHF = 0.999, HKD = 8.222, JPY = 142.072, USD = 1.048.

- (3) At 30 June 2022, the remaining subordinated debt included €515 million of undated floating-rate subordinated notes ("**TSDIs**").
- (4) Undated participating subordinated notes issued by BNP SA in July 1984 for a total amount of €337 million are redeemable only in the event of the liquidation of BNPP, but may be redeemed in accordance with the terms specified in the French law of 3 January 1983. The number of notes outstanding as at 30 June 2022 was 1,434,092 amounting to approximately €219 million. Payment of interest is obligatory, but the Board of Directors may postpone interest payments if the Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders held to approve the financial statements notes that there is no income available for distribution. Additionally, as at 30 June 2022, there were 28,689 undated participating subordinated notes issued by Fortis Banque France (amounting to approximately €4 million) and 6,773 undated participating subordinated notes issued by Banque de Bretagne (amounting to approximately €2 million) outstanding; both entities have since been merged into BNPP.
- (5) Subordinated debt corresponds to an issue of Convertible And Subordinated Hybrid Equity-linked Securities ("**CASHES**") made by Fortis Bank SA/NV (now acting in Belgium under the commercial name BNP Paribas Fortis) in December 2007, for an initial nominal amount of €3 billion, reduced as of 30 June 2022 to an outstanding nominal amount of €948 million corresponding to a market value of €785 million as of such date. They bear interest at a floating rate equal to three-month EURIBOR plus a margin equal to 2% paid quarterly in arrears. The CASHES are undated but may be exchanged for Ageas (previously Fortis SA/NV) shares at the holder's sole discretion at a price per Ageas share of €239.40. However, as of 19 December 2014, the CASHES are subject to automatic exchange into Ageas shares if the price of Ageas shares is equal to or higher than €359.10 for twenty consecutive trading days. The principal amount will never be redeemed in cash. The rights of CASHES holders are limited to the Ageas shares held by BNP Paribas Fortis and pledged to them.

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

On 7 May 2015, BNPP and Ageas reached an agreement which allows BNPP to purchase outstanding CASHES subject to the condition that these are converted into Ageas shares, leading to a proportional settlement of the RPN. The agreement between Ageas and BNPP expired on 31 December 2016 and has not been renewed.

On 24 July 2015, BNPP obtained a prior agreement from the European Central Bank permitting it to purchase outstanding CASHES up to a nominal amount of €200 million. In 2016, BNPP used such agreement to purchase €164 million outstanding CASHES, converted into Ageas shares.

On 8 July 2016, BNPP obtained a new agreement from the European Central Bank which superseded the prior agreement permitting it to purchase outstanding CASHES up to a nominal amount of €200 million. BNPP requested the cancellation of this agreement from the European Central Bank and the European Central Bank approved such cancellation in August 2017.

As at 30 June 2022, the subordinated liability is no longer eligible to Tier 1 capital (considering both the transitional period and the cancellation of the aforementioned agreement).

- (6) Carrying amount of the CASHES, of which the amount eligible in prudential own funds was €0 as of 31 March 2022 and €0 as of 30 June 2022.
- (7) Consists of numerous issuances by BNPP in various currencies (i) over the 2005-2009 period, of undated deeply subordinated non-cumulative notes and (ii) since 2015, of perpetual fixed rate resettable additional tier 1 notes. The details of the debt instruments recognised as capital, as well as their characteristics, as required by Implementing Regulation No. 1423/2013, are available in the BNP Paribas Debt section of BNPP's investor relations website at www.invest.bnpparibas.com.

(8) At 30 June 2022, BNPP's share capital stood at €2,468,663,292 divided into 1,234,331,646 shares with a par value of €2 each."; and

(d) the paragraph under the heading "**19. Events impacting the solvency of BNPP**" on page 827 of the Base Prospectus is deleted and replaced with the following:

"To the best of BNPP's knowledge, there have not been any recent events which are to a material extent relevant to the evaluation of BNPP's solvency since 30 June 2022.".

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this First Supplement is in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import.

BNP Paribas
16 boulevard des Italiens
75009 Paris
France

Represented by Alain Papiasse

in his capacity as Chairman of Corporate and Institutional Banking of BNP Paribas

Dated 9 August 2022



This First Supplement has been approved by the AMF, in its capacity as competent authority under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129. The AMF has approved this First Supplement after having verified that the information it contains is complete, coherent and comprehensible within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

This approval is not a favourable opinion on the Issuer and on the quality of the Notes described in the Base Prospectus (as amended by this First Supplement). Investors should make their own assessment of the opportunity to invest in such Notes.

This First Supplement has been approved on 9 August 2022. This First Supplement obtained the following approval number: n°22-341.