



BNP PARIBAS | The bank for a changing world

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2011



CONTENTS

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011	4
STATEMENT OF NET INCOME AND CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY	5
BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	6
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011	7
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY BETWEEN 1 JAN. 2010 AND 31 DEC. 2011	8

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED BY THE BNP PARIBAS GROUP	10
1.a Applicable accounting standards	10
1.b Consolidation	10
1.c Financial assets and financial liabilities	14
1.d Accounting standards specific to insurance business	27
1.e Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	28
1.f Leases	29
1.g Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	30
1.h Employee benefits	31
1.i Share-based payment	32
1.j Provisions recorded under liabilities	34
1.k Current and deferred taxes	34
1.l Cash flow statement	35
1.m Use of estimates in the preparation of the Financial Statements	35
2. NOTES TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011	36
2.a Net interest income	36
2.b Commission income and expense	37
2.c Net gain/loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	37
2.d Net gain/loss on available-for-sale financial assets and other financial assets not measured at fair value	38
2.e Net income from other activities	38
2.f Cost of risk	39
2.g Corporate income tax	41
3. SEGMENT INFORMATION	42
4. EXPOSURE TO SOVEREIGN RISK	45
5. NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2011	50
5.a Financial assets, financial liabilities and derivatives at fair value through profit or loss	50
5.b Derivatives used for hedging purposes	52
5.c Available-for-sale financial assets	53
5.d Measurement of the fair value of financial instruments	54
5.e Reclassification of financial instruments initially recognised at fair value through profit or loss held for trading purposes or as available-for-sale assets	58
5.f Interbank and money-market items	60
5.g Customer items	60
5.h Loans with past-due instalments, whether impaired or not, and related collateral or other security	61
5.i Debt securities and subordinated debt	62
5.j Held-to-maturity financial assets	65
5.k Current and deferred taxes	65
5.l Accrued income/expense and other assets/liabilities	67
5.m Investments in associates	67
5.n Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets used in operations, investment property	68
5.o Goodwill	69



5.p	Technical reserves of insurance companies	71
5.q	Provisions for contingencies and charges	72
6.	FINANCING COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS	74
6.a	Financing commitments given or received	74
6.b	Guarantee commitments given by signature	74
6.c	Other Guarantee commitments	74
7.	SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	76
7.a	Salary and employee benefit expenses	76
7.b	Post-employment benefits	76
7.c	Other long-term benefits	81
7.d	Termination benefits	81
7.e	Share-based payments	82
8.	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	88
8.a	Changes in share capital and earnings per share	88
8.b	Scope of consolidation	96
8.c	Change in the Group's interest and minority interests in the capital and retained earnings of subsidiaries	109
8.d	Business combinations	110
8.e	Compensation and benefits awarded to the Group's corporate officers	112
8.f	Related parties	122
8.g	Balance sheet by maturity	124
8.h	Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost	125
8.i	Contingent liabilities: legal proceeding and arbitration	126
8.j	Fees paid to the Statutory Auditors	127

**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 years ended 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2010. In accordance with Article 20.1 of Annex I of European Commission Regulation (EC) 809/2004, the consolidated financial statements for 2009 are provided in the registration document filed with the Autorité des marchés financiers on 10 March 2010 under number D.10-0102.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

In millions of euros	Notes	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Interest income	2.a	47,124	47,388
Interest expense	2.a	(23,143)	(23,328)
Commission income	2.b	13,695	13,857
Commission expense	2.b	(5,276)	(5,371)
Net gain/loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2.c	3,733	5,109
Net gain/loss on available-for-sale financial assets and other financial assets not measured at fair value	2.d	280	452
Income from other activities	2.e	26,836	30,385
Expense on other activities	2.e	(20,865)	(24,612)
REVENUES		42,384	43,880
Operating expense		(24,608)	(24,924)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	5.n	(1,508)	(1,593)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME		16,268	17,363
Cost of risk	2.f	(6,797)	(4,802)
OPERATING INCOME		9,471	12,561
Share of earnings of associates		80	268
Net gain on non-current assets		206	269
Goodwill	5.o	(106)	(78)
PRE-TAX INCOME		9,651	13,020
Corporate income tax	2.g	(2,757)	(3,856)
NET INCOME		6,894	9,164
Net income attributable to minority interests		844	1,321
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS		6,050	7,843
Basic earnings per share	8.a	4.82	6.33
Diluted earnings per share	8.a	4.81	6.32



STATEMENT OF NET INCOME AND CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Net income for the period	6,894	9,164
Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	(1,748)	(1,085)
- Items related to exchange rate movements	(61)	1,354
- Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, including those reclassified as loans and receivables	(2,532)	(2,373)
- Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets reported in net income, including those reclassified as loans and receivables	277	(69)
- Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	640	33
- Changes in fair value of hedging instruments reported in net income	(15)	(28)
- Items related to equity-accounted companies	(57)	(2)
Total	5,146	8,079
- Attributable to equity shareholders	4,487	6,837
- Attributable to minority interests	659	1,242

**BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2011**

In millions of euros	Notes	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
ASSETS			
Cash and amounts due from central banks and post office banks		58,382	33,568
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5.a	820,463	832,945
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	5.b	9,700	5,440
Available-for-sale financial assets	5.c	192,468	219,958
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	5.f	49,369	62,718
Loans and receivables due from customers	5.g	665,834	684,686
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios		4,060	2,317
Held-to-maturity financial assets	5.j	10,576	13,773
Current and deferred tax assets	5.k	11,570	11,557
Accrued income and other assets	5.l	93,540	83,124
Policyholders' surplus reserve	5.p	1,247	-
Investments in associates	5.m	4,474	4,798
Investment property	5.n	11,444	12,327
Property, plant and equipment	5.n	18,278	17,125
Intangible assets	5.n	2,472	2,498
Goodwill	5.o	11,406	11,324
TOTAL ASSETS		1,965,283	1,998,158
LIABILITIES			
Due to central banks and post office banks		1,231	2,123
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5.a	762,795	725,105
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	5.b	14,331	8,480
Due to credit institutions	5.f	149,154	167,985
Due to customers	5.g	546,284	580,913
Debt securities	5.i	157,786	208,669
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios		356	301
Current and deferred tax liabilities	5.k	3,489	3,745
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	5.l	81,010	65,229
Technical reserves of insurance companies	5.p	133,058	114,918
Provisions for contingencies and charges	5.q	10,480	10,311
Subordinated debt	5.i	19,683	24,750
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,879,657	1,912,529
CONSOLIDATED EQUITY			
Share capital, additional paid-in capital and retained earnings		70,714	66,620
Net income for the period attributable to shareholders		6,050	7,843
Total capital, retained earnings and net income for the period attributable to shareholders		76,764	74,463
Change in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity		(1,394)	169
Shareholders' equity		75,370	74,632
Retained earnings and net income for the period attributable to minority interests		10,737	11,293
Change in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity		(481)	(296)
Total minority interests		10,256	10,997
Total consolidated equity		85,626	85,629
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		1,965,283	1,998,158



CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

In millions of euros	Notes	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Pre-tax net income		9,651	13,020
Non-monetary items included in pre-tax net income and other adjustments		18,975	18,832
Net depreciation/amortisation expense on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		3,788	3,739
Impairment of goodwill and other non-current assets		135	136
Net addition to provisions		6,359	10,877
Share of earnings of associates		(80)	(269)
Net (income) / expense from investing activities		(246)	288
Net income from financing activities		(1,719)	(2,303)
Other movements		10,738	6,364
Net increase (decrease) in cash related to assets and liabilities generated by operating activities		11,719	(34,550)
Net decrease in cash related to transactions with credit institutions		(11,427)	(31,425)
Net decrease in cash related to transactions with customers		(68,092)	(34,964)
Net increase in cash related to transactions involving other financial assets and liabilities		96,551	37,530
Net decrease in cash related to transactions involving non-financial assets and liabilities		(2,970)	(2,557)
Taxes paid		(2,343)	(3,134)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		40,345	(2,698)
Net increase (decrease) in cash related to acquisitions and disposals of consolidated entities	8.d	325	(4,940)
Net decrease related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(1,938)	(1,790)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS RELATED TO INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(1,613)	(6,730)
Decrease in cash and equivalents related to transactions with shareholders		(3,910)	(759)
Decrease in cash and equivalents generated by other financing activities		(11,058)	(22,054)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS RELATED TO FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(14,968)	(22,813)
EFFECT OF MOVEMENT IN EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH AND EQUIVALENTS		1,550	3,053
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS		25,314	(29,188)
Balance of cash and equivalent accounts at the start of the period		25,015	54,202
Cash and amounts due from central banks and post office banks		33,568	56,076
Due to central banks and post office banks		(2,123)	(5,510)
Demand deposits with credit institutions	5.f	11,273	16,379
Demand loans from credit institutions	5.f	(17,464)	(12,380)
Deduction of receivables and accrued interest on cash and equivalents		(239)	(362)
Balance of cash and equivalent accounts at the end of the period		50,329	25,015
Cash and amounts due from central banks and post office banks		58,382	33,568
Due to central banks and post office banks		(1,231)	(2,123)
Demand deposits with credit institutions	5.f	12,099	11,273
Demand loans from credit institutions	5.f	(18,308)	(17,464)
Deduction of receivables and accrued interest on cash and equivalents		(613)	(239)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS		25,314	(29,188)



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS'

In millions of euros	Capital and retained earnings						
	Attributable to shareholders				Minority interests		
	Ordinary shares, non-voting shares and additional paid-in capital	Undated Super Subordinated Notes	Non-distributed reserves	Total	Capital and retained earnings	Preferred shares eligible as Tier 1 capital	Total
Capital and retained earnings at 31 December 2009	25,188	8,045	35,093	68,326	8,730	2,330	11,060
Appropriation of net income for 2009			(1,776)	(1,776)	(359)		(359)
Increases in capital and issues	624			624	132		132
Reduction in capital	(40)			(40)	(130)	(440)	(570)
Impact of redemption of non-voting shares	(72)			(72)			
Movements in own equity instruments	9	(16)	5	(2)		2	2
Share-based payment plans	7		(5)	2			
Remuneration on Preferred Shares and undated super subordinated notes			(310)	(310)	(146)		(146)
Impact of internal transactions impacting minority shareholders (note 8.c)			(23)	(23)	23		23
Change in consolidation method impacting minority shareholders					(223)		(223)
Acquisitions of additional interests or partial sales of interests (note 8.c)			(53)	(53)	(137)		(137)
Change in commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests			2	2	145		145
Other movements	(5)		(53)	(58)	90		90
Change in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity							
Net income for 2010			7,843	7,843	1,321		1,321
Interim dividend payments					(45)		(45)
Capital and retained earnings at 31 December 2010	25,711	8,029	40,723	74,463	9,401	1,892	11,293
Appropriation of net income for 2010			(2,521)	(2,521)	(462)		(462)
Increases in capital and issues	396			396			
Reduction in capital						(500)	(500)
Impact of redemption of non-voting shares			114	114			
Movements in own equity instruments	(427)	(768)	91	(1,104)			
Share-based payment plans			65	65			
Remuneration on Preferred Shares and undated super subordinated			(295)	(295)	(117)		(117)
Impact of internal transactions impacting minority shareholders (note 8.c)			(80)	(80)	80		80
Change in consolidation method impacting minority shareholders			(8)	(8)	63		63
Acquisitions of additional interests or partial sales of interests (note 8.c)			(292)	(292)	(477)		(477)
Change in commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests			3	3	(16)		(16)
Other movements	(2)		(25)	(27)	65	3	68
Change in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity							
Net income for 2011			6,050	6,050	844		844
Interim dividend payments					(39)		(39)
Capital and retained earnings at 31 December 2011	25,678	7,261	43,825	76,764	9,342	1,395	10,737



EQUITY BETWEEN 1 JAN. 2010 AND 31 DEC. 2011

Change in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity					Total equity
Attributable to shareholders				Minority interests	
Exchange rates	Financial assets available for sale and reclassified loans and receivables	Derivatives used for hedging purposes	Total		
(1,559)	2,161	573	1,175	(217)	80,344
					(2,135)
					756
					(610)
					(72)
					2
					(456)
					(223)
					(190)
					147
					32
1,158	(2,175)	11	(1,006)	(79)	(1,085)
					9,164
					(45)
(401)	(14)	584	169	(296)	85,629
					(2,983)
					396
					(500)
					114
					(1,104)
					65
					(412)
					55
					(769)
					(13)
					41
(44)	(2,182)	663	(1,563)	(185)	(1,748)
					6,894
					(39)
(445)	(2,196)	1,247	(1,394)	(481)	85,626



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

The consolidated financial statements of the BNP Paribas Group have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards (International Financial Reporting Standards – IFRS), as adopted for use in the European Union¹. Accordingly, certain provisions of IAS 39 on hedge accounting have been excluded, and certain recent texts have not yet undergone the approval process.

The introduction of other standards, which are mandatory as of 1 January 2011, had no effect on the 2011 financial statements.

The Group did not choose to early-adopt the new standards, amendments, and interpretations adopted by the European Union whose application in 2011 was optional.

Information on the nature and extent of risks relating to financial instruments as required by IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” and to insurance contracts as required by IFRS 4 “Insurance Contracts”, along with information on regulatory capital required by IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” is presented in Chapter 5 “Pillar 3” of the Annual Report. This information, which is an integral part of the notes to the BNP Paribas Group’s consolidated financial statements, is covered by the opinion of the Statutory Auditors concerning the consolidated financial statements, and is identified in the Annual Report by the word “Audited”.

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 its contribution to the consolidated financial statements is below the following three thresholds: EUR 15 million of consolidated Revenues, EUR 1 million of consolidated gross operating income or net income before tax, EUR 500 million of total consolidated assets². Companies that hold shares in consolidated companies are also consolidated.

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

¹ The full set of standards adopted for use in the European Union can be found on the website of the European Commission at: http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/accounting/ias_en.htm#adopted-commission

² These thresholds were updated on 1 January 2011. Prior to this date, the thresholds stood at EUR 8 million of consolidated revenues, EUR 1 million of, consolidated gross operating income or net income before tax and EUR 40 million for total consolidated assets.



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:

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 (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 the 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 using 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 decisions 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 strategic decisions 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 on the assets side of the balance sheet under "Investments in associates" and in the relevant component of shareholders' equity. Goodwill on associates is also included under "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 into account the outstanding cumulative preferred shares classified as equity instruments issued by subsidiaries, when such shares are held outside the Group.

Transactions resulting in a loss of control completed prior to 1 January 2010 give rise to the recognition of a gain or loss equal to the difference between the sale price and the Group's share in the underlying equity. For transactions completed after 1 January 2010, the revised IAS 27 now requires any equity interest retained by the Group to be remeasured at its fair value through profit or loss.

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

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 from the translation of balance sheet items and profit and loss items are recorded in shareholders' equity under "Exchange rates" 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 to zero, by booking all cumulative translation differences attributable to shareholders and to minority interests in the opening balance sheet at 1 January 2004 to retained earnings.

On liquidation or disposal of some or all of an interest held in a foreign enterprise located outside the euro zone, leading to a change in the nature of the investment (loss of control, significant influence or joint control), the cumulative translation adjustment recorded in equity at the date of the liquidation or sale is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Should the percentage interest held change without any modification in the nature of the investment, the translation adjustment is reallocated between the portion attributable to shareholders and that attributable to minority interests, if the enterprise is fully consolidated. For associates and joint ventures, the portion related to the interest sold is recognised in the profit and loss account.



1.b.4 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND MEASUREMENT OF GOODWILL

- Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method.

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

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

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

Any contingent consideration is included in the consideration transferred at its acquisition-date fair value as soon as control is obtained. Subsequent changes in the value of any contingent consideration recognised as a financial liability are recognised through profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Measurement of goodwill

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

- Cash-generating units

The BNP Paribas Group has split all its activities into cash-generating units³ 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

³ As defined by IAS 36.



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.

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

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

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

for the loan phase: statistically probable loans outstanding and actual loans outstanding;

for the savings phase: the difference between statistically probable outstandings and minimum expected outstandings, with minimum expected outstandings being deemed equivalent to unconditional term deposits.

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

The 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 fixed rate home loans in the case of the loan phase and 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 with respect to the savings and loan phases of any generation of contracts indicates a potentially unfavourable situation for the Group, a provision is recognised (with no offset between generations) in the balance sheet in “Provisions for contingencies and charges”. Movements in this provision are recognised as interest income in the profit and loss account.

**1.c.3 SECURITIES**

- Categories of securities

Securities held by the Group are classified into one of four categories.

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprise of:

- financial assets held for trading purposes;
- financial assets that the Group has designed, on initial recognition, 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 into 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.

- Loans and receivables

Securities with fixed or determinable payments that are not traded on an active market, apart from securities for which the owner may not recover almost all of its initial investment due to reasons other than credit deterioration, are classified as "Loans and receivables" if they do not meet the criteria to be classified as “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.” These securities are measured and recognised as described in section 1.c.1.

- 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 acquisition costs (where material). Income earned from this category of assets is included in “Interest income” in the profit and loss account.

- 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” or “loans and receivables”.



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 at fair value, with changes in fair value (excluding accrued interest) shown on a separate line in shareholders' equity. Upon 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". The same applies in the event of impairment.

Income recognised using the effective interest method for fixed-income available-for-sale securities is recorded under "Interest income" in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from variable-income securities is recognised under "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 on the balance sheet except in the case of repurchase agreements contracted for trading purposes where the corresponding liability is classified under "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 under "Loans and receivables" except in the case of reverse repurchase agreements contracted for trading purposes, where the corresponding receivable is recognised under "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss".

Securities lending transactions do not result in derecognition of the lent securities, and securities borrowing transactions do not result in recognition of the borrowed securities on the balance sheet, 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 on 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 substantially transferred all the risks and rewards related 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, depend on whether the asset or liability in question is classified as a monetary or a non-monetary item.

- Monetary assets and liabilities⁴ 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 from 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 under "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss", and in shareholders' equity if the asset is classified under "Available-for-sale financial assets", if the financial asset in question is designated as an item hedged against foreign exchange risk in a fair value hedging relationship, then 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 reliably measured. Loans are initially assessed for evidence of impairment 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 an individual level, objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired includes observable data regarding the following events:

the existence of accounts that are 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 meets significant financial difficulty, such that a risk can be considered to have arisen regardless of whether the borrower has missed any payments;

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



concessions with respect to the credit terms granted to the borrower that the lender would not have considered had the borrower not been meeting financial difficulty.

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 recognised in 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, income 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 under “Interest income” in the profit and loss account.

Impairment losses on 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 is 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 have been waived.

Counterparties that are not individually impaired are risk-assessed on a portfolio basis 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 recognised in 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 with respect to 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, the control system identifies securities that may be impaired on a long term basis and is based on criteria such as a significant decline in quoted price below the acquisition cost or a prolonged decline, which prompts the Group to carry out an additional individual qualitative analysis. This may lead to the recognition of an impairment loss calculated on the basis of the quoted price.

Apart from the identification criteria, the Group has determined three indications of impairment, one being a significant decline in price, defined as a fall of more than 50% of the acquisition price, another being a prolonged decline over two consecutive years and the final one being a decline on average of at least 30% over an observation period of one year. The Group believes that a period of two years is what is necessary for a moderate decline in price below the purchase cost to be considered as something



more than just the effect of random volatility inherent in the stock markets or a cyclical change lasting a few years, but which represents a lasting phenomenon justifying an impairment.

A similar method is applied for variable-income securities not quoted in an active market. Any impairment is then determined based on the model value.

In the case of fixed-income securities, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria applied to individually impaired loans and receivables. For securities quoted in an active market, impairment is determined based on the quoted price. For all the others, it is determined based on model value.

Impairment losses taken against variable-income securities are recognised as a component of Revenues on the line "Net gain/loss on available-for-sale financial assets", and may not be reversed through the profit and loss account until these securities 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 under "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 RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The only authorised reclassifications of financial assets are the following:

For a non-derivative financial asset which is no longer held for the purposes of selling it in the near-term, out of "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" and into:

- "Loans and receivables" if the asset meets the definition for this category and the Group has the intention and ability to hold the asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity; or
- Other categories only under rare circumstances when justified and provided that the reclassified assets meet the conditions applicable to the host portfolio.

Out of "Available-for-sale financial assets" and into:

- "Loans and receivables" with the same conditions as set out above for "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss";
- "Held-to-maturity financial assets," for assets that have a maturity, or "Financial assets at cost," for unlisted variable-income assets.

Financial assets are reclassified at fair value, or at the value calculated by a model, on the reclassification date. Any derivatives embedded in the reclassified financial assets are recognised separately and changes in fair value are recognised through profit or loss.

After reclassification, assets are recognised according to the provisions applied to the host portfolio. The transfer price on the reclassification date is deemed to be the initial cost of the asset for the purpose of determining any impairment.

In the event of reclassification from "available-for-sale financial assets" to another category, gains or losses previously recognised through equity are amortised to profit or loss over the residual life of the instrument using the effective interest rate method.

Any upward revisions to the estimated recoverable amounts are recognised through an adjustment to the effective interest rate as of the date on which the estimate is revised. Downward revisions are recognised through an adjustment to the financial asset's carrying amount.

**1.c.7 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 is required to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Group, or to deliver a variable number of the Group's own equity instruments.

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.8 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 derivatives if they are settled in cash, or by choice, depending on 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.

If the contract includes an obligation, whether contingent or not, for the bank to repurchase its own shares, the bank must recognise the present value of the debt with an offsetting entry in equity.



1.c.9 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.

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

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

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

On inception and at least quarterly, the Group assesses, in consistency with the original documentation, the actual (retrospective) and expected (prospective) effectiveness of the hedging relationship. Retrospective effectiveness tests are designed to assess whether 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 recognised in profit or loss in “Net gain/loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss”, symmetrically with the remeasurement of the hedged item to reflect the hedged risk. In the balance sheet, the fair value remeasurement of the hedged component is recognised in accordance with the classification of the hedged item in the case of a hedge of identified assets and liabilities, or under “Remeasurement adjustment on interest rate risk hedged portfolios” in the case of a portfolio hedging relationship.

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

In a cash flow hedging relationship, the derivative is measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with changes in fair value taken to shareholders’ equity on a separate line, “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 category to which they belong.

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

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

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

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

- Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in hybrid financial instruments are separated 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.10 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).

Fair value is determined:

- based on 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 resulting from the absence of an active market.

Whether or not a market is active is determined by a variety of factors. Characteristics of an inactive market include a significant decline in the volume and level of trading activity in identical or similar instruments, a significant variation of the available prices over time or among market participants or the observed transaction prices are not current.

- Use of quoted prices in an active market

If quoted prices in an active market are available, they are used to determine fair value. These represent directly quoted prices for identical instruments.

- Use of models to value unquoted financial instruments

The majority of over-the-counter derivatives 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.

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.

The valuation derived from 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.

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

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

Other illiquid complex financial instruments are valued using internally-developed techniques, that are entirely based on data or on partially non-observable active markets.



In the absence of observable inputs, 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 in comparison with recent similar transactions in an active market, the unrecognised portion of the day one profit is released to the profit and loss account.

Lastly, the fair value of unlisted equity securities is measured in 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 points of reference are 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 calculated using the most recent information available.

1.c.11 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, in effect starting 1 January 2005.

This option allows entities to designate any financial asset or financial liability on initial recognition 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 separated 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;

when a group of financial assets and/or financial liabilities is managed and measured on the basis of fair value, in accordance with a documented risk management and investment strategy.

1.c.12 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 into account all fees received or paid that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of the contract, 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 Revenues.

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

1.c.13 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 with respect to 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.14 DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The Group derecognises all or part of a financial asset either when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or 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.15 OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

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

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



1.d ACCOUNTING STANDARDS SPECIFIC TO INSURANCE BUSINESS

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 are comprised of 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 a share of actual profits as a supplement to guaranteed benefits.

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

Unit-linked contract liabilities are measured in 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.

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.

In the event of an unrealised loss on shadow accounted assets, a policyholders' loss reserve is recognised on the assets side of the consolidated balance sheet in an amount equal to the probable deduction from the policyholders' future profit share. The recoverability of the policyholders' loss reserve is assessed prospectively, taking into account policyholders' surplus reserves recognised elsewhere, capital gains on financial assets that are not shadow accounted due to accounting elections made (held-to-maturity financial assets and property investments measured at cost) and the company's ability and intention to hold the assets carrying the unrealised loss. The policyholders' loss reserve is recognised symmetrically with the corresponding assets and shown on the assets side of the balance sheet under the line item "Accrued income and other assets".

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, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets shown in the consolidated balance sheet comprise on 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 the lessor under operating leases are presumed to have a residual value, as the useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets used in operations is generally the same as their economic life.

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



Where an asset consists of a number of components 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 either be 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.

- 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 expenses 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 resell.

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 are not settled fully within 12 months after the employees render the related service. This relates, in particular, to compensation deferred for more than 12 months and not linked to the BNP Paribas share price, which is accrued in the financial statements for the period in which 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 as is the effect of any plan amendments.

- 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 these benefits. Termination benefits due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted.

- Post-employment benefits

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



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

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

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

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

The 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 into account 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.

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

The 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 causing 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 of 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 costs 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”, with respect to defined-benefit plans, is comprised of the current service cost (the rights vested by 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 granted to the employee.

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



- Stock option and share award plans

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

Stock options and share award expenses are recorded under salaries and employee benefits' account, with the credit entry is posted to shareholders' equity. They are calculated on the basis of the overall plan value, determined at the date of grant by the Board of Directors.

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

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

- Share price-linked cash-settled deferred compensation plans

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

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

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

- 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 by measuring the benefit to the employees, which is reduced accordingly. Therefore, the benefit 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.

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 to offset.

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as tax income or expenses in the profit and loss account, excepted for 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".



1.1 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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 the preparation of the financial statements when making their estimates. The actual future results from operations where managers have made use of estimates may in reality differ significantly from those estimates, mainly according to market conditions. This may have a material effect on the financial statements.

This applies in particular to:

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 active 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;

whether a market is active or inactive for the purposes of using a valuation technique;

impairment losses on variable-income financial assets classified as "available-for-sale";

impairment tests performed on intangible assets;

the appropriateness of the designation of certain derivative instruments such 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 YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

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 under “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. Similarly, interest income and expense arising from derivatives used to hedge transactions designated as at fair value through profit or loss is allocated to the same accounts as the interest income and expense relating to the underlying transactions.

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011			Year to 31 Dec. 2010		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Customer items	29,146	(8,740)	20,406	28,933	(8,515)	20,418
Deposits, loans and borrowings	27,424	(8,388)	19,036	26,900	(8,044)	18,856
Repurchase agreements	61	(203)	(142)	145	(209)	(64)
Finance leases	1,661	(149)	1,512	1,888	(262)	1,626
Interbank items	2,102	(2,621)	(519)	2,855	(3,499)	(644)
Deposits, loans and borrowings	1,905	(2,274)	(369)	2,634	(2,973)	(339)
Repurchase agreements	197	(347)	(150)	221	(526)	(305)
Debt securities issued	-	(4,025)	(4,025)	-	(3,320)	(3,320)
Cash flow hedge instruments	2,903	(2,535)	368	3,251	(2,909)	342
Interest rate portfolio hedge instruments	1,519	(2,712)	(1,193)	1,299	(2,822)	(1,523)
Trading book	4,518	(2,510)	2,008	4,080	(2,263)	1,817
Fixed-income securities	2,435	-	2,435	2,586	-	2,586
Repurchase agreements	1,726	(1,776)	(50)	1,081	(1,210)	(129)
Loans / Borrowings	357	(528)	(171)	413	(539)	(126)
Debt securities	-	(206)	(206)	-	(514)	(514)
Available-for-sale financial assets	6,268	-	6,268	6,258	-	6,258
Held-to-maturity financial assets	668	-	668	712	-	712
Total interest income/(expense)	47,124	(23,143)	23,981	47,388	(23,328)	24,060

Interest income on individually impaired loans amounted to EUR 554 million in the year ended 31 December 2011 compared with EUR 572 million in the year ended 31 December 2010.

**2.b COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE**

Commission income and expense on financial instruments, which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss amounted to EUR 3,583 million and EUR 596 million respectively in 2011, compared with income of EUR 3,438 million and expense of EUR 554 million in 2010.

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 2,454 million in 2011, compared with EUR 2,451 million in 2010.

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	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Trading book	952	3,670
Debt instruments	(297)	1,657
Equity instruments	455	1,303
Other derivatives	806	734
Repurchase agreements	(12)	(24)
Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,891	524
Of which debt remeasurement effect arising from BNPP group issuer risk	1,190	95
Impact of hedge accounting	(117)	27
Fair value hedges	(1,989)	(322)
Hedged items in fair value hedge	1,872	349
Remeasurement of currency positions	7	888
Total	3,733	5,109

Net gains on the trading book in 2011 and 2010 include a non-material amount related to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges.



2.d NET GAIN/LOSS ON AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Loans and receivables, fixed-income securities ⁽¹⁾	(408)	372
Disposal gains and losses	(408)	372
Equities and other variable-income securities	688	80
Dividend income	453	430
Additions to impairment provisions	(731)	(730)
Net disposal gains	966	380
Total	280	452

(1) Interest income from fixed-income financial instruments 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, after the impact of insurance-related surplus allocated reserves, previously recorded under "Change in assets and liabilities recognised directly in shareholders' equity" and included in the pre-tax income, amounted to a net gain of EUR 742 million for the year ended 31 December 2011 compared with a net gain of EUR 91 million for the year ended 31 December 2010.

The adjustment of impairment criteria for variable-income securities presented in note 1.c.5, under which an unrealised loss must be observed for two years instead of five years, resulted in an additional impairment charge of EUR 7 million after the impact of insurance-related surplus allocated reserves.

Application of impairment criteria based on the sharp fall in the share price or over the duration therefore represents an impairment charge of EUR 67 million for 2011, with EUR 44 million under the first criterion and EUR 23 under the second criterion.

2.e NET INCOME FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011			Year to 31 Dec. 2010		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Net income from insurance activities	18,204	(14,559)	3,645	21,497	(18,088)	3,409
Net income from investment property	1,301	(500)	801	1,577	(787)	790
Net income from assets held under operating leases	5,627	(4,567)	1,060	5,133	(3,971)	1,162
Net income from property development activities	216	(41)	175	191	(48)	143
Other income and expense	1,488	(1,198)	290	1,987	(1,718)	269
Total net income from other activities	26,836	(20,865)	5,971	30,385	(24,612)	5,773



- Net income from insurance activities

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Gross premiums written	16,288	18,691
Movement in technical reserves	1,572	(7,608)
Claims and benefits expense	(12,484)	(8,996)
Reinsurance ceded, net	(361)	(292)
Change in value of admissible investments related to unit-linked business	(1,597)	1,412
Other income and expense	227	202
Total net income from insurance activities	3,645	3,409

"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 to credit risks inherent in the Group's banking intermediation activities, plus any impairment losses in the cases of known counterparty risks on over-the-counter financial instruments.

- Cost of risk for the period

Cost of risk for the period

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Net additions to impairment provisions	(6,751)	(4,594)
<i>of which losses on Greek sovereign debt</i> ⁽¹⁾	(3,241)	-
Recoveries on loans and receivables previously written off	514	393
Irrecoverable loans and receivables not covered by impairment provisions	(560)	(601)
Total cost of risk for the period	(6,797)	(4,802)

Cost of risk for the period by asset type

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	47	105
Loans and receivables due from customers ⁽¹⁾	(6,085)	(4,921)
Available-for-sale financial assets ⁽¹⁾	(569)	131
Held to maturity	(22)	-
Financial instruments on trading activities	(132)	(167)
Other assets	4	70
Off-balance sheet commitments and other items	(40)	(20)
Total cost of risk for the period	(6,797)	(4,802)

(1) The provisioning charge relating to Greek sovereign debt results from the release to income of the change in value of securities recognised in equity on the date these securities were reclassified as loans and receivables (see note 4), i.e. EUR 1,296 million, and from additional provisioning assuming a 75% loss.



- Provisions for impairment: credit risks

Movement in impairment provisions during the period

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Total impairment provisions at start of period	29,783	28,800
Net additions to impairment provisions	6,005	4,594
<i>Of which losses on Greek sovereign debt</i>	2,395	-
Utilisation of impairment provisions	(3,935)	(3,254)
Effect of exchange rate movements and other items	(1,178)	(357)
Total impairment provisions at end of period	30,675	29,783

- Impairment provision by asset type

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Impairment of assets		
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions (note 5.f)	707	994
Loans and receivables due from customers (note 5.g)	27,958	26,671
Financial instruments on trading activities	598	528
Available-for-sale financial assets (note 5.c)	162	454
Held-to-maturity financial assets	223	-
Other assets	36	41
Total impairment provisions against financial assets	29,684	28,688
<i>of which specific provisions</i>	24,184	22,782
<i>of which collective provisions</i>	4,866	5,337
Provisions recognised as liabilities		
Provisions for off-balance sheet commitments		
- to credit institutions	23	6
- to customers	478	600
Other items subject to provisions	490	489
Total provisions recognised as liabilities	991	1,095
<i>of which specific provisions</i>	368	448
<i>of which collective provisions</i>	133	158
Total impairment provisions	30,675	29,783

**2.g CORPORATE INCOME TAX**

Reconciliation of income tax expense to theoretical tax expense at standard tax rate in France ⁽¹⁾	Year to 31 Dec. 2011		Year to 31 Dec. 2010	
	in millions of euros	Tax rate	in millions of euros	Tax rate
Corporate income at standard tax rate expense in France ⁽²⁾	(3,493)	36.1%	(4,418)	34.4%
Differential effect in tax rates applicable to foreign entities	187	-1.9%	286	-2.2%
Effect of dividends and asset disposals taxed at reduced rate	169	-1.7%	3	-
Tax effect linked to the capitalisation of tax loss carryforwards and prior temporary difference:	244	-2.5%	80	-0.6%
Tax effect of using prior tax losses not capitalised	29	-0.3%	60	-0.5%
Other items	107	-1.2%	133	-1.0%
Corporate income tax expense	(2,757)	28.5%	(3,856)	30.1%
<i>Of which</i>				
Current tax expense for the year to 31 December	(2,070)		(2,284)	
Deferred tax expense for the year to 31 December (note 5.k)	(687)		(1,572)	

(1) including 3.3% social security contribution tax and the exceptional 5% contribution calculated on French corporate tax at 33.33%, lifting it to 36.10% in 2011.

(2) Restated for the share of income from companies accounted for under the equity method and goodwill amortisation.



3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group is composed of three core businesses:

Retail Banking, which covers French retail banking (FRB), Italian Retail Banking (BNL banca commerciale) as well as the personal and business retail banking entity in Belgium and Luxembourg (Belux Retail Banking). It also includes retail financial services, which 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;

Investment Solutions (IS), 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 include Principal Investments, the Klépierre property investment company, and the Group's corporate functions.

They also include non-recurring items resulting from applying the rules on business combinations. In order to provide consistent economic and relevant information for each area of operations, the impact of amortising fair value adjustments recognised in the net equity of entities acquired and restructuring costs incurred in respect to the integration of entities have been allocated to this segment.

As part of the application of the new consolidation thresholds, several units were deconsolidated or were accounted for using a different method of consolidation in 2011. To facilitate analysis of the business segments' performance, results for 2010 were restated as if these consolidation thresholds had changed on 1 January 2010. The corresponding differences were accounted for under "Other Activities" so as not to affect the Group's overall results.

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 into account 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.



- Information by business segment

Income by business segment

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011						Year to 31 Dec. 2010					
	Revenues	Operating expense	Cost of risk	Operating income	Non-operating items	Pre-tax income	Revenues	Operating expense	Cost of risk	Operating income	Non-operating items	Pre-tax income
Retail Banking												
French retail Banking ⁽¹⁾	6,717	(4,462)	(315)	1,940	2	1,942	6,600	(4,406)	(481)	1,713	3	1,716
BNL banca commerciale ⁽¹⁾	3,101	(1,806)	(793)	502	-	502	3,026	(1,776)	(817)	433	(1)	432
BeLux Retail Banking ⁽¹⁾	3,409	(2,433)	(169)	807	12	819	3,261	(2,354)	(222)	685	4	689
Personal Finance	5,092	(2,420)	(1,639)	1,033	160	1,193	5,021	(2,311)	(1,913)	797	94	891
Other Retail Banking activities	5,344	(3,350)	(649)	1,345	86	1,431	5,431	(3,336)	(1,066)	1,029	27	1,056
Investment Solutions	6,265	(4,554)	(64)	1,647	(74)	1,573	6,096	(4,297)	21	1,820	162	1,982
Corporate and Investment Banking												
Advisory & Capital Markets	5,598	(4,377)	21	1,242	30	1,272	7,641	(4,770)	(302)	2,569	45	2,614
Financing	4,133	(1,749)	(96)	2,288	50	2,338	4,495	(1,730)	(48)	2,717	49	2,766
Other Activities	2,725	(965)	(3,093)	(1,333)	(86)	(1,419)	2,309	(1,537)	26	798	76	874
Total Group	42,384	(26,116)	(6,797)	9,471	180	9,651	43,880	(26,517)	(4,802)	12,561	459	13,020

(1) French Retail Banking, BNL banca commerciale and BeLux Retail Banking after the reallocation within Investment Solutions of one-third of the Private Banking activities in France, Italy and Belgium.

Assets and liabilities by business segment

For most Group entities, the segmental allocation of assets and liabilities is based on the core business to which they report, with the exception of the key ones, which are broken down or allocated specifically on the basis of risk-weighted assets.

In millions of euros	31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Retail Banking				
French retail Banking	154,537	148,331	155,770	149,999
BNL banca commerciale	86,662	79,984	88,464	81,957
BeLux Retail Banking	103,795	100,655	98,318	95,590
Personal Finance	91,561	85,410	91,888	85,600
Other activities Retail Banking	132,971	120,426	131,372	118,740
Investment Solution	212,807	200,849	227,962	219,366
Corporate and Investment Banking	1,050,883	1,039,095	1,083,280	1,069,487
Other Activities	132,067	190,533	121,104	177,419
Total Group	1,965,283	1,965,283	1,998,158	1,998,158

Information by business segment relating to companies accounted for under the equity method and goodwill amortisation in the period is presented respectively in note 5.m Investments in Associates and note 5.o Goodwill.



- Information by geographic area

The geographic split of segment results, assets and liabilities is based on the region in which they are recognised for accounting purposes and does not necessarily reflect the counterparty's nationality or the location of operations.

Revenues by geographic area

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
France	16,773	15,300
Belgium	4,702	5,241
Italy	3,857	4,733
Luxembourg	1,478	1,555
Other European Countries excluding domestics	7,130	7,741
Americas	4,977	5,664
Asia - Oceania	1,998	2,036
Other countries	1,469	1,610
Total	42,384	43,880

Assets and liabilities by geographic area

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
France	972,274	959,561
Belgium	252,086	256,063
Italy	136,392	141,746
Luxembourg	36,829	34,197
Other European Countries excluding domestics	244,747	245,212
Americas	201,184	206,693
Asia - Oceania	90,198	123,075
Other countries	31,573	31,611
Total	1,965,283	1,998,158



4. EXPOSURE TO SOVEREIGN RISK

As part of its liquidity management, the Group seeks to maximise the refinancing available to it so that it can meet unexpected liquidity needs. In particular, this strategy is predicated on holding securities eligible as collateral for refinancing from central banks and includes a substantial proportion of highly rated debt securities issued by governments representing a low level of risk. As part of its Asset and Liability Management (ALM) and structural interest-rate risk management policy, the Group also holds a portfolio of assets that includes sovereign debt instruments, with interest-rate characteristics that contribute to its hedging strategies. In addition, the Group is a prime dealer in sovereign debt securities in a number of countries, which leads it to take temporary long and short trading positions, some of which are hedged by derivatives.

These portfolios are presented in the chapter of the Annual Report dealing with Pillar 3.

- Special circumstances concerning sovereign credit risk in Greece, Ireland and Portugal, which have received support under a European plan

Three European countries, namely Greece, Ireland and Portugal, have experienced a marked deterioration in their public finances against the backdrop of the economic and financial crisis, which progressively prompted the markets to shun public-sector debt securities issued by these countries, leaving them unable to raise the funding they need to run their public deficits.

The European solidarity policy defined in such circumstances by the euro zone member countries prompted them, in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to put in place support arrangements, leading to the formulation and implementation of several plans for Greece, then for Ireland and Portugal.

In May 2010, the euro zone governments and the IMF undertook to provide Greece with a EUR 110 billion support plan in exchange for a commitment to reduce its budget deficit. During the first half of 2011, the European authorities restated their support for Greece and talks were held to put in place a second plan including participation by private investors. On 21 July 2011, representatives from the 17 euro zone member states drew up a second assistance plan for Greece worth close to EUR 160 billion overall. This plan was confirmed in a meeting of the same representatives on 26 October 2011, subject to Greece reaching an agreement with representatives of private-sector creditors under which those creditors would waive 50% of the nominal value of Greek government securities they hold, in return for the reimbursement of around 15% of securities held in a form to be determined, along with the issue of new securities to be exchanged for existing securities and representing 35% of their nominal value. This agreement was defined and supplemented on 21 February 2012 after talks between representatives of the Greek government, private-sector investors and the Eurogroup.

The support plan for Ireland, which was adopted in November 2010, provided for EUR 85 billion in public support, while the plan for Portugal adopted in May 2011 provided for EUR 78 billion in public support.

Each of these plans is accompanied by measures to bring about hefty reductions in the public deficits.



- Accounting treatment of debt securities issued by Greece, Ireland and Portugal

1. Reclassification of securities at 30 June 2011

The lack of liquidity seen during the first half of 2011 in the markets for the public debt instruments issued by these countries, plus in Greece's case, the undertaking given by French banks at the request of the authorities not to sell their position, prompted BNP Paribas that these securities could no longer be classified as available-for-sale assets.

The standstill in the primary market, the increasingly thin trading volumes in the secondary market, their small size and the widening in bid/offer spreads reflect investors' risk aversion to these three countries and the near disappearance of the market. Illustrating this, the monthly transaction volumes in Greek sovereign debt instruments accounted during the first half of 2011 for just 2% of the monthly average recorded over the past ten years. The implied yield curve on the public debt of these countries is currently inverted—with short-term rates significantly higher than long-term rates—confirming the dislocation of the market. The implied losses that the very high level of short-term rates suggests do not reflect the expected results of the support plans implemented to give these countries the ability to get their public finances back in shape and honour their commitments.

Accordingly, as permitted in paragraph 50E of IAS 39 in such exceptional circumstances, and given the period that the bank believes to be necessary for these three countries to restore the state of their finances, the BNP Paribas group reclassified—with effect from 30 June 2011—public debt securities from these three countries from the “Available-for-sale financial assets” category to the “Loans and receivables” heading.

Greek sovereign debt instruments due to mature prior to 31 December 2020 were covered by provisions under the second support plan for Greece, which was initiated in June 2011 and finalised on 21 July 2011, reflecting the banks' commitment to provide support. This plan has several options, including a voluntary exchange at par for 30-year debt securities with their principal collateralised by AAA-rated zero coupon bonds, with terms leading to recognition of an initial discount of 21%. The BNP Paribas group intended to take up this exchange option in connection with the collective undertaking given by the French financial sector. Accordingly, the debt securities held on the Group's balance sheet and due to be exchanged were measured by recognising the 21% discount. Treated as a concession by the lender owing to the difficulties encountered by the borrower, this discount led to an impairment loss being recognised through profit or loss in the first half of 2011.

In regards to Greek sovereign debt securities not exchanged, as well as Irish and Portuguese sovereign debt instruments, after due consideration of the various aspects of the European support plan, some investors took the view that there was no objective evidence that the recovery of the future cash flows associated with these securities was compromised, especially since the European Council had stressed the unique and non-replicable nature of the private sector's participation in such an operation. Accordingly, the bank took the view that there were no grounds to recognise impairment in these securities.

2. Measurement of securities at 31 December 2011

In the second half of 2011, it was recognised that Greece was having trouble meeting the economic targets on which the 21 July plan was based, particularly in regards to sustainability of its debts. This led to a new agreement in principle, dated 26 October, based on private-sector creditors waiving 50% of amounts owed to them. Since the arrangements for implementing this agreement have not been definitively settled by all of the international institutions concerned, the bank has determined the impairment loss on all the securities it holds on the basis of the most recent proposal put forward by private-sector creditors represented by the Institute of International Finance (IIF).



On the basis of (1) a 50% haircut, (2) the immediate repayment of 15% of amounts owed through securities of the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) with a maturity of two years and paying market interest rates, (3) the payment of accrued interest through EFSF securities with a maturity of six months and paying market interest rates, (4) a coupon of 3% until 2020 and 3.75% subsequently on securities maturing between 2023 and 2042 received in exchange for existing securities and (5) a discount rate of 12% on future cash flows, the bank has estimated the likely loss on existing securities as 75%, which is almost identical to that priced in by the market through the average discount on these securities at 31 December 2011.

On 21 February 2012, the agreement was defined and supplemented between the representatives of the Greek government, private-sector investors and the Eurogroup, to enable Greece to achieve a debt ratio of 120.5% in 2020 as opposed to 160% in 2011, and to achieve the financial stability sought through the plan. The offer involves private-sector investors waiving 53.5% of the nominal value of their Greek bonds, reducing Greece's debt by around EUR 107 billion, in return for a public-sector contribution of EUR 30 billion.

The main characteristics of the Greek exchange offer are as follows:

- For each bond held by the private sector, 53.5% of the principal will be waived, 31.5% will be exchanged for 20 bonds issued by Greece with maturities of between 11 and 30 years, and 15% will be redeemed immediately in the form of short-term securities issued by the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF), repayment of which will be guaranteed by the EUR 30 billion public-sector contribution.
- The coupon on new bonds will be 2% from 2012 to 2015, rising to 3% from 2015 to 2020 and 4.3% until 2042.
- Accrued interest on the exchanged Greek debt, up to the date of the exchange, will be settled through the issue of short-term EFSF securities.
- Each new bond issued by Greece will be accompanied by a security linked to movements in Greece's gross domestic product over and above those expected in the plan.

On the basis of these conditions, the bank values the present value of securities to be received at around 25% based on a discounted cash flow rate of 12%. The final value of the securities will be determined on the basis of the final offer terms and market conditions on the date of the exchange.

As a result, the bank has written down its Greek bonds by 75%, and the loss with respect to 2011 amounts to EUR 3,241 million, included in the cost of risk (see note 2.f).

Securities issued by Portugal and Ireland, held by the Group and reclassified under "Loans and Receivables" have been measured at market value for the purposes of notes 5.e and 8.h. Securities issued by Portugal and Ireland and included in the trading portfolio have also been measured at market value, and are classified as level 2 instruments given the lack of market liquidity, in accordance with the definitions provided in note 5.d.

- BNP Paribas group's exposure to Greek, Irish and Portuguese sovereign credit risk, the three euro zone countries covered by a European support plan

The following tables show the Group's exposure at 31 December 2011 to these three sovereign states' credit risk in the form of securities and credit derivatives, after the impairment recognised on Greek securities.

The amounts shown in the "Loans and receivables" category derive from the reclassification at 30 June 2011 of securities previously shown under "Available-for-sale financial assets".



a) Portfolio of banking activities, broken down by residual term to maturity

In millions of euros	Remaining time to maturity							Total 31 December 2011
	1 year	2 years	3 years	5 years	10 years	15 years	>15 years	
Greece								
Loans and receivables								
Risk exposure and carrying value after impairment	53	36	105	71	344	312	51	972
Ireland								
Loans and receivables								
Risk exposure			3	20	247			270
Carrying value			3	16	197			216
Portugal								
Loans and receivables								
Risk exposure	195	157	256	232	451		90	1,381
Carrying value	190	136	221	191	329		92	1,159

b) Portfolio of general insurance funds broken down by residual term to maturity

In millions of euros	Remaining time to maturity							Total 31 December 2011
	1 year	2 years	3 years	5 years	10 years	15 years	>15 years	
Greece								
Loans and receivables and Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Risk exposure and carrying value after impairment	7	40	24	25	4	94	94	288
Ireland								
Loans and receivables								
Risk exposure			2		550	209		761
Carrying value			2		423	157		582
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Risk exposure and carrying value		9		181	135			325
Portugal								
Loans and receivables								
Risk exposure	2	36	174	31	684	145		1,072
Carrying value	2	33	151	31	480	99		796
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Risk exposure and carrying value			60	99				159

The impairment of Greek debt securities held in general insurance funds produces an impact net of the policyholders' surplus reserve in the Group's profit or loss statement.

c) Trading book positions

In millions of euros	Securities			Derivatives	Total net position at 31 December 2011
	Long positions	Short positions	Net position	Net position	
Greece	86	(8)	78	13	91
Ireland	59	(69)	(10)	37	27
Portugal	306	(321)	(15)	62	47
Total	451	(398)	53	112	165



- Disposals of Held-to-maturity securities in 2011

In 2011, BNP Paribas sold EUR 2.8 billion of sovereign debt securities, issued by Italy, which had until then been classified under “Held-to-maturity assets”. The amount of securities sold equalled around 21% of securities under this heading at 31 December 2010 (see note 5.j).

The sale of Italian securities was prompted by the deterioration in Italy’s economic situation, as reflected by the downgrading of Italy’s credit ratings by various ratings agencies in September and October 2011 and by the fall in the market value of these securities (see IAS 39 – AG22a).

In addition, increased solvency requirements under the European Capital Requirements Directive (CRD 3) at 31 December 2011 and the move to anticipate the new Basel III solvency ratio – with initial drafts of CRD 4 and a European Capital Requirements Relation being published in July 2011 – prompted the bank to carry out a substantial reduction in assets, particularly by selling material amounts of assets classified under “Loans and receivables” and “Held-to-maturity financial assets” (see IAS 39 – AG22e).

Rating downgrades suffered by certain issuers threatened to increase the amount of risk-weighted assets corresponding to the loans concerned. As a result, the bank had to reduce its exposure to positions most affected by this change, regardless of their accounting classification.

As a result, the Group applied the requirements of paragraphs AG 22a) and e) of IAS 39, to demonstrate that these disposals do not alter its intention to hold other assets in this category to maturity, or its ability to finance them. Other assets were therefore kept within this category.



5. NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

5.a FINANCIAL ASSETS, FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND DERIVATIVES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss consist of held for trading transactions (including derivatives) and certain assets and liabilities designated by the Group as at fair value through profit or loss at the time of acquisition or issue.

In millions of euros	31 December 2011			31 December 2010		
	Trading book	Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	TOTAL	Trading book	Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	TOTAL
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS						
Negotiable certificates of deposit	48,434	109	48,543	51,612	147	51,759
Treasury bills and other bills eligible for central bank refinancing	41,806	3	41,809	39,260	-	39,260
Other negotiable certificates of deposit	6,628	106	6,734	12,352	147	12,499
Bonds	83,735	5,986	89,721	102,454	6,985	109,439
Government bonds	54,390	481	54,871	69,704	489	70,193
Other bonds	29,345	5,505	34,850	32,750	6,496	39,246
Equities and other variable-income securities	25,455	50,929	76,384	68,281	42,901	111,182
Repurchase agreements	153,262	-	153,262	210,904	47	210,951
Loans	537	49	586	725	1,106	1,831
Trading book derivatives	451,967	-	451,967	347,783	-	347,783
Currency derivatives	28,097	-	28,097	31,017	-	31,017
Interest rate derivatives	332,945	-	332,945	239,985	-	239,985
Equity derivatives	38,140	-	38,140	39,397	-	39,397
Credit derivatives	46,460	-	46,460	30,349	-	30,349
Other derivatives	6,325	-	6,325	7,035	-	7,035
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	763,390	57,073	820,463	781,759	51,186	832,945
<i>of which loaned securities</i>	48,429	-	48,429	30,565	-	30,565
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS						
Borrowed securities and short selling	100,013	-	100,013	102,060	-	102,060
Repurchase agreements	171,376	-	171,376	223,362	-	223,362
Borrowings	1,895	1,664	3,559	1,170	2,178	3,348
Debt securities (note 5.i)	-	37,987	37,987	-	47,735	47,735
Subordinated debt (note 5.i)	-	2,393	2,393	-	3,108	3,108
Trading book derivatives	447,467	-	447,467	345,492	-	345,492
Currency derivatives	26,890	-	26,890	30,234	-	30,234
Interest rate derivatives	330,421	-	330,421	236,416	-	236,416
Equity derivatives	36,377	-	36,377	40,927	-	40,927
Credit derivatives	46,358	-	46,358	30,263	-	30,263
Other derivatives	7,421	-	7,421	7,652	-	7,652
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	720,751	42,044	762,795	672,084	53,021	725,105

**FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DESIGNATED AS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS**

- Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss

Assets designated by the Group as at fair value through profit or loss include admissible investments related to unit-linked insurance business, and to a lesser extent assets with embedded derivatives that have not been separated from the host contract.

Admissible investments related to unit-linked insurance business include securities issued by the Group's consolidated entities, which are not eliminated upon consolidation in order to keep the figures shown in respect of the assets invested under these contracts at the same level as the technical reserves set aside in respect of the corresponding policyholder liabilities. The fixed-income securities (certificates and Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTNs) not eliminated upon consolidation amounted to EUR 940 million at 31 December 2011 compared with EUR 634 million at 31 December 2010 and variable-rate securities (shares mainly issued by BNP Paribas SA) came to EUR 14.5 million at 31 December 2011 compared with EUR 19 million at 31 December 2010. Eliminating these securities would not have a material impact on the financial statements for the period.

- Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss mainly consist of issues originated and structured on behalf of customers, where the risk exposure is managed in combination with the hedging strategy. These types of issue contain significant embedded derivatives, whose changes in value are cancelled out by changes in the value of the hedging instrument.

The redemption value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2011 was EUR 49,748 million (EUR 58,356 million at 31 December 2010).

Fair value takes into account any change in value attributable to issuer risk relating to the BNP Paribas Group. For most amounts concerned, fair value is the replacement value of each instrument, which is calculated by discounting the instrument's cash flows using a discount rate corresponding to that of a similar debt instrument that might be issued by the BNP Paribas group at the closing date.

As a result, the carrying value of liabilities measured at market or model value is reduced by EUR 1,647 million (EUR 457 million at 31 December 2010). This reduction in value represents an unrealised gain that will only be realised if these financial instruments issued by the Bank are bought back in the market. If this does not happen, income relating to this unrealised gain will be written back over the remaining term of the liabilities at a pace determined by movements in the bank's issuer risk.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR TRADING

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

Trading account derivative instruments also include derivatives contracted to hedge financial assets or financial liabilities but for which the Group has not documented a hedging relationship, or which do not qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS. This applies in particular to credit derivative transactions which are primarily contracted to protect the Group's loan book.



The positive or negative fair value of derivative instruments classified in the trading book represents the replacement value of these instruments. This value may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in market parameters (such as interest rates or exchange rates).

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

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Trading book derivatives	46,817,864	44,200,645
Currency derivatives	2,249,390	2,019,347
Interest rate derivatives	40,272,463	37,904,560
Equity derivatives	1,818,445	1,703,970
Credit derivatives	2,321,275	2,370,101
Other derivatives	156,291	202,667

Derivatives traded on organised markets represented 48% of the Group's derivative transactions at 31 December 2011 (45% at 31 December 2010).

5.b DERIVATIVES USED FOR HEDGING PURPOSES

The table below shows the fair values of derivatives used for hedging purposes.

In millions of euros	31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Negative fair value	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Positive fair value
FAIR VALUE HEDGES	12,902	6,920	7,736	3,788
Currency derivatives	8	4	1	1
Interest rate derivatives	12,879	6,810	7,681	3,787
Other derivatives	15	106	54	-
CASH FLOW HEDGES	1,416	2,743	740	1,647
Currency derivatives	245	312	137	62
Interest rate derivatives	825	2,408	360	1,422
Other derivatives	346	23	243	163
NET FOREIGN INVESTMENT HEDGES	13	37	4	5
Currency derivatives	13	37	4	5
DERIVATIVES USED FOR HEDGING PURPOSES	14,331	9,700	8,480	5,440

The total notional amount of derivatives used for hedging purposes stood at EUR 799,608 million at 31 December 2011, compared with EUR 577,464 million at 31 December 2010.

Derivatives used for hedging purposes are primarily contracted on over-the-counter markets.

**5.c AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS**

Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value or model value for unlisted securities.

In millions of euros	31 December 2011			31 December 2010		
	Net	of which impairment losses	of which changes in value taken directly to equity	Net	of which impairment losses	of which changes in value taken directly to equity
Fixed-income securities	174,989	(162)	(5,120)	202,561	(454)	(2,554)
Treasury bills and other bills eligible for central bank refinancing	17,241	(22)	(2,322)	25,289	(21)	(1,138)
Other negotiable certificates of deposit	11,145	(11)	(254)	7,154	(12)	(199)
Government bonds	96,302	(3)	(1,761)	123,907	(21)	(1,575)
Other bonds	50,301	(126)	(783)	46,211	(400)	358
Equities and other variable-income securities	17,479	(5,067)	1,621	17,397	(3,261)	2,953
<i>of which listed securities</i>	6,092	(2,052)	619	9,104	(1,961)	1,921
<i>of which unlisted securities</i>	11,387	(3,015)	1,002	8,293	(1,300)	1,032
Total available-for-sale financial assets, before impairment provisions	192,468	(5,229)	(3,499)	219,958	(3,715)	399
<i>of which loaned securities</i>	3	-	-	433	-	(1)

Changes in value taken directly to equity (EUR 3,499 million at 31 December 2011) are included in equity after the recognition of deferred tax relating to these changes (EUR 1,669 million at 31 December 2011 for the Group's share and the share of minority interests).



5.d MEASUREMENT OF THE FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments are classified into three levels in descending order of the observability of their value and of the inputs used for their valuation:

- **Level 1** – Financial instruments with quoted market prices:

This level comprises financial instruments with quoted prices in an active market that can be used directly.

It notably includes liquid shares and bonds, borrowings and short sales of these instruments, derivatives traded on organised markets (futures and options, etc.), and units in funds with net asset value calculated on a daily basis.

- **Level 2** - Financial instruments measured using valuation techniques based on observable inputs:

This level consists of financial instruments measured by reference to the price of similar instruments quoted in an active market or to identical or similar instruments quoted in a non-active market, but for which transaction prices are readily and available on the market or, lastly, instruments measured using valuation techniques based on observable inputs.

This level notably includes illiquid shares with low liquidity and bonds, particularly those of certain sovereign issuers, borrowings and short sales of these instruments, short-term repurchase agreements not measured based on a quoted price directly observed in the market, units in civil property companies (SCIs) held in unit-linked contract portfolios, where the underlying assets are appraised from time to time using observable market data, units in funds for which liquidity is provided on a regular basis, derivatives traded in OTC markets measured using techniques based on observable inputs and structured debt issues measured using only observable inputs.

- **Level 3** - Financial instruments measured using valuation techniques based on non-observable inputs:

This level comprises financial instruments measured using valuation techniques based wholly or partially on non-observable inputs. A non-observable input is defined as a parameter, the value of which is derived from assumptions or correlations based neither on observable transaction prices in the identical instrument at the measurement date nor observable market data available at the same date.

An instrument is classified in Level 3 if a significant portion of its valuation is based on non-observable inputs.

This level notably comprises unlisted shares, bonds measured using valuation models employing at least one significant non-observable input or derived from price data in a non-active market (such as CDO, CLO and ABS units), long-term or structured repurchase agreements, units in funds undergoing liquidation or quotation which have been suspended, complex derivatives with multiple underlyings (hybrid instruments, synthetic CDOs, etc.) and the structured debt underlying these derivatives.



BREAKDOWN BY MEASUREMENT METHOD APPLIED TO FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RECOGNISED AT FAIR VALUE PRESENTED IN LINE WITH THE LATEST RECOMMENDATIONS OF IFRS 7.

In millions of euros	31 December 2011				31 December 2010			
	level 1	level 2	level 3	TOTAL	level 1	level 2	level 3	TOTAL
FINANCIAL ASSETS								
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss held for trading (note 5.a)	102,953	638,973	21,464	763,390	179,814	579,064	22,881	781,759
Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss (note 5.a)	41,982	13,496	1,595	57,073	37,356	12,127	1,703	51,186
Derivatives used for hedging purposes (note 5.b)	-	9,700	-	9,700	-	5,440	-	5,440
Available-for-sale financial assets (note 5.c.)	132,676	49,921	9,871	192,468	163,368	48,436	8,154	219,958
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES								
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss held for trading (note 5.a)	108,934	585,529	26,288	720,751	116,858	529,818	25,408	672,084
Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss (note 5.a)	3,168	31,260	7,616	42,044	5,588	38,696	8,737	53,021
Derivatives used for hedging purposes (note 5.b)	-	14,331	-	14,331	-	8,480	-	8,480


TABLE OF MOVEMENTS IN LEVEL 3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

For Level 3 financial instruments, the following movements occurred between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011:

In millions of euros	Financial Assets				Financial Liabilities		
	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss held for trading	Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit	Available-for-sale financial assets	TOTAL	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss held for trading	Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit	TOTAL
at 31 December 2009	25,618	1,830	7,293	34,741	(28,331)	(10,573)	(38,904)
- purchases	5,091	463	1,511	7,065	-	-	-
- issues	-	-	-	-	(9,206)	(3,957)	(13,163)
- sales	(979)	(139)	(1,066)	(2,184)	-	-	-
- settlements ⁽¹⁾	819	(240)	30	609	2,106	5,555	7,661
Transfers to level 3	2,436	39	1,688	4,163	(312)	(56)	(368)
Transfers from level 3	(5,716)	(361)	(1,866)	(7,943)	5,553	787	6,340
Gains (or losses) recognised in profit or loss with respect to transactions expired or terminated during the period	(8,496)	23	(11)	(8,484)	8,945	38	8,983
Gains (or losses) recognised in profit or loss with respect to unexpired instruments at the end of the period	3,469	88	(86)	3,471	(3,461)	(531)	(3,992)
Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity							
- Items related to exchange rate movements	639	-	55	694	(702)	-	(702)
- Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities recognised in equity	-	-	606	606	-	-	-
at 31 December 2010	22,881	1,703	8,154	32,738	(25,408)	(8,737)	(34,145)
- purchases	2,652	33	1,328	4,013	-	-	-
- issues	-	-	-	-	(9,464)	(3,127)	(12,591)
- sales	(274)	-	(1,427)	(1,701)	-	-	-
- settlements ⁽¹⁾	(5,327)	(151)	(961)	(6,439)	8,923	3,150	12,073
Transfers to level 3	3,157	23	9,005	12,185	(2,817)	(338)	(3,155)
Transfers from level 3	(2,598)	-	(267)	(2,865)	2,778	1,455	4,233
Reclassifications ⁽²⁾	-	-	(6,312)	(6,312)	-	-	-
Gains (or losses) recognised in profit or loss with respect to transactions expired or terminated during the period	(3,568)	29	(396)	(3,935)	849	31	880
Gains (or losses) recognised in profit or loss with respect to unexpired instruments at the end of the period	4,120	(42)	95	4,173	(687)	(50)	(737)
Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity							
- Items related to exchange rate movements	421	-	53	474	(462)	-	(462)
- Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities recognised in equity	-	-	599	599	-	-	-
at 31 December 2011	21,464	1,595	9,871	32,930	(26,288)	(7,616)	(33,904)

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

(2) These are financial instruments initially recognised at fair value and reclassified as loans and receivables.

The Level 3 financial instruments may be hedged by other Level 1 and/or Level 2 instruments, the gains and losses on which are not shown in this table. Consequently, the gains and losses shown in this table are not representative of the gains and losses arising from management of the net risk on all these instruments. More particularly, losses and gains on financial assets and liabilities at model value through profit or loss held for trading purposes, amounting respectively to EUR 552 million and EUR 162 million at 31 December 2011 (compared with EUR 5,027 million and EUR 5,484 million at 31 December 2010), primarily correspond to changes in the value of CDO positions classified in Level 3 hedged by CDS positions classified in Level 2.



SENSITIVITY OF MODEL VALUES TO REASONABLY LIKELY CHANGES IN LEVEL 3 ASSUMPTIONS

- Determination of value adjustments

Trading portfolio instruments classified as level 3 comprise mainly illiquid securities, derivatives with an illiquid underlying asset and other instruments containing complex derivatives. The valuation of these instruments generally requires the use of valuation models based on dynamic risk hedging techniques, and may require the use of non-observable inputs.

All of these instruments are subject to uncertainties in their valuation, which give rise to value adjustments, reflecting the risk premium that would be incorporated by a market operator when setting the price. These valuation adjustments take account in particular of:

- risks that would not be taken into account by the model (adjustment for model risk);
- the inherent uncertainty in estimating valuation parameters (adjustment for uncertain parameters);
- liquidity risks associated with the instrument or parameter concerned;
- specific risk premiums intended to offset certain additional costs resulting from the dynamic management strategy associated with the model under certain market conditions;
- counterparty risk.

When determining value adjustments, each risk factor is considered individually and no effect of diversification between risks, parameters or models of different kinds is taken into account. Meanwhile, for a given risk factor, a portfolio-based approach is used, with offsetting between instruments when they are managed together.

All of these adjustments are components of the model value of instruments and portfolios.

- Assessment of value sensitivity

In order to measure the sensitivity of the model value of level 3 instruments (excluding securities positions) to a change in assumptions, the following two scenarios have been considered: a favourable scenario in which all portfolio valuations are made without a value adjustment, and an unfavourable scenario in which all of these valuations are made with twice as high a value adjustment. Calculated in this way, sensitivity is a measurement of the difference between the values obtained by market operators with a different perception of valuation risk and risk aversion.

In the interest of simplification, the sensitivity of the value of securities positions, whether relating to trading portfolios, available-for sale assets or designated to the value model through profit or loss, is based on a 1% change in the value applied.

In millions of euros	31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Potential impact on income	Potential impact on equity	Potential impact on income	Potential impact on equity
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss held for trading or designated as at fair value ⁽¹⁾	+/- 1,300		+/- 1,304	
Available-for-sale financial assets		+/- 104		+/- 91

(1) Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss are presented under the same heading, whether they are part of the trading portfolio or have been designated at fair value through profit or loss, as sensitivity is calculated on the net positions in instruments classified as level 3 regardless of their accounting classification.



DEFERRED MARGIN ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED USING TECHNIQUES DEVELOPED INTERNALLY AND BASED ON PARTLY NON-OBSERVABLE INPUTS IN ACTIVE MARKETS

Deferred margin on financial instruments (Day one Profit) only concerns the scope of market activities eligible for Level 3.

The day one profit is calculated after setting aside reserves for uncertainties as described previously and taken back to profit or loss over the expected period for which the inputs will be non-observable. The yet to be unamortised amount is included under "Financial instruments held for trading purposes at fair value through profit or loss" as a reduction in the fair value of the relevant complex transactions.

Changes in the deferred margin included in the price of derivatives sold to clients and measured with internal models based on non-observable inputs ("day one profit") can be analysed as follows over 2010 and 2011:

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Deferred margin at the beginning of the period	920	860
Deferred margin on transactions during the year	286	437
Margin taken to the profit and loss account during the year	(551)	(377)
Deferred margin at the end of the period	655	920

5.e RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS INITIALLY RECOGNISED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS HELD FOR TRADING PURPOSES OR AS AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE ASSETS

The amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 7 adopted by the European Union on 15 October 2008 permit the reclassification of instruments initially held for trading or available-for-sale within the customer loan portfolios or as securities available-for-sale.

- Data relating to financial instruments by reclassification date

In millions of euros	Reclassification date	Carrying value		Expected cash flows deemed recoverable ⁽¹⁾		Average effective interest rate	
		Assets reclassified as loans and receivables	Assets reclassified as available-for-sale	Assets reclassified as loans and receivables	Assets reclassified as available-for-sale	Assets reclassified as loans and receivables	Assets reclassified as available-for-sale
Sovereign securities from the portfolio of available-for-sale		6,312		14,826			
of which Greek sovereign securities	30 June 2011	3,186		9,401		9.3%	
of which Portuguese sovereign securities	30 June 2011	1,885		3,166		8.8%	
of which Irish sovereign securities	30 June 2011	1,241		2,259		6.7%	
Structured transactions and other fixed-income securities		10,995	767	12,728	790		
from the trading portfolio							
	1 October 2008	7,077	767	7,904	790	7.6%	6.7%
	30 June 2009	2,760		3,345		8.4%	
from the available-for-sale portfolio							
	30 June 2009	1,158		1,479		8.4%	

(1) Expected cash flows cover the repayment of capital and of all interest (not discounted) until the date the instruments mature.



Measurement of reclassified assets at 31 December 2011

The following tables show the items related to the reclassified assets, both as they were recorded during the period and as they would have been recorded if the reclassification had not taken place:

- On the balance sheet

In millions of euros	31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Carrying value	Market or model value	Carrying value	Market or model value
Sovereign securities reclassified as loans and receivables due from customers	3,939	3,600	-	-
of which Greek sovereign securities	1,201	1,133		
of which Portuguese sovereign securities	1,939	1,631		
of which Irish sovereign securities	799	836		
Reclassified structured transactions and others fixed-income securities	4,664	4,511	6,003	6,024
Into loans and receivables due from customers	4,647	4,494	5,985	6,006
Into available-for-sale	17	17	18	18

- In profit and loss and as a direct change in equity

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011				Year to 31 Dec. 2010	
	Realised			Pro forma amount for the period ⁽¹⁾	Realised	Pro forma amount for the period ⁽¹⁾
	before reclassification	after reclassification	Total			
In profit or loss item	(409)	(2,415)	(2,630)	(2,838)	387	346
in revenues	116	211	509	361	409	376
of which Greek sovereign securities	87	178	265	265	-	-
of which Portuguese sovereign securities	19	56	75	75	-	-
of which Irish sovereign securities	10	(23)	(13)	(13)	-	-
of which structured transactions and other fixed-income securities	-	-	182	34	409	376
in cost of risk	(525)	(2,626)	(3,139)	(3,199)	(22)	(30)
of which Greek sovereign securities	(525)	(2,626)	(3,151)	(3,199)	-	-
of which structured transactions and other fixed-income securities	-	-	12	-	(22)	(30)
as direct change in equity (before tax)	504	850	1,379	1,180	79	65
of which Greek sovereign securities	681	778	1,459	1,459	-	-
of which Portuguese sovereign securities	(176)	32	(144)	(336)	-	-
of which Irish sovereign securities	(1)	40	39	48	-	-
of which structured transactions and other fixed-income securities	-	-	25	9	79	65
Total profit and loss impact and direct changes in equity resulting from reclassified items	95	(1,565)	(1,251)	(1,658)	466	411

(1) Proforma figures show the contribution to full-year earnings, and the impact of the change in their value on equity, as if the instruments concerned had not been reclassified.

**5.f INTERBANK AND MONEY-MARKET ITEMS**

- Loans and receivables due from credit institutions

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Demand accounts	12,099	11,273
Loans	35,130	45,353
Repurchase agreements	2,847	7,086
Total loans and receivables due from credit institutions, before impairment provisions	50,076	63,712
<i>of which doubtful loans</i>	976	1,466
Provisions for impairment of loans and receivables due from credit institutions (note 2.f)	(707)	(994)
Total loans and receivables due from credit institutions, net of impairment provisions	49,369	62,718

- Due to credit institutions

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Demand accounts	18,308	17,464
Borrowings	119,324	131,947
Repurchase agreements	11,522	18,574
Total due to credit institutions	149,154	167,985

5.g CUSTOMER ITEMS

- Loans and receivables due from customers

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Demand accounts	38,448	28,188
Loans to customers	624,229	633,583
Repurchase agreements	1,421	16,523
Finance leases	29,694	33,063
Total loans and receivables due from customers, before impairment provisions	693,792	711,357
<i>of which doubtful loans</i>	43,696	42,100
Impairment of loans and receivables due from customers (note 2.f)	(27,958)	(26,671)
Total loans and receivables due from customers, net of impairment provisions	665,834	684,686

- Breakdown of finance leases

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Gross investment	32,614	36,261
<i>Receivable within 1 year</i>	8,856	9,829
<i>Receivable after 1 year but within 5 years</i>	16,127	18,756
<i>Receivable beyond 5 years</i>	7,631	7,676
Unearned interest income	(2,920)	(3,198)
Net investment before impairment provisions	29,694	33,063
<i>Receivable within 1 year</i>	8,165	9,106
<i>Receivable after 1 year but within 5 years</i>	14,636	16,983
<i>Receivable beyond 5 years</i>	6,893	6,974
Impairment provisions	(1,062)	(1,302)
Net investment after impairment provisions	28,632	31,761



- Due to customers

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Demand deposits	254,530	262,358
Term accounts and short-term notes	214,056	241,409
Regulated savings accounts	54,538	49,610
Repurchase agreements	23,160	27,536
Total due to customers	546,284	580,913

5.h LOANS WITH PAST-DUE INSTALMENTS, WHETHER IMPAIRED OR NOT, AND RELATED COLLATERAL OR OTHER SECURITY

The following table presents the carrying amounts of financial assets that are past due but not impaired (by age of past due) and impaired assets and related collateral or other security. The amounts shown are stated before any provision on a portfolio basis.

In millions of euros	31 December 2011								
	Maturities of unimpaired past-due loans					Impaired assets and commitments covered by provisions	Total loans and commitments	Collateral received in respect of unimpaired past-due loans	Collateral received in respect of impaired assets
	Total	Up to 90 days	Between 90 days and 180 days	Between 180 days and 1 year	More than 1 year				
Available-for-sale financial assets (excl. variable-income securities)	-	-	-	-	-	72	72	-	2
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	501	466	14	5	16	335	836	244	90
Loans and receivables due from customers	17,408	16,578	688	114	28	20,533	37,941	10,989	9,691
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	63	63	-	-
Past-due assets, net of individual impairment provisions	17,909	17,044	702	119	44	21,003	38,912	11,233	9,783
Financing commitments given						559	559		106
Guarantee commitments given						1,156	1,156		571
Off-balance sheet non-performing commitments, net of provisions						1,715	1,715	0	677
Total	17,909	17,044	702	119	44	22,718	40,627	11,233	10,460

In millions of euros	31 December 2010								
	Maturities of unimpaired past-due loans					Impaired assets and commitments covered by provisions	Total loans and commitments	Collateral received in respect of unimpaired past-due loans	Collateral received in respect of impaired assets
	Total	Up to 90 days	Between 90 days and 180 days	Between 180 days and 1 year	More than 1 year				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (excl. variable-income securities)	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets (excl. variable-income securities)	3	3	-	-	-	348	351	-	3
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	371	351	3	1	16	491	862	173	278
Loans and receivables due from customers	15,212	14,380	519	84	229	20,746	35,958	8,818	10,042
Past-due assets, net of individual impairment provisions	15,593	14,741	522	85	245	21,585	37,178	8,991	10,323
Financing commitments given						802	802		303
Guarantee commitments given						1,153	1,153		441
Off-balance sheet non-performing commitments, net of provisions						1,955	1,955	-	744
Total	15,593	14,741	522	85	245	23,540	39,133	8,991	11,067

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



5.i DEBT SECURITIES AND SUBORDINATED DEBT

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

DEBT SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (note 5.a)

In millions of euros	Currency	Original amount in foreign currency (millions)	Date of call or interest step-up	Interest rate	Interest step-up	Subordination ranking ⁽¹⁾	Conditions precedent for coupon payment ⁽³⁾	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Issuer / Issue date									
Debt securities						1		37,987	47,735
Subordinated debt								2,393	3,108
- Redeemed subordinated debt			⁽²⁾			2		1,283	1,521
- Perpetual subordinated debt								1,110	1,587
Fortis Banque SA Dec. 2007	EUR	3,000	Dec-14	3-month Euribor + 200 bp	-	5	A	1,025	1,500
Others								85	87

(1) The subordination ranking reflects where the debt stands in the order of priority for repayment against other financial liabilities if the issuer should be liquidated.

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

(3) Conditions precedent for coupon payment:

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

The perpetual subordinated debt recognised at fair value through profit or loss chiefly comprises of an issue by Fortis Banque (now BNP Paribas Fortis) in December 2007 of Convertible And Subordinated Hybrid Equity-linked Securities (CASHES).

The CASHES are perpetual securities but may be exchanged for Fortis SA/NV (now Ageas) shares at the holder's sole discretion at a price of EUR 23.94. However, as of 19 December 2014, the CASHES will be automatically exchanged into Fortis SA/NV shares if their price is equal to or higher than EUR 35.91 for twenty consecutive trading days. The principal amount will never be redeemed in cash. The rights of the CASHES holders are limited to the 125,313,283 Fortis SA/NV shares that Fortis Bank acquired on the date of issuance of the CASHES and pledged to them.

Fortis SA/NV and Fortis Banque have entered into a Relative Performance Note (RPN) contract, the value of which varies contractually so as to offset the impact on Fortis Banque of the relative difference between changes in the value of the CASHES and changes in the value of the Fortis SA/NV shares. The net balance represents a subordinated liability of EUR 651 million that is permitted for inclusion in Tier 1 capital

On 25 January 2012, Ageas and Fortis Bank signed an agreement concerning partial settlement of the RPN and the purchase by Fortis Bank of all perpetual subordinated debts issued in 2001 for a nominal amount of EUR 1,000 million (recognised as debt at amortised cost), with Ageas holding EUR 953 million. Settlement of the RPN and the purchase of the perpetual subordinated notes issued in 2001 both depend on BNP Paribas achieving a minimum success rate of 50% in the CASHES tender offer.



The parties have agreed that BNP Paribas will launch a cash offer for the CASHES. Secondly, it will convert the CASHES acquired into underlying Ageas shares, with an undertaking not to sell them for a period of six months, and it will receive compensation from Ageas, with the RPN mechanism ceasing to exist proportionally to the CASHES converted.

The bank announced on 31 January 2012 that the offer was closed on 30 January with a success rate of 63% at a price of 47.5%.

Maturity schedule of medium- and long-term debt securities and redeemable subordinated debt designated at fair value through profit or loss with a maturity at issuance of more than one year:

Maturity or call option date, in millions of euros	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017-2021	After 2021	TOTAL at 31 December 2011
Medium- and long-term debt securities	8,258	4,809	7,004	5,054	5,155	4,983	2,724	37,987
Redeemable subordinated debt	520	46	85	468	22	92	50	1,283
Total	8,778	4,855	7,089	5,522	5,177	5,075	2,774	39,270

Maturity or call option date, in millions of euros	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-2020	After 2020	TOTAL at 31 December 2010
Medium- and long-term debt securities	13,350	7,415	5,041	6,075	5,470	6,281	4,103	47,735
Redeemable subordinated debt	77	524	181	89	456	132	62	1,521
Total	13,427	7,939	5,222	6,164	5,926	6,413	4,165	49,256



DEBT SECURITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

In millions of euros	Currency	Original amount in foreign currency (millions)	Date of call or interest step-up	Interest rate	Interest step-up	Subordination ranking ⁽¹⁾	Conditions precedent for coupon payment ⁽³⁾	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Issuer / Issue date									
Debt securities								157 786	208 669
- Debt securities in issue with an initial maturity less than one year						1		71 213	130 604
<i>Negotiable debt securities</i>								71 213	130 604
- Debt securities in issue with an initial maturity of more than one year						1		86 573	78 065
<i>Negotiable debt securities</i>								63 758	56 068
<i>Bonds</i>								22 815	21 997
Subordinated debt								19 683	24 750
- Redeemed subordinated debt			⁽²⁾			2		16 165	21 423
- Undated subordinated notes								2 396	2 272
BNP SA Oct. 85	EUR	305	-	TMO - 0.25%	-	3	B	254	254
BNP SA Sept. 86	USD	500	-	6-month Libor + 0.075%	-	3	C	211	205
Fortis Banque SA Sept. 01	EUR	1 000	Sep-11	6,500%	3-month Euribor + 237 bp	5	D	1 000	968
Fortis Banque SA Oct. 04	EUR	1 000	Oct-14	4,625%	3-month Euribor + 170 bp	5	E	814	750
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	95
- Undated subordinated notes								893	820
Fortis Banque NV/SA Feb. 08	USD	750	-	8,28%	-	5	E	548	493
Fortis Banque NV/SA June 08	EUR	375	-	8,03%	-	5		345	327
- Participating notes ⁽⁴⁾								224	227
BNP SA July 84	EUR	337	-	depending on net income subject to a minimum of 88% of the TMO rate and a maximum of 130% of the TMO rate	-	4	n/a	220	220
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
- Expenses and commission, related debt								5	8

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

(3) Conditions precedent for coupon payment

- B Payment of the interest is mandatory, unless the Board of Directors decides to postpone these payments after the Shareholders' General Meeting has officially noted that there is no income available for distribution, where this occurs within the 12 month period preceding the due date for payment of the interest. Interest payments are cumulative and are payable in full once dividend payments resume.
- C Payment of the interest is mandatory, unless the Board of Directors decides to postpone these payments after the Shareholders' General Meeting in ordinary session has validated the decision not to pay out a dividend, where this occurs within the 12 month period preceding the due date for payment of the interest. Interest payments are cumulative and are payable in full once dividend payments resume. The bank has the option of resuming payment of interest arrears, even where no dividend is paid out.
- D Interest is not payable if the coupons exceed the difference between net equity and the amount of the issuer's share capital and reserves not available for distribution.
- E Coupons are paid in the form of other securities if Tier 1 capital stands at less than 5% of the issuer's risk-weighted assets

(4) The participating notes issued by BNP SA may be repurchased as provided for in the law of 3 January 1983. Accordingly, 434,267 notes out of the 2,212,761 originally issued were repurchased and cancelled between 2004 and 2007.



In the fourth quarter of 2011, the bank made a public offer to exchange redeemable subordinated debt, eligible for inclusion in tier 2 capital, for new senior debt. The transaction reduced the outstanding amount of redeemable subordinated debt by EUR 1,433 million, and resulted in the recognition of a EUR 41 million gain in net interest income.

Maturity schedule of medium- and long-term debt securities and redeemable subordinated debt carried at amortised cost with a maturity at issuance of more than one year:

Maturity or call option date, in millions of euros	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017-2021	After 2021	TOTAL at 31 December 2011
Medium- and long-term debt securities	16,630	12,994	10,085	12,994	13,569	14,954	5,347	86,573
Redeemable subordinated debt	2,818	1,485	1,125	813	1,902	6,809	1,213	16,165
Total	19,448	14,479	11,210	13,807	15,471	21,763	6,560	102,738

Maturity or call option date, in millions of euros	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-2020	After 2020	TOTAL at 31 December 2010
Medium- and long-term debt securities	13,804	16,961	8,833	13,336	9,099	9,733	6,299	78,065
Redeemable subordinated debt	500	2,786	2,439	1,439	1,945	11,528	786	21,423
Total	14,304	19,747	11,272	14,775	11,044	21,261	7,085	99,488

5.j HELD-TO-MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Negotiable certificates of deposit	67	2,952
Treasury bills and other bills eligible for central bank refinancing	6	2,892
Other negotiable certificates of deposit	61	60
Bonds	10,509	10,821
Government bonds	10,388	10,664
Other bonds	121	157
Total held-to-maturity financial assets	10,576	13,773

Disposals of sovereign debt securities classified as held-to-maturity financial assets during 2011 are described in note 4.

5.k CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Current taxes	2,227	2,315
Deferred taxes	9,343	9,242
Current and deferred tax assets	11,570	11,557
Current taxes	1,893	2,104
Deferred taxes	1,596	1,641
Current and deferred tax liabilities	3,489	3,745



Change in deferred tax over the period:

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Net deferred taxes at start of period	7,601	7,957
Loss of deferred taxes (note 2.g)	(687)	(1,572)
Change in deferred taxes linked to the remeasurement and reversal through profit or loss of remeasurement adjustments on available-for-sale financial assets, including those reclassified as loans and receivables	848	1,018
Change in deferred taxes linked to the remeasurement and reversal through profit or loss of remeasurement adjustments on hedging derivatives	(428)	16
Effect of exchange rate and other movements	413	182
Net deferred taxes at end of period	7,747	7,601

Breakdown of deferred tax assets and liabilities by origin:

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Available-for-sale financial assets, including those reclassified as loans and receivables	1,708	827
Unrealised finance lease reserve	(725)	(715)
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	844	884
Provision for credit risk	3,607	3,829
Other items	(535)	(116)
Tax loss carryforwards	2,848	2,892
Net deferred taxes	7,747	7,601
Deferred tax assets	9,343	9,242
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,596)	(1,641)

In order to determine the size of the tax loss carryforwards capitalised as assets, the Group conducts every year a specific review for each relevant entity based on the applicable tax regime notably incorporating any preemption rules, and a realistic projection of their future revenue and charges in line with their business plan. According to this review, unrecognised deferred tax assets totalled EUR 2,404 million at 31 December 2011 compared with EUR 2,241 million at 31 December 2010.

Deferred tax assets recognised on tax loss carryforwards:

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	Statutory time limit on carryforwards	Expected recovery period
Fortis Bank Belgium	1,848	unlimited	14 years
BNP Paribas London branch	268	unlimited	2 years
UkrSibbank	125	unlimited	8 years
B.N.L Vita Spa	110	unlimited	8 years
Others	497		
Total deferred tax assets relating to tax loss carryforwards	2,848		

**5.1 ACCRUED INCOME/EXPENSE AND OTHER ASSETS/LIABILITIES**

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Guarantee deposits and bank guarantees paid	44,832	32,711
Settlement accounts related to securities transactions	18,972	21,889
Collection accounts	792	2,486
Reinsurers' share of technical reserves	2,524	2,495
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	2,996	3,405
Other debtors and miscellaneous assets	23,424	20,138
Total accrued income and other assets	93,540	83,124
Guarantee deposits received	40,733	25,777
Settlement accounts related to securities transactions	16,577	19,515
Collection accounts	1,084	566
Accrued expenses and deferred income	4,708	5,630
Other creditors and miscellaneous liabilities	17,908	13,741
Total accrued expenses and other liabilities	81,010	65,229

The increase in guarantee deposits paid and received can be attributed to the extension of collateralisation practices relating to OTC financial instruments transactions and the increase in margin calls following the change in value of market parameters.

The movement in "Reinsurers' share of technical reserves" breaks down as follows:

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Reinsurers' share of technical reserves at start of period	2,495	2,403
Increase in technical reserves borne by reinsurers	1,463	1,151
Amounts received in respect of claims and benefits passed on to reinsurers	(1,412)	(1,073)
Effect of changes in exchange rates and scope of consolidation	(22)	14
Reinsurers' share of technical reserves at end of period	2,524	2,495

5.m INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

Companies accounted for under the equity method with a carrying amount of over EUR 100 million at 31 December 2011 are listed individually below.

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Retail Banking	1,269	1,058
of which Bank of Nanjing	362	295
of which Carrefour Promotora Vendas Participacoes	140	125
of which Servicios Financieros Carrefour EFC SA	112	102
of which Carrefour banque (Ex Societe Paiement Pass)	248	240
Investment Solutions	1,665	1,956
of which AG Insurance	957	1,046
of which BNPP Cardif Emeklilik Anonim Sirketi	137	-
of which B.N.L Vita	-	232
Corporate and Investments Banking	489	513
Of which Verner Investment	354	361
Other businesses	1,051	1,271
of which Erbe	967	1,219
Investments in associates	4,474	4,798



The following table gives financial data for the Group's main associates:

In millions of euros	Financial reporting standard	Total assets	Net revenue	Net income attributable to equity holders
AG Insurance ⁽²⁾	Local Gaap	57,910	6,659	176
Bank of Nanjing ⁽²⁾	Local Gaap	25,132	602	262
BNPP Cardif Emeklilik Anonim Sirketi ⁽¹⁾	IFRS Gaap	315	8	-10
Carrefour banque (Ex Societe Paiement Pass) ⁽²⁾	Local Gaap	4,080	348	66
Carrefour Promotora Vendas Participacoes ⁽²⁾	Local Gaap	340	46	60
Erbe ⁽²⁾	Local Gaap	2,346	n.s.	(1)
Servicios Financieros Carrefour EFC SA ⁽²⁾	Local Gaap	1,260	204	34
Verner Investissement ⁽¹⁾	IFRS Gaap	6,867	395	58

(1) Data relating to 31 December 2011

(2) Data relating to 31 December 2010

5.n PROPERTY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS USED IN OPERATIONS, INVESTMENT PROPERTY

In millions of euros	31 December 2011			31 December 2010		
	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and	Carrying amount	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and	Carrying amount
INVESTMENT PROPERTY	13,621	(2,177)	11,444	14,411	(2,084)	12,327
Land and buildings	6,857	(1,339)	5,518	6,504	(1,286)	5,218
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	6,614	(4,092)	2,522	6,550	(3,999)	2,551
Plant and equipment leased as lessor under operating leases	12,964	(4,256)	8,708	11,927	(4,127)	7,800
Other property, plant and equipment	2,334	(804)	1,530	2,279	(723)	1,556
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	28,769	(10,491)	18,278	27,260	(10,135)	17,125
Purchased software	2,410	(1,814)	596	2,297	(1,705)	592
Internally-developed software	2,705	(1,920)	785	2,392	(1,679)	713
Other intangible assets	1,542	(451)	1,091	1,989	(796)	1,193
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	6,657	(4,185)	2,472	6,678	(4,180)	2,498

- Investment property

Land and buildings leased by the Group as lessor under operating leases, and land and buildings held as investments in connection with life insurance business, are recorded at amortised cost in "Investment property".

The estimated fair value of investment property accounted for at cost at 31 December 2011 was EUR 16,900 million, compared with EUR 18,138 million at 31 December 2010.

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

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases	8,248	6,205
<i>Payments receivable within 1 year</i>	3,203	2,208
<i>Payments receivable after 1 year but within 5 years</i>	4,624	3,258
<i>Payments receivable beyond 5 years</i>	421	739

Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases comprise payments that the lessee is required to make during the lease term.



- Intangible assets

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

- Depreciation, amortisation and impairment

Net depreciation and amortisation expense for the year ended 31 December 2011 was EUR 1,491 million, compared with EUR 1,613 million for the year ended 31 December 2010.

The net decrease in impairment losses on property, plant, equipment and intangible assets taken to the profit and loss account in the year ended 31 December 2011 amounted to EUR 17 million, compared with a net increase of EUR 20 million for the year ended 31 December 2010.

5.0 GOODWILL

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Carrying amount at start of period	11,324	10,979
Acquisitions	341	25
Divestments	(157)	(40)
Impairment losses recognised during the period	(173)	(78)
Translation adjustments	53	388
Other movements	18	50
Carrying amount at end of period	11,406	11,324
Gross value	12,082	11,901
Accumulated impairment recognised at the end of period	(676)	(577)

Goodwill by core business is as follows:

In millions of euros	Carrying amount		Impairment losses recognised		Acquisitions of the period	
	31 December 2011	31 December 2010	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Goodwill						
Retail Banking	8,549	8,623	(172)	(2)	216	11
<i>BancWest</i>	3,852	3,733				3
<i>French & Belgium Retail Banking</i>	77	68			9	
<i>Italian Retail Banking</i>	1,698	1,698				
<i>Equipment Solution</i>	542	682			7	1
<i>Mediterranean Europe</i>	287	142		(2)	199	7
<i>Personal Finance</i>	2,093	2,300	(172)		1	
Investment Solutions	1,957	1,813		(76)	125	10
<i>Insurance</i>	258	138			120	3
<i>Investment Partners</i>	248	229		(76)		
<i>Personal Investors</i>	413	417				
<i>Real Estate</i>	348	342			5	
<i>Securities Services</i>	365	362				7
<i>Wealth Management</i>	325	325				
Corporate and Investment Banking	657	645				4
Other businesses	243	243	(1)			
TOTAL GOODWILL	11,406	11,324	(173)	(78)	341	25
Negative goodwill			67			
CHANGE IN VALUE OF GOODWILL			(106)	(78)		



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

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

The DCF method is based on a number of assumptions in terms of future revenues, expenses and risk provisions for each business unit. These parameters are taken from the medium-term business plan for the first three years, extrapolated over a sustainable growth period of ten years and then in perpetuity, based on sustainable growth rates up to ten years and the inflation rate thereafter.

The tests take into account the cost of capital based on a risk-free rate plus a business specific risk premium. The key parameters which are sensitive to the assumptions made are therefore the cost/income ratio, the sustainable growth rate and the cost of capital.

The table below shows the sensitivity of cash generating unit valuations to changes in the value of parameters used in the DCF calculation. The cost of capital, cost/income ratio and sustainable 10-year growth rate are specific to each business. Notional equity allocated and growth rates beyond 10 years are set at 7% and 2% respectively for all businesses. The percentage of capital employed complies with regulatory requirements and the growth rate beyond 10 years is conservative in view of inflation rates in most countries in which the Group operates.

Sensitivity of the main goodwill valuations to a 10-basis point change in the cost of capital and a 1-point change in the cost/income ratio and in the sustainable growth rate.

In millions of euros	BNL bc	BancWest	Personal Finance (excluding specific CGU)
Cost of capital			
Adverse change (+10 basis points)	(103)	(131)	(93)
Positive change (- 10 basis points)	106	135	95
Cost/income ratio			
Adverse change (+ 1 point)	(215)	(230)	(315)
Positive change (-1 point)	215	230	315
Sustainable growth rate			
Adverse change (- 1 point)	(215)	(337)	(690)
Positive change (+1 point)	222	355	726

For each cash generating unit mentioned above, there are no grounds for goodwill writedowns even if the three most adverse scenarios contained in the table are applied to the impairment test.

**5.p TECHNICAL RESERVES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES**

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Liabilities related to insurance contracts	122,494	103,056
Gross technical reserves		
Unit-linked contracts	39,550	33,058
Other insurance contracts	82,944	69,998
Liabilities related to financial contracts with discretionary participation feature	10,564	10,029
Policyholders' surplus	-	1,833
Total technical reserves of insurance companies	133,058	114,918
Technical reserves of insurance companies ⁽¹⁾	(1,247)	-
Liabilities related to unit-linked financial contracts ⁽²⁾	1,340	1,437
Liabilities related to general fund financial contracts	45	54
Total liabilities related to contracts written by insurance companies	133,196	116,409

(1) The policyholders' loss reserve is presented under "other debtors and miscellaneous assets"

(2) Liabilities related to unit-linked financial contracts are included in "Due to customers" (note 5.g)

The policyholders' surplus reserve arises from the application of shadow accounting. It represents the interest of policyholders within French and Italian life insurance subsidiaries in unrealised gains and losses and impairment losses on assets where the benefit paid under the policy is linked to the return on those assets.

For France, identical to 2010, this interest is set at 90% and is an average derived from stochastic analyses of unrealised gains and losses attributable to policyholders in various scenarios. Market conditions arising from the financial crisis in the second half of 2011 led to the recognition of a receivable of EUR 773 million. This receivable represents policyholders' share of unrealised losses and writedowns on the portfolio of financial assets, which are taken to income or directly to equity depending on their accounting category.

This amount is deemed recoverable on the basis of a stochastic analysis of future cash flows over a 15-year period, and taking into account consistent assumptions regarding rates paid to customers and new money inflows. In addition, held-to-maturity financial assets and property assets recognised at amortised cost gave rise to an unrealised gain of EUR 962 million, representing future returns higher than current market rates.

In regards to the life insurance business in Italy, a receivable of EUR 473 million relating to the policyholders' loss reserve was recognised at 31 December 2011, including EUR 434 million relating to the valuation carried out when the Group took control of BNL Vita. This asset, which is calculated by averaging stochastic calculations taking into account dynamic lapse rates and consistent assumptions regarding rates paid to customers and new money inflows, represent the proportion attributable to policyholders of unrealised gains or losses and impairment relating to the portfolio of financial assets classified mainly as available for sale.



The movement in liabilities related to insurance contracts breaks down as follows:

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Liabilities related to contracts at start of period	116,409	103,991
Additions to insurance contract technical reserves and deposits taken on financial contracts related to life insurance	11,895	16,389
Claims and benefits paid	(12,407)	(9,799)
Contracts portfolio disposals	(92)	(608)
Effect of changes in scope of consolidation	18,984	4,449
Effect of movements in exchange rates	4	575
Effect of changes in value of admissible investments related to unit-linked business	(1,597)	1,412
Liabilities related to contracts at end of period	133,196	116,409

See note 5.1 for details of reinsurers' share of technical reserves.

5.q PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Total provisions at start of period	10,311	10,464
Additions to provisions	1,964	1,527
Reversals of provisions	(1,588)	(964)
Provisions used	(1,260)	(1,050)
Effect of movements in exchange rates and other movements	1,053	334
Total provisions at end of period	10,480	10,311

At 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2010, provisions for contingencies and charges mainly included provisions for post-employment benefits (note 7.b), for impairment related to credit risks (note 2.f), for risks on regulated savings products and for litigation in connection with banking transactions.

- Provisions for regulated savings product risks

Deposits, loans and savings

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Deposits collected under home savings accounts and plans	14,699	14,172
of which deposits collected under home savings plans	11,846	11,401
Aged more than 10 years	5,897	3,764
Aged between 4 and 10 years	3,290	5,752
Aged less than 4 years	2,659	1,885
Outstanding loans granted under home savings accounts and plans	438	515
of which loans granted under home savings plans	96	126
Provisions recognised for home savings accounts and plans	243	226
of which home savings plans	224	203
Aged more than 10 years	65	67
Aged between 4 and 10 years	91	102
Aged less than 4 years	68	34



Change in provisions

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011		Year to 31 Dec. 2010	
	Provisions recognised - home savings plans	Provisions recognised - home savings accounts	Provisions recognised - home savings plans	Provisions recognised - home savings accounts
Total provisions at start of period	203	23	166	36
Additions to provisions during the period	21	-	37	-
Provision reversals during the period	-	(4)	-	(13)
Total provisions at end of period	224	19	203	23



6. FINANCING COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

6.a FINANCING COMMITMENTS GIVEN OR RECEIVED

Contractual value of financing commitments given and received by the Group:

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Financing commitments given		
- to credit institutions	27,291	45,413
- to customers	226,007	269,318
Confirmed letters of credit	199,706	225,647
Other commitments given to customers	26,301	43,671
Total financing commitments given	253,298	314,731
Financing commitments received		
- from credit institutions	119,719	104,768
- from customers	6,781	24,728
Total financing commitments received	126,500	129,496

6.b GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS GIVEN BY SIGNATURE

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Guarantee commitments given		
- to credit institutions	14,920	10,573
- to customers	91,176	91,990
- Property guarantees	1,783	1,502
- Sureties provided to tax and other authorities, other sureties	50,975	50,241
- Other guarantees	38,418	40,247
Total guarantee commitments given	106,096	102,563

6.c OTHER GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

Financial instruments given as collateral

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Financial instruments (negotiable securities and private receivables) lodged with central banks and eligible for use at any time as collateral for refinancing transactions after haircut	91,231	94,244
- Used as collateral with central banks	48,582	15,623
- Available for refinancing transactions	42,649	78,621
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	239,813	275,245
Other financial assets pledged as collateral for transactions with banks and financial customers ⁽¹⁾	92,747	96,392

(1) notably including " Société de Financement de l'Économie Française " and " Caisse de Refinancement de l'Habitat " financing



Financial instruments given as collateral by the Group that the beneficiary is authorised to sell or reuse as collateral amounted to EUR 309,801 million at 31 December 2011 (EUR 327,482 million at 31 December 2010).

Financial instruments received as collateral

In millions of euros	31 December 2010	31 December 2009
Financial instruments received as collateral (excluding repurchase agreements)	68,705	73,623
<i>of which instruments that the Group is authorised to sell and reuse as collateral</i>	<i>30,509</i>	<i>41,440</i>
Securities received under repurchase agreements	195,530	250,607

The financial instruments received as collateral or under repurchase agreements that the Group effectively sold or reused as collateral amounted to EUR 144,791 million at 31 December 2011 (compared with EUR 210,356 million at 31 December 2010).



7. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

7.a SALARY AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Fixed and variable remuneration, incentive bonuses and profit-sharing	10,844	11,406
Retirement bonuses, pension costs and social security taxes	3,724	3,234
Payroll taxes	435	470
Total salary and employee benefit expenses	15,003	15,110

7.b POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

IAS 19 distinguishes between two categories of plans, each handled differently depending on the risk incurred by the entity. When the entity is committed to paying a fixed amount, stated as a percentage of the beneficiary's annual salary, for example, to an external entity handling payment of the benefits based on the assets available for each plan member, it is described as a defined contribution plan. Conversely, when the entity's obligation is to manage the financial assets funded through the collection of contributions from employees and to bear the cost of benefits itself or to guarantee the final amount subject to future events, it is described as a defined-benefit plan. The same applies, if the entity entrusts management of the collection of premiums and payment of benefits to a separate entity, but retains the risk arising from management of the assets and from future changes in the benefits.

PENSION PLANS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The BNP Paribas Group has implemented over the past few years a wide campaign of converting defined-benefit plans into defined-contribution plans.

In France, for example, the BNP Paribas Group pays contributions to various nationwide basic and top-up pension schemes. BNP Paribas SA and certain subsidiaries have set up a funded pension plan under a company-wide agreement. Under this plan, employees will receive an annuity on retirement in addition to the pension paid by nationwide schemes.

In addition, since defined benefit plans have been closed to new employees in most countries outside France, they are offered the benefit of joining defined contribution pension plans.

The amount paid into defined-contribution post-employment plans in France and other countries for the year to 31 December 2011 was EUR 511 million, compared with EUR 482 million for the year to 31 December 2010.

- Defined-benefit pension plans for Group entities

In France, BNP Paribas pays a top-up banking industry pension arising from rights acquired to 31 December 1993 by retired employees at that date and active employees in service at that date. The residual pension obligations are covered by a provision in the consolidated financial statements or are transferred to an insurance company outside the Group. The defined-benefit plans previously granted to Group executives formerly employed by BNP, Paribas or Compagnie Bancaire have all been closed and converted into top-up type schemes. The amounts allocated to the beneficiaries, subject to their presence within the Group at retirement, were fixed when the previous schemes were closed. These pension plans have been funded through insurance companies. The fair value of the related plan assets



in these companies' balance sheets breaks down as 84% bonds, 7.7% equities and 8.3% property assets.

In Belgium, BNP Paribas Fortis provides a defined-benefit plan for its employees and middle managers who joined the bank before its pension plans were harmonised on 1 January 2002, based on final salary and the number of years' service. The obligation is partially funded through AG Insurance, in which the BNP Paribas Group owns an 18.73% interest. BNP Paribas Fortis' senior managers have a pension plan that provides a lump sum based on number of years' service and final salary, which is partially funded through AXA Belgium and AG Insurance.

Under Belgian and Swiss law, the employer is responsible for a guaranteed minimum return on defined-contribution plans. As a result of this obligation, these plans are classified as defined-benefit plans.

Defined-benefit pension plans remain in place in certain countries, but are generally closed to new members. They are based either on the vesting of a pension linked to the employee's final salary and length of service (United Kingdom) or on the annual vesting of rights to a lump sum expressed as a percentage of annual salary and paying interest at a pre-defined rate (United States). Some plans are top-up schemes linked to statutory pensions (Norway). Some plans are managed by an insurance company (Netherlands), a foundation (Switzerland) or by independent funds (United Kingdom).

In Turkey, the pension plan replaces the national pension scheme and is fully funded by financial assets held with an external foundation.

On 31 December 2011, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the United States, Switzerland and Turkey represented 92% of the total gross defined-benefit obligations outside France. The fair value of the related plan assets was split as follows: 61% bonds, 16% equities, 23% other financial instruments (including 7% in insurance contracts).

- Other post-employment benefits

Group employees also receive various other contractual post-employment benefits, such as indemnities payable on retirement. BNP Paribas' obligations for these benefits in France are funded through a contract held with a third-party insurer. In other countries, the Group obligations are mainly concentrated in Italy (80%), where pension reforms changed Italian termination indemnity schemes (TFR) into defined-contribution plans effective from 1 January 2007. Rights vested up to 31 December 2006 continue to be qualified as defined-benefit obligations.

- Post-employment healthcare plans

In France, BNP Paribas no longer has any obligations in relation to healthcare benefits for its retired employees. Several healthcare benefit plans for retired employees exist in other countries, mainly in the United States and Belgium.



- Obligations under defined benefit plans

- Assets and liabilities recognised on the balance sheet

In millions of euros	Post-employment benefits		Post-employment healthcare benefits	
	31 December 2011	31 December 2010	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	8,351	8,052	121	114
Defined benefit obligation arising from wholly or partially funded plans	7,517	7,328	-	-
Defined Benefit Obligation arising from wholly unfunded plans	834	724	121	114
Fair value of plan assets	(3,798)	(3,889)	-	-
Fair value of reimbursement rights ⁽¹⁾	(2,463)	(2,366)	-	-
Cost not yet recognised in accordance with IAS 19	(407)	(219)	(5)	(1)
Prior Service Costs	(164)	(178)	1	(3)
Net actuarial Gains/(Losses)	(243)	(41)	(6)	2
Effect of asset ceiling	91	209	-	-
Net obligation recognised in the balance sheet for defined-benefit plans	1,774	1,787	116	113
Asset recognised in the balance sheet for defined-benefit plans	(2,624)	(2,473)	-	-
of which net assets of defined-benefit plans	(161)	(107)	-	-
of which fair value of reimbursement rights	(2,463)	(2,366)	-	-
Obligation recognised in the balance sheet for defined-benefit plans	4,398	4,260	116	113

(1) The reimbursement rights are principally found on the balance sheet of the Group's insurance subsidiaries notably AG Insurance with respect to BNP Paribas Fortis' defined-benefit plan to hedge its commitments to other Group entities that were transferred to them to cover the post-employment benefits of certain employee categories.

- Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation

In millions of euros	Post-employment benefits		Post-employment healthcare benefits	
	Year 31 Dec. 2011	Year 31 Dec. 2010	Year 31 Dec. 2011	Year 31 Dec. 2010
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation at start of period	8,052	8,009	114	99
Current Service Cost	300	308	3	2
Interest Cost	320	335	5	5
Plan amendments	(8)	5	1	2
Curtailments or settlements	(97)	(319)	(1)	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on obligation	210	(95)	3	6
Actual Employee Contributions	30	30	-	-
Benefits paid directly by employer	(145)	(120)	(5)	(4)
Benefits paid from assets/reimbursement rights	(297)	(327)	-	-
Exchange rate (Gains)/Losses on obligation	23	212	2	3
Consolidation variation (Gains)/Losses on obligation	(37)	16	-	-
Others	-	(2)	(1)	1
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation at end of period	8,351	8,052	121	114



- Change in the fair value of plan assets

In millions of euros	Post-employment benefits	
	Year 31 Dec. 2011	Year 31 Dec. 2010
Fair value of plan assets at start of period	3,889	3,474
Expected return on plan assets	188	197
Settlements	(55)	(6)
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) on plan assets	(49)	61
Actual Employee contributions	21	22
Employer contributions	127	123
Benefits paid from plan assets	(138)	(171)
Exchange rate Gains/(Losses) on plan assets	(31)	185
Consolidation variation Gains/(Losses) on plan assets	(155)	4
Others	1	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	3,798	3,889

Healthcare benefit plans are not funded plans.

- Change in the fair value of reimbursement rights

In millions of euros	Post-employment benefits	
	Year 31 Dec. 2011	Year 31 Dec. 2010
Fair value of reimbursement rights at start of period	2,366	2,566
Expected return on reimbursement rights	92	96
Settlements	-	(199)
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) on reimbursement rights	1	(58)
Actual Employee contributions	9	8
Employer contributions	111	108
Benefits paid from reimbursement rights	(159)	(156)
Consolidation variation Gains/(Losses) on reimbursement rights	3	-
Effect of change in scope	41	-
Others	(1)	1
Fair value of reimbursement rights at end of period	2,463	2,366

Healthcare benefit plans are not funded plans.

- Components of the cost of defined-benefit plans

In millions of euros	Post-employment benefits		Post-employment healthcare benefits	
	Year 31 Dec. 2011	Year 31 Dec. 2010	Year 31 Dec. 2011	Year 31 Dec. 2010
Current Service Cost	300	308	3	2
Interest Cost	320	335	5	5
Expected return on plan assets	(188)	(197)	-	-
Expected return on reimbursement rights	(92)	(96)	-	-
Amortization of actuarial (Gains)/Losses	62	4	-	-
Amortization of Prior Service Costs	5	13	-	1
(Losses)/Gains on curtailments or settlements	(39)	(104)	(1)	-
Effect of asset ceiling	(32)	41	-	-
Others	(2)	(2)	-	-
Total expense recognised in profit and loss	334	302	7	8



- Method used to measure obligations

Defined-benefit plans are valued by independent firms using actuarial techniques, applying the projected unit credit method, in order to determine the expense arising from rights vested by employees and benefits payable to retired employees. The demographic and financial assumptions used to estimate the present value of these obligations and of plan assets take into account economic conditions specific to each country and Group company.

Obligations under post-employment healthcare benefit plans are measured using the specific mortality tables applicable in each country and healthcare cost trend assumptions. These assumptions, which are derived from historical data, take into account expectations about healthcare benefit costs, including expected trend in the cost of healthcare benefits and expected inflation.

- Principal actuarial assumptions used to calculate post-employment benefit obligations (excluding post-employment healthcare benefits)

The Group discounts its obligations at the government bond yield in the eurozone and the yield on high quality corporate bonds in other currency areas, the term of the corporate or government bonds being consistent with the duration of the estimated obligations. When the market for such bonds is not sufficiently deep, the obligation is discounted at the government bond yield.

The rates used are as follows:

In %	31 December 2011				31 December 2010			
	France	Euro zone excl. France	UK	USA	France	Euro zone excl. France	UK	USA
Discount rate	3.14%-4.64%	3.30%-4.70%	3.50%	4.50%	3.26%-4.40%	3.15%-4.50%	4.70%	5.25%
Rate of compensation increase ⁽¹⁾	3.00%-4.50%	2.00%-4.65%	2.00%-4.50%	4.00%	3.00%-4.50%	1.80%-5.80%	2.00%-5.20%	4.00%

⁽¹⁾ including price increases (inflation)

- Actual rate of return on plan assets and reimbursement rights over the period

The expected return on plan assets is determined by weighting the expected return on each asset class by its respective contribution to the fair value of total plan assets.

In %	Year to 31 Dec. 2011				Year to 31 Dec. 2010			
	France	Euro zone excl. France	UK	USA	France	Euro zone excl. France	UK	USA
Expected return on plan assets and reimbursement rights ⁽¹⁾	3.90%	3.25%-4.70%	3.00%-6.20%	4.50%-6.00%	3.90%	3.25%-4.70%	4.40%-6.80%	5.00%-6.00%
Actual return on plan assets and reimbursement rights ⁽¹⁾	3.68%	1.00%-6.40%	2.80%-7.40%	1.00%-5.00%	3.89%	3.00%-13.00%	3.30%-13.60%	9.70%-11.30%

⁽¹⁾ Range of values, reflecting the existence of several plans within a single country or geographical or monetary zone.

- Actuarial gains and losses

Actuarial gains and losses reflect increases or decreases in the present value of a defined benefit obligation or in the fair value of the corresponding plan assets. Actuarial gains and losses resulting from the change in the present value of a defined benefit plan obligation are the cumulative effect of experience adjustments (differences between previous actuarial assumptions and actual occurrences) and the effects of changing actuarial assumptions.



BNP Paribas applies the “corridor” approach permitted in IAS 19, which specifies that recognition of actuarial gains and losses is deferred when they do not exceed 10% of the greater of the i) obligation and ii) value of the plan assets. The “corridor” is calculated separately for each defined-benefit plan. Where this limit is breached, the exceeding portion of cumulative actuarial gains and losses is amortised in the profit and loss account over the remaining working lives of employees participating to the plan.

The following table shows the actuarial gains and losses:

In millions of euros	Post-employment benefits	
	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Cumulative unrecognised actuarial losses	(243)	(41)
Net actuarial (losses) / gains generated over the period	(258)	98
of which Actuarial Losses/Gains on plan assets or reimbursement rights	(51)	3
of which Actuarial Losses/Gains from changes in actuarial assumptions on obligation	(275)	137
of which Experience Gains/Losses on obligation	68	(42)

7.c OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS

BNP Paribas offers its employees various long-term benefits, mainly long-service awards, the ability to save up paid annual leave in time savings accounts, and certain guarantees protecting them in the event they become incapacitated.

As part of the Group’s variable compensation policy, annual deferred compensation plans are set up for certain high-performing employees or pursuant to special regulatory frameworks.

Under these plans, payment is deferred over time and is subject to the performance achieved by the business lines, divisions and Group.

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Net provisions for other long-term benefits	864	821

7.d TERMINATION BENEFITS

BNP Paribas has implemented a number of voluntary redundancy plans for employees who meet certain eligibility criteria. The obligations to eligible active employees under such plans are provided for where the plan is the subject of a bilateral agreement or a draft bilateral agreement.

Furthermore, within the framework of the plan to reduce the size of its balance sheet adopted in the second half of 2011, a plan to adapt the headcount has been introduced, primarily within Corporate and Investment Banking. Provisions of EUR 201 million have been set aside in respect of the measures implemented to 31 December 2011.

In millions of euros	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Provisions for voluntary departure, early retirement plans, and headcount adaptation plan	533	469



7.e SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

SHARE-BASED LOYALTY, COMPENSATION AND INCENTIVE SCHEMES

BNP Paribas has set up share-based payment systems for certain employees, including stock option and share award plans put in place in connection with deferred compensation plans and a Global Share-Based Incentive Plan. In addition, some cash-settled long-term compensation plans are linked to the share price.

• Global Share-Based Incentive Plan

Until 2005, various stock option plans were granted to Group employees by BNP Paribas and BNL, under successive authorisations given by Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings.

Since 2005, the Group has set up stock option plans on an annual basis with a view to actively involve various categories of managers in creating value for the Group, and thereby encouraging the convergence of their interests with those of the Group's shareholders. The managers selected for these plans represent the Group's best talent, including the next generation of leaders: senior managers, managers in key positions, line managers and technical experts, high-potential managers, high-performing young managers with good career development prospects, and major contributors to the Group's results.

The option exercise price under these plans is determined at the time of issuance in accordance with the terms of the authorisation given by the corresponding Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting. No discount is offered. Since the 2005 plan, the life of the options granted has been reduced to 8 years.

The plans are subject to vesting conditions under which a portion of the options granted over and above a minimum threshold is conditional upon the performance of the BNP Paribas share relative to the Dow Jones Euro Stoxx Bank index. This relative performance is measured at the end of the first, second, third and fourth years of the compulsory holding period and, at each measurement date, applies to one quarter of the options subject to the performance condition.

The conditional portion granted in 2010 differs according to employee category and is set at 100% of the total award for members of the BNP Paribas Group Executive Committee and senior managers and 20% for other beneficiaries (respectively 60%, 40% and 20% in 2009).

The performance of the BNP Paribas share relative to the index is determined by comparing the percentage ratio between the average opening price of the BNP Paribas share in each compulsory holding year and its average opening price in the previous year, with the percentage ratio between the average of the opening prices of the index in the same periods.

If the BNP Paribas share outperforms the index, the exercise price of the corresponding portion of the options remains unchanged. If it underperforms the index by 20 points or more, the options subject to the performance condition will lapse and may no longer be exercised.

If the BNP Paribas share underperforms the index by less than 5 points, by 5 to less than 10 points, or by 10 to less than 20 points, the initial exercise price of the relevant portion of the options will be increased by 5%, 10% or 20% respectively.

Under stock option plans set up since 2003, the performance condition was not fully met on six of twenty-three occasions and the adjustments described above were therefore implemented.

In 2006, BNP Paribas used the authorisations granted by the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of 18 May 2005 to set up a Global Share-Based Incentive Plan for the above-mentioned employee categories, which consists of stock options and share awards.

Employees' rights under share awards made in 2010 vest after a period of 3 or 4 years, depending on the case and provided the employee is still a member of the Group. The compulsory holding period for the shares granted free of consideration is two years for French employees. Up until 2009, the vesting period was either two years or four years, depending on the exact circumstances. Share awards were made to Group employees outside France from 2009 onwards. Since 2009, a performance condition has been introduced for share awards.



The conditional portion differs according to the employee category and was set at 100% of the total award for members of the BNP Paribas Group Executive Committee and senior managers and 20% for other beneficiaries.

This performance condition can be met either on an annual basis, if the Group's earnings per share increase by 5% or more compared with the previous year, or on an aggregate basis over the first three years of the vesting period.

If this condition is not met, the relevant portion of the share awards will lapse.

All unexpired plans settle in subscription or purchase of BNP Paribas shares.

- Deferred share price-linked, cash-settled compensation plans

As part of the Group's variable remuneration policy, deferred annual compensation plans offered to certain high-performing employees or set up pursuant to special regulatory frameworks may entitle beneficiaries to variable compensation settled in cash but linked to the share price, payable over several years.

- Variable compensation, with respect to 2009 and 2010, for employees, subject to special regulatory frameworks

In 2009, the relevant Group employees were primarily trading staff. The variable compensation plan was established in accordance with the rules set out in the Decree of 3 November 2009 on compensation for employees whose activities are likely to have an impact on the risk exposure of credit institutions and investment firms, and with the industry guidelines for variable compensation paid to trading staff issued on 5 November 2009.

The 2010 and 2011 variable compensation plan applies to Group employees performing activities that may have a material impact on the Group's risk profile and takes into account the regulatory changes that occurred upon publication of the Decree by the French ministry of finance on 13 December 2010.

Under these plans, payment is deferred over time and is contingent on the performance achieved by the business lines, divisions and Group.

Sums are paid mostly in cash and are linked to the negative or positive change in the BNP Paribas share price. In addition, in accordance with the Decree of 13 December 2010, some of the variable compensation awarded in 2011 and 2012 in respect of 2010 and 2011 performance will also be indexed to the BNP Paribas share price and paid to beneficiaries during 2011 and 2012 respectively.

- Deferred variable compensation for other Group employees

Sums due under the annual deferred compensation plans for high-performing employees are paid all or part in cash and are linked to the negative or positive change in the BNP Paribas share price.



- Expense of share-based payment

Expense in millions of euros	Year to 31 dec. 2011				Year to 31 dec. 2010
	Stock option plans	Share award plans	Variable deferred compensation plans	Total expense	Total expense
Prior deferred compensation plans	-	-	(285)	(285)	9
Deferred compensation plan for the year	-	-	287	287	566
Global Share-Based Incentive Plan	39	30	-	69	71
Total	39	30	2	71	646

- Valuation of stock options and share awards

As required under IFRS 2, BNP Paribas attributes a value to stock options and share awards granted to employees and recognises an expense, determined at the date of grant, calculated respectively on the basis of the fair value of the options and shares concerned. This initial fair value may not subsequently be adjusted for changes in the quoted market price of BNP Paribas shares. The only assumptions that may result in a revision to fair value during the vesting period, and hence an adjustment in the expense, are those related to the population of grantees (loss of rights) and internal performance conditions. The Group's share-based payment plans are valued by an independent specialist firm.

- Measurement of stock subscription options

Binomial or trinomial tree algorithms are used to build in the possibility of non-optimal exercise of options from the vesting date. The Monte Carlo method is also used to price in the characteristics of certain secondary grants linking options to the performance of the BNP Paribas share relative to a sector index.

The implied volatility used in measuring stock option plans is estimated on the basis of a range of ratings prepared by various dealing rooms. The level of volatility used by the Group takes account of historical volatility trends for the benchmark index and BNP Paribas shares over a 10-year period.

Stock subscription options granted in 2011 were valued at between EUR 11.03 and EUR 12.13 depending on whether or not they are subject to performance conditions according to the various secondary award tranches (compared with EUR 13.28 and EUR 14.98, respectively in 2010).

	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
	Plan granted on 4 March 2011	Plan granted on 5 March 2010
BNP Paribas share price on the grant date (in euros)	54.49	54.97
Option exercise price (in euros)	56.45	51.20
Implied volatility of BNP Paribas shares	28.5%	27.6%
Expected option holding period	8 years	8 years
Expected dividend on BNP Paribas shares ⁽¹⁾	4.1%	3.0%
Risk-free interest rate	3.5%	3.2%
Expected proportion of options that will be forfeited	1.3%	1.5%

(1) The dividend yield indicated above is the average of a series of estimated annual dividends.



• Measurement of share awards

The unit value used to measure shares awarded free of consideration is the value at the end of the compulsory holding period plus dividends paid since the vesting date, discounted at the grant date.

	Year to 31 Dec. 2011		Year to 31 Dec. 2010	
	Plan granted on 4 March 2011		Plan granted on 5 March 2010	
	Vested on 4 March 2014	Vested on 4 March 2015	Vested on 5 March 2013	Vested on 5 March 2014
BNP Paribas share price on the grant date (in euros)	54.49	54.49	54.97	54.97
Date of availability	4 March 2016	4 March 2015	6 March 2015	5 March 2014
Expected dividend on BNP Paribas shares ⁽¹⁾	4.10%	4.10%	3.01%	3.01%
Risk-free interest rate	2.99%	2.81%	2.50%	2.21%
Expected proportion of options that will be forfeited	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Theoretical unit value	47.84 €	45.95 €	50.00 €	48.57 €

(1) The dividend yield indicated above is the average of a series of estimated annual dividends.

• History of plans granted under the Global Share-Based Incentive Plan

The tables below give details of the characteristics and terms of all unexpired plans at 31 December 2011:

- Stock subscription option plans

Characteristics of the plan							Options outstanding at end of period		
Originating company	Date of grant	Number of grantees	Number of options granted	Start date of exercise period	Option expiry date	Adjusted exercise price (in euros) (1)	Number of options (1)	Remaining period until expiry of options (years)	
BNL ⁽⁴⁾	20/10/2000	161	504,926	20/10/2003	20/10/2013	100.997	435,166	1.8	
BNL ⁽⁴⁾	26/10/2001	223	573,250	26/10/2004	26/10/2014	61.888	4,856	2.8	
BNL ⁽⁴⁾	26/10/2001	153	479,685	26/10/2004	26/10/2012	61.888	2,123	0.8	
BNP Paribas SA ⁽²⁾	31/05/2002	1,384	2,158,570	31/05/2006	30/05/2012	58.02	1,018,455	0.4	
BNP Paribas SA ⁽³⁾	21/03/2003	1,302	6,693,000	21/03/2007	20/03/2013	35.87	2,681,332	1.2	
BNP Paribas SA ⁽³⁾	24/03/2004	1,458	1,779,850	24/03/2008	21/03/2014	48.15	1,257,418	2.2	
BNP Paribas SA ⁽³⁾	25/03/2005	2,380	4,332,550	25/03/2009	22/03/2013	53.28	4,000,231	1.2	
BNP Paribas SA ⁽³⁾	05/04/2006	2,583	3,894,770	06/04/2010	04/04/2014	73.40	3,555,174	2.3	
BNP Paribas SA ⁽³⁾	08/03/2007	2,023	3,630,165	08/03/2011	06/03/2015	80.66	3,393,528	3.2	
BNP Paribas SA ⁽³⁾	06/04/2007	219	405,680	06/04/2011	03/04/2015	76.57	374,009	3.3	
BNP Paribas SA ⁽³⁾	18/04/2008	2,402	3,985,590	18/04/2012	15/04/2016	64.47	3,809,741	4.3	
BNP Paribas SA ⁽³⁾	06/04/2009	1,397	2,376,600	08/04/2013	05/04/2017	35.11	2,331,252	5.3	
BNP Paribas SA ⁽³⁾	05/03/2010	1,820	2,423,700	05/03/2014	02/03/2018	51.20	2,363,640	6.2	
BNP Paribas SA ⁽³⁾	04/03/2011	1,915	2,296,820	04/03/2015	04/03/2019	56.45	2,282,700	7.2	
Total options outstanding at end of period								27,509,625	

(1) The number of options and the exercise price have been adjusted, where appropriate, for the two-for-one BNP Paribas share split that took place on 20 February 2002, and the pre-emptive subscription rights allotted on 7 March 2006 and 30 September 2009, in accordance with the regulations in force.

(2) These options were subject to vesting conditions related to the financial performance of the Group as measured by the ratio of net income (attributable to equity holders) to average shareholders' equity for the year in question. The minimum requirement is an average ratio of 16% over four years starting in the year of grant, or alternatively over three rolling years starting in the second year after the year of grant.

This condition has been met for the plans concerned.

(3) The plan is subject to vesting conditions under which a proportion of the options granted to employees is conditional upon the performance of the BNP Paribas share relative to the Dow Jones Euro Stoxx Bank index during the applicable holding period.

Based on this relative performance condition, the adjusted exercise price for these options has been set at:

- EUR 37.67 for 338.44 options under the 21 March 2003 plan, outstanding at the year-end

- EUR 50.55 for 3,080 options under the 24 March 2004 plan, outstanding at the year-end

- EUR 55.99 for 171,829 options under the 25 March 2005 plan, outstanding at the year-end

- EUR 77.06 for 157,754 options under the 5 April 2006 plan, outstanding at the year-end

(4) Following the merger between BNL and BNP Paribas on 1 October 2007, stock option plans granted by BNL between 1999 and 2001 entitle beneficiaries to subscribe to BNP Paribas shares as of the date of the merger. Beneficiaries may subscribe to the shares based on a ratio of 1 BNP Paribas share for 27 BNL shares. The exercise price has been adjusted in line with this ratio.



- Share award plans

Characteristics of the plan						Number of shares outstanding at end of period ⁽²⁾
Originating company	Date of grant	Number of grantees	Number of shares granted	Vesting date of share granted ⁽¹⁾	Expiry date of holding period for shares granted	
BNP Paribas SA ⁽¹⁾	2007-2008	-	-	-	-	658
BNP Paribas SA	06/04/2009	2,247	359,930	10/04/2012	10/04/2014	359,062
BNP Paribas SA	06/04/2009	1,686	278,325	08/04/2013	08/04/2013	267,486
BNP Paribas SA	05/03/2010	2,536	510,445	05/03/2013	05/03/2015	501,337
BNP Paribas SA	05/03/2010	2,661	487,570	05/03/2014	05/03/2014	470,305
BNP Paribas SA	04/03/2011	2,574	541,415	04/03/2014	04/03/2016	539,285
BNP Paribas SA	04/03/2011	2,743	499,035	04/03/2015	04/03/2015	495,435
Total shares outstanding at end of period						2,633,568

(1) The vesting date for certain shares has been deferred due to the beneficiaries' absence on the date initially scheduled.

(2) The number of shares has been adjusted for the pre-emptive subscription rights allotted on 30 September 2009

- Movements over the past two years

Stock subscription option plans

	2011		2010	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (in euros)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (in euros)
Options outstanding at 1 January	28,752,600	58.05	28,041,693	58.15
Options granted during the period	2,296,820	56.45	2,423,700	51.20
Options exercised during the period	(2,770,177)	46.17	(1,117,744)	42.91
Options expired during the period	(769,618)		(595,049)	
Options outstanding at 31 December	27,509,625	58.67	28,752,600	58.05
Options exercisable at 31 December	16,722,292	61.99	16,287,106	55.62

The average quoted stock market price for the option exercise period in 2011 was EUR 54.84 (EUR 55.56 in 2010).

- Share award plans

	2011	2010
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Shares outstanding at 1 January	1,637,867	1,525,322
Shares granted during the period	1,040,450	998,015
Shares vested during the period	(2,392)	(865,543)
Shares expired during the period	(42,357)	(19,927)
Shares outstanding at 31 December	2,633,568	1,637,867



SHARES SUBSCRIBED OR PURCHASED BY EMPLOYEES UNDER THE COMPANY SAVINGS PLAN

	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Date plan announced	11 May 2011	12 May 2010
Quoted price of BNP Paribas shares at date plan announced (in euros)	54.23	51.32
Number of shares issued or transferred	6,315,653	3,700,076
Purchase or subscription price (in euros)	42.40	42.00
Five-year risk-free interest rate	2.76%	1.90%
Five-year borrowing cost	7.63%	7.13%
Borrowing cost during the holding period	25.14%	22.12%

The Group did not recognise an expense in relation to the Company Savings Plan as the discount granted to employees subscribing shares under this plan represented a negligible financial expense for BNP Paribas when valued taking into account the five-year compulsory holding period applicable to the shares purchased.

Of the total number of BNP Paribas Group employees who were offered the opportunity of buying shares under the Plan in 2011, 36% accepted the offer and 64% turned it down.



8. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

8.a CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

- Resolutions of the Shareholders' General Meeting valid for 2011

The following authorisations to increase or reduce the share capital have been granted to the Board of Directors under resolutions voted in Shareholders' General Meetings and were valid during 2011:

Resolutions adopted at Shareholders' General Meetings		Use of authorisation in 2011
Shareholders' General Meeting of 21 May 2008 (21st resolution)	<p>Authorisation to award shares for no consideration to employees and corporate officers of BNP Paribas and related companies</p> <p><i>The shares awarded may be existing shares or new shares to be issued and may not exceed 1.5% of BNP Paribas' share capital on the date that the Board of Directors decided the award, i.e. less than 0.5% a year.</i></p> <p><i>This authorisation was granted for a period of 38 months and was nullified by the 15th resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 11 May 2011</i></p>	1,040,450 free shares awarded at the Board meeting of 4 March 2011
Shareholders' General Meeting of 21 May 2008 (22nd resolution)	<p>Authorisation to grant stock subscription or purchase options to corporate officers and certain employees</p> <p><i>The number of options granted may not exceed 3% of BNP Paribas' share capital on the date that the Board of Directors decided the award, i.e. less than 1% a year. This is a blanket limit covering both the 21st and 22nd resolutions of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 21 May 2008.</i></p> <p><i>This authorisation was granted for a period of 38 months and was nullified by the 16th resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 11 May 2011</i></p>	2,296,820 stock subscription options granted at the Board meeting of 4 March 2011
Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010 (5th resolution)	<p>Authorisation given to the Board of Directors to set up an ordinary share buyback programme for the Company until it holds at most 10% of the shares making up the share capital</p> <p>Said acquisitions of shares at a price not exceeding EUR 75 would be intended to fulfil several objectives, notably including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - honouring obligations arising from the issue of share equivalents, stock option programmes, the award of free shares, the award or sale of shares to employees in connection with the employee profit-sharing scheme, employee share ownership plans or corporate savings plans; - cancelling shares following authorisation by the Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010 (20th resolution); - covering any allocation of shares to the employees of BNP Paribas and companies exclusively controlled by BNP Paribas within the meaning of Article L. 233-16 of the French Commercial Code, - for retention or remittance in exchange or payment for external growth transactions, mergers, spin-offs or asset contributions, - in connection with a market-making agreement complying with the Autorité des Marchés Financiers' Code of Ethics, - for asset and financial management purposes. <p>This authorisation was granted for a period of 18 months and was nullified by the 5th resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 11 May 2011</p>	Under the market-making agreement, 1,319,710 shares with a par value of EUR 2 were acquired and 1,295,795 shares with a par value of EUR 2 were sold between 1 January 2011 and 10 May 2011



Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010 (12th resolution)	<p>Authorisation to issue ordinary shares and share equivalents with pre-emptive rights for existing shareholders maintained.</p> <p><i>The par value of the capital increases that may be carried out immediately and/or in the future by virtue of this authorisation may not exceed EUR 1 billion (representing 500 million shares).</i></p> <p><i>The par value of any 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.</i></p> <p><i>This authorisation was granted for a period of 26 months.</i></p>	This authorisation was not used during the period
Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010 (13th resolution)	<p>Authorisation to issue ordinary shares and share equivalents, with pre-emptive rights for existing shareholders waived, and a priority subscription period granted.</p> <p><i>The par value of the capital increases that may be carried out immediately and/or in the future by virtue of this authorisation may not exceed EUR 350 million (representing 175 million shares).</i></p> <p><i>The par value of any debt instruments giving access to the capital of BNP Paribas that may be issued by virtue of this authorisation may not exceed EUR 7 billion.</i></p> <p><i>This authorisation was granted for a period of 26 months.</i></p>	This authorisation was not used during the period
Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010 (14th resolution)	<p>Authorisation to issue ordinary shares and share equivalents, with pre-emptive rights for existing shareholders waived, in consideration for securities tendered to public exchange offer.</p> <p><i>The par value of the capital increases that may be carried out on one or more occasions by virtue of this authorisation may not exceed EUR 350 million.</i></p> <p><i>This authorisation was granted for a period of 26 months.</i></p>	This authorisation was not used during the period
Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010 (15th resolution)	<p>Authorisation to issue ordinary shares and share equivalents, with pre-emptive rights for existing shareholders waived, in consideration for securities tendered to contributions of unlisted shares (up to a maximum of 10% of the capital)</p> <p><i>The par value of the capital increases that may be carried out on one or more occasions by virtue of this authorisation may not exceed 10% of the number of shares comprising the issued capital of BNP Paribas on the date of the decision by the Board of Directors.</i></p> <p><i>This authorisation was granted for a period of 26 months</i></p>	This authorisation was not used during the period
Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010 (16th resolution)	<p>Blanket limit on authorisations to issue shares with pre-emptive rights for existing shareholders waived.</p> <p><i>The maximum par value of all issues made with pre-emptive rights for existing shareholders waived by virtue of the authorisations granted under the 13th to 15th resolutions of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010 may not exceed EUR 350 million for shares immediately and/or in the future and EUR 7 billion for debt instruments.</i></p>	Not applicable
Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010 (17th resolution)	<p>Issue of shares to be paid up by capitalising income, retained earnings or additional paid-in capital.</p> <p><i>Authorisation was given to increase the issued 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 issuance and award of free ordinary shares, through an increase in the par value of existing shares, or through a combination of these two methods.</i></p> <p><i>This authorisation was granted for a period of 26 months.</i></p>	This authorisation was not used during the period
Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010 (18th resolution)	<p>Blanket limit on authorisations to issue shares with or without pre-emptive rights for existing shareholders.</p> <p><i>The maximum par value of all issues made with or without pre-emptive rights for existing shareholders by virtue of the authorisations granted under the 12th to 15th resolutions of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010 may not exceed EUR 1 billion for shares immediately and/or in the future and EUR 10 billion for debt instruments.</i></p>	Not applicable



Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010 (19th resolution)	<p>Authorisation granted to the Board of Directors to carry out transactions reserved for members of the BNP Paribas Group's Corporate Savings Plan in the form of new share issues and/or sales of reserved shares.</p> <p><i>Authorisation was given to increase the share capital within the limit of a maximum par value of EUR 46 million on one or more occasions by issuing ordinary shares, with pre-emptive rights for existing shareholders waived, reserved for members of the BNP Paribas Group's Corporate Savings Plan.</i></p> <p><i>This authorisation was granted for a period of 26 months</i></p>	6,315,653 new shares with a par value of EUR 2 issued on 13 July 2011
Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010 (20th resolution)	<p>Authorisation to reduce the share capital by cancelling shares.</p> <p><i>Authorisation was given to cancel on one or more occasions through a reduction in the share capital all or some of the shares that BNP Paribas holds and that it may come to hold, provided that the number of shares cancelled in any 24-month period does not exceed 10% of the total number of shares in issue on the transaction date.</i></p> <p><i>Full powers were delegated to complete the capital reduction and deduct the difference between the purchase cost of the cancelled shares and their par value from additional paid-in capital and reserves available for distribution, including from the legal reserve in respect of up to 10% of the capital cancelled.</i></p> <p><i>This authorisation was granted for a period of 18 months and was nullified by the 17th resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 11 May 2011.</i></p>	This authorisation was not used during the period
Shareholders' General Meeting of 11 May 2011 (5th resolution)	<p>Authorisation given to the Board of Directors to set up a share buyback programme for the Company until it holds at most 10% of the shares making up the share capital.</p> <p><i>Said acquisitions of shares at a price not exceeding EUR 75 (identical to the previous resolution) would be intended to fulfil several objectives, notably including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- honouring obligations arising from the issue of share equivalents, stock option programmes, the award of free shares, the award or sale of shares to employees in connection with the employee profit-sharing scheme, employee share ownership plans or corporate savings plans;</i> <i>- cancelling shares following authorisation by the Shareholders' General Meeting of 11 May 2011 (17th resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 11 May 2011);</i> <i>- covering any allocation of shares to the employees and corporate officers of BNP Paribas and companies exclusively controlled by BNP Paribas within the meaning of Article L. 233-16 of the French Commercial Code,</i> <i>- for retention or remittance in exchange or payment for external growth transactions, mergers, spin-offs or asset contributions,</i> <i>- in connection with a market-making agreement complying with the Autorité des Marchés Financiers' Code of Ethics,</i> <i>- for asset and financial management purposes.</i> <p><i>This authorisation was granted for a period of 18 months and replaces that given by the 5th resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010.</i></p>	<p>Excluding the market-making agreement, 14,684,591 shares with a par value of EUR 2 were purchased in August and September 2011.</p> <p>Under the market-making agreement, 1,290,651 shares with a par value of EUR 2 were acquired and 1,234,575 shares with a par value of EUR 2 were sold between 11 May 2011 and 31 December 2011</p>
Shareholders' General Meeting of 11 May 2011 (15th resolution)	<p>Authorisation to allot performance shares to the Group's employees and corporate officers</p> <p><i>The shares awarded may be existing shares or new shares to be issued and may not exceed 1.5% of BNP Paribas' share capital, i.e. less than 0.5% a year.</i></p> <p><i>This authorisation was granted for a period of 38 months and replaces that given by the 21st resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 21 May 2008.</i></p>	This authorisation was not used during the period
Shareholders' General Meeting of 11 May 2011 (16th resolution)	<p>Authorisation to grant stock subscription or purchase options to corporate officers and certain employees</p> <p><i>The number of options granted may not exceed 3% of BNP Paribas' share capital, i.e. less than 1% a year. This is a blanket limit covering both the 15th and 16th resolutions of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 11 May 2011.</i></p> <p><i>This authorisation was granted for a period of 38 months and replaces that given by the 22nd resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 21 May 2008</i></p>	This authorisation was not used during the period



Shareholders' General Meeting of 11 May 2011 (17th resolution)	<p><i>Authorisation granted to the Board of Directors to reduce the share capital by cancelling shares</i></p> <p><i>Authorisation was given to cancel on one or more occasions through a reduction in the share capital all or some of the shares that BNP Paribas holds and that it may come to hold, provided that the number of shares cancelled in any 24-month period does not exceed 10% of the total number of shares at the issue date.</i></p> <p><i>Full powers were delegated to complete the capital reduction and deduct the difference between the purchase cost of the cancelled shares and their par value from additional paid-in capital and reserves available for distribution, including from the legal reserve in respect of up to 10% of the capital cancelled.</i></p> <p><i>This authorisation was granted for a period of 18 months and replaces that given by the 20th resolution of the Shareholders' General Meeting of 12 May 2010.</i></p>	This authorisation was not used during the period
--	--	---

Share capital transactions

Operations affecting share capital	Number of shares	Par value (in euros)	in euros	Date of authorisation by Shareholders'	Date of decision by Board of Directors	Date from which shares carry dividend
Number of shares outstanding at 31 December 2009	1,185,281,764	2	2,370,563,528			
Increase in share capital by exercise of stock subscription options	595,215	2	1,190,430	(1)	(1)	01 January 09
Increase in share capital by exercise of stock subscription options	522,529	2	1,045,058	(1)	(1)	01 January 10
Capital decrease	(600,000)	2	(1,200,000)	13 May 09	05 March 10	-
Capital increase arising on the merger of Fortis Bank France	354	2	708	12 May 10	12 May 10	01 January 10
Capital increase arising on the payment of a stock dividend	9,160,218	2	18,320,436	12 May 10	12 May 10	01 January 10
Capital increase reserved for members of the Company Savings Plan	3,700,076	2	7,400,152	12 May 10	12 May 10	01 January 10
Number of shares outstanding at 31 December 2010	1,198,660,156	2	2,397,320,312			
Increase in share capital by exercise of stock subscription options	2,736,124	2	5,472,248	(1)	(1)	1 January 2010
Increase in share capital by exercise of stock subscription options	34,053	2	68,106	(1)	(1)	1 January 2011
Capital increase reserved for members of the Company Savings Plan	6,315,653	2	12,631,306	12 May 2010	11 May 2011	1 January 2011
Number of shares outstanding at 31 December 2011	1,207,745,986	2	2,415,491,972			

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

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 2009	3,648,316	211	(4,404,309)	(246)	(755,993)	(35)
Acquisitions	2,609,576	140			2,609,576	140
Disposals	(1,806,987)	(92)			(1,806,987)	(92)
Shares delivered to employees	(921,772)	(55)			(921,772)	(55)
Capital decrease	(600,000)	(40)			(600,000)	(40)
Other movements	(14,955)	(2)	(95,485)	32	(110,440)	30
Shares held at 31 December 2010	2,914,178	162	(4,499,794)	(214)	(1,585,616)	(52)
Acquisitions	17,294,952	614			17,294,952	614
Disposals	(2,530,370)	(127)			(2,530,370)	(127)
Shares delivered to employees	(13,464)	(1)			(13,464)	(1)
Other movements	(1,700,548)	(89)	(1,580,236)	30	(3,280,784)	(59)
Shares held at 31 December 2011	15,964,748	559	(6,080,030)	(184)	9,884,718	375

At 31 December 2011, the BNP Paribas group was a net buyer of 9,884,718 BNP Paribas shares representing an amount of EUR 375 million, which was recognised as a reduction in equity.



During 2011, BNP Paribas SA acquired on the market, outside the market-making agreement, 12,034,091 shares at an average price of EUR 31.39 per share with a par value of EUR 2, with the intention of cancelling these shares, and 2,650,500 shares at an average price of EUR 41.62 per share with a par value of EUR 2, with the aim of honouring the obligations relating to the allocation of shares to employees.

Under the Bank's market-making agreement with BNP Paribas share in the Italian market, and in line with the Code of Ethics recognised by the AMF, BNP Paribas SA bought back 2,610,361 shares during 2011 at an average share price of EUR 48.28, and sold 2,530,370 treasury shares at an average share price of EUR 48.38. At 31 December 2011, 229,587 shares worth EUR 6.9 million were held by BNP Paribas under this agreement.

From 1 January to 31 December 2011, 2,392 BNP Paribas shares were delivered following the definitive award of free shares to their beneficiaries.

In addition, one of the Group's subsidiaries involved in trading and arbitrage transactions on equity indices sells shares issued by BNP Paribas short in connection with its activities.

• **Preferred shares and Undated Super Subordinated Notes (TSSDI) eligible as Tier 1 regulatory capital**

- Preferred shares issued by the Group's foreign subsidiaries

In January 2002, BNP Paribas Capital Trust IV, a subsidiary under the exclusive control of the Group, made a EUR 660 million issue of non-voting undated non-cumulative preferred shares governed by the laws of the United States, which did not dilute BNP Paribas ordinary shares. The shares pay a fixed-rate dividend for a period of ten years. They 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. The issuer has the option of not paying dividends on these preferred shares if no dividends are paid on BNP Paribas SA ordinary shares and no coupons are paid on preferred share equivalents (Undated Super Subordinated Notes) in the previous year. Unpaid dividends are not carried forward.

In January 2003, BNP Paribas Capital Trust VI, a subsidiary under the exclusive control of the Group, made a EUR 700 million issue of undated non-cumulative preferred shares. 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 an Euribor-indexed quarterly dividend.

In 2010 and 2011, USD 500 million and EUR 500 million of undated securities of the same type as those described above were redeemed

In 2003 and 2004, the LaSer-Cofinoga sub-group, which is proportionately consolidated by BNP Paribas made 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 the Group's foreign subsidiaries

Issuer	Date of issue	Currency	Amount (in million of euros)	Rate and term before 1st call date		Rate after 1st call date
BNPP Capital Trust IV	January 2002	EUR	660	6.342%	10 years	3-month Euribor + 2.33%
BNPP Capital Trust VI	January 2003	EUR	700	5.868%	10 years	3-month Euribor + 2.48%
Cofinoga Funding I LP	March 2003	EUR	100 ⁽¹⁾	6.82%	10 years	3-month Euribor + 3.75%
Cofinoga Funding II LP	January and May 2004	EUR	80 ⁽¹⁾	TEC 10 ⁽²⁾ + 1.35%	10 years	TEC 10 ⁽²⁾ + 1.35%
Total			1,395⁽³⁾			

(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.

(3) net of shares held in treasury by Group entities and after applying the percentage of the Group's stake in Cofinoga.

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 31 December 2011, the BNP Paribas Group held EUR 55 million in preferred shares (EUR 58 million at 31 December 2010), deducted from minority interests.

- Undated Super Subordinated Notes issued by BNP Paribas SA

Since 2005, BNP Paribas SA has carried out nineteen issues of Undated Super Subordinated Notes representing a total amount of EUR 10,612 million. The notes pay a fixed or floating rate coupon and are redeemable at the end of a fixed period and thereafter at each coupon date. Some of these issues will pay a coupon indexed to Euribor or Libor if the notes are not redeemed at the end of this period.

Fortis Bank France, company absorbed by BNP Paribas SA on 12 May 2010, carried out a EUR 60 million issue during December 2007 of Undated Super Subordinated Notes. This issue offers investors a floating rate of interest. These Undated Super Subordinated Notes were redeemed early on 23 May 2011.

In the fourth quarter of 2011, the following transactions were carried out in relation to undated super subordinated notes:

- a public offer to exchange USD 1,350 million of notes issued in June 2005 for new non-subordinated bonds paying interest at 3-month USD Libor + 2.75%. This transaction reduced outstanding debt by USD 280 million, generating a gross gain of EUR 59 million in terms of equity.

- a public offer to buy EUR 750 million of notes issued in April 2006, GBP 325 million of notes issued in July 2006 and EUR 750 million of notes issued in April 2007. This transaction reduced the amounts outstanding on these notes by EUR 201 million, GBP 162 million and EUR 112 million respectively, and generated a gross gain of EUR 135 million in terms of equity.



The table below summarises the characteristics of these various issues

Undated Super Subordinated Notes

Date of issue	Currency	Amount (in millions of units)	Coupon payment date	Rate and term before 1st call date		Rate after 1st call date
June 2005	USD	1,070	semi-annual	5.186%	10 years	USD 3-month Libor + 1.680%
October 2005	EUR	1,000	annual	4.875%	6 years	4.875%
October 2005	USD	400	annual	6.250%	6 years	6.250%
April 2006	EUR	549	annual	4.730%	10 years	3-month Euribor + 1.690%
April 2006	GBP	450	annual	5.945%	10 years	GBP 3-month Libor + 1.130%
July 2006	EUR	150	annual	5.450%	20 years	3-month Euribor + 1.920%
July 2006	GBP	163	annual	5.945%	10 years	GBP 3-month Libor + 1.810%
April 2007	EUR	638	annual	5.019%	10 years	3-month Euribor + 1.720%
June 2007	USD	600	quarterly	6.500%	5 years	6.50%
June 2007	USD	1,100	semi-annual	7.195%	30 years	USD 3-month Libor + 1.290%
October 2007	GBP	200	annual	7.436%	10 years	GBP 3-month Libor + 1.850%
June 2008	EUR	500	annual	7.781%	10 years	3-month Euribor + 3.750%
September 2008	EUR	650	annual	8.667%	5 years	3-month Euribor + 4.050%
September 2008	EUR	100	annual	7.570%	10 years	3-month Euribor + 3.925%
December 2009	EUR	2	quarterly	3-month Euribor + 3.750%	10 years	3-month Euribor + 4.750%
December 2009	EUR	17	annual	7.028%	10 years	3-month Euribor + 4.750%
December 2009	USD	70	quarterly	USD 3-month Libor + 3.750%	10 years	USD 3-month Libor + 4.750%
December 2009	USD	0.5	annual	7.384%	10 years	USD 3-month Libor + 4.750%
Total euro-equivalent value at 31 December 2011		7,261⁽¹⁾				

(1) Net of shares held in treasury by Group entities

BNP Paribas has the option of not paying interest due on these Undated Super Subordinated Notes if no dividends were paid on BNP Paribas SA ordinary shares or on Undated Super Subordinated Note equivalents 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 SA, 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.

The proceeds from 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 31 December 2011, the BNP Paribas Group held EUR 17 million of Undated Super Subordinated Notes which were deducted from shareholders’ equity.



• Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. The net income attributable to ordinary shareholders is determined by deducting the net income attributable to holders of preferred shares.

Diluted earnings per share 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. In-the-money stock subscription options are taken into account in the diluted earnings per share calculation, as are share awards made under the Global Share-based Incentive Plan. Conversion of these instruments would have no effect on the net income figure used in this calculation.

	Year to 31 Dec. 2011	Year to 31 Dec. 2010
Net income used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (in millions of euros) ⁽¹⁾	5,768	7,531
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	1,197,356,577	1,188,848,011
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares	2,061,675	2,481,442
- Stock subscription plan ⁽²⁾	706,705	1,668,736
- Share award plan ⁽²⁾	1,324,406	773,515
- Stock purchase plan	30,565	39,191
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate diluted earnings per share	1,199,418,253	1,191,329,452
Basic earnings per share (in euros)	4.82	6.33
Diluted earnings per share (in euros)	4.81	6.32

(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 preferred shares and the Undated Super Subordinated Notes issued by BNP Paribas SA (treated as preferred share equivalents), which for accounting purposes is handled as dividends.

(2) See note 7.c Share-base payment

The dividend per share paid in 2011 out of 2010 net income amounted to EUR 2.1 compared with EUR 1.5 per share paid in 2010 out of 2009 net income.



Table of financial statements for various subsidiaries including Equipment Solutions, BNP Paribas Fleet Holdings, BNP Paribas Lease Group, and various leasing companies across multiple countries.

Table of financial statements for various subsidiaries including Equipment Solutions, Eifa Auto, Equipment Lease BV, ES-Finance, Euro-Scribe SAS, F.L. Zeebrugge, Folea Grundstueckverwaltungs, Fortis Energy Leasing, Fortis Lease, Fortis Lease (China), Fortis Lease (France), Fortis Lease (Malaysia), Fortis Lease Car & Truck, Fortis Lease Czech, Fortis Lease Denmark, Fortis Lease Deutschland, Fortis Lease Group Services, Fortis Lease Holding, Fortis Lease Holdings, Fortis Lease Hong Kong, Fortis Lease Hungary, Fortis Lease Hungary Real estate, Fortis Lease Hungary Vehicle Financing, Fortis Lease Iberia, Fortis Lease Immobilier Suisse, and Fortis Lease Norge AS.

* French subsidiaries whose regulatory supervision falls within the scope of the consolidated Group, in accordance with article 4.1 of CRBF regulation 2000.03.

- 1 - Simplified consolidation by the equity method (non-material entities)
2 - Entities excluded from the prudential scope of consolidation
3 - Entities consolidated under the equity method for prudential purposes
4 - As of 01/01/2011, the consolidation thresholds have been updated (see Summary of significant accounting policies applied by the Group § 1.b.1)



Name	Country	Change in the scope of consolidation	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
Insurance (cont'd)					
Maine 49 SCI (ex- SCI Courbevoie)	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
Maine 50 SCI (ex- SCI Boulogne Nungesser)	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
Malesherbes Courcelles CIMACO SCI	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
Moussorgski SCI	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
Natio Assurance	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Equity	4	50.00%
Natio Fonds Athenes Investissement 5	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
Natio Fonds Collines Investissement 1	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
Natio Fonds Collines Investissement 3	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	3	100.00%
NCVP Participacoes Societarias SA	Brazil	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	3	100.00%
Odyssee SCI	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	3	99.90%
Opera Rendement SCPI	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	3	99.89%
Pantin les Moulins SCI	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	99.90%
Paris Cours de Vincennes SCI	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
Patrimoine Management & Associés	France	31/12/2011 Disposal	Full	3	100.00%
Pinnacle Insurance PLC	UK	31/12/2011 Disposal	Full	3	100.00%
Pinnacle Underwriting Limited	UK	31/12/2011 Disposal	Equity	1	100.00%
Pocztylon Arka Powozeczne Towarzystwo Emerytalne SA	Poland	31/12/2011 Disposal	Equity	1	33.33%
Pojstovna Cardif Pro Vita A.S	Czech Republic	31/12/2011 Disposal	Equity	1	100.00%
Pojstovna Cardif Slovakia A.S	Slovakia	31/12/2011 Disposal	Equity	1	100.00%
Porte d'Asnieres SCI	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	3	99.90%
Reumal Investissements SARL	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
Rubin SARL	Luxembourg	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Prop.	3	50.00%
Rue de l'Ouest SCI (ex- SCI Levallois 2)	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	3	100.00%
Rue Mederic SCI	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	3	100.00%
Ruell Caudron SCI	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	3	100.00%
State Bank of India Life Insurance Company	India	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Equity	1	26.00%
Suresnes 3 SCI	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
Thai Cardif Insurance Life Company Ltd.	Thailand	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Equity	1	25.00%
Valitres	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	3	100.00%
Vendome Athenes SCI	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Prop.	3	50.00%
Warranty Direct Ltd	UK	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Equity	1	88.33%
Wealth Management					
Bank Ininger de Beaufort NV	Netherlands	31/12/2011 Additional purchase	Full	63.02%	63.02%
Bank Ininger de Beaufort Safe Custody NV	Netherlands	31/12/2011 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	63.02%
Bergues Finance Holding	Bahamas	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
BNP Paribas Bahamas Ltd.	Bahamas	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
BNP Paribas Espana SA	Spain	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	99.62%	99.99%
BNP Paribas Investment Services LLC	U.S.A	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
BNP Paribas Private Investment Management Ltd.	UK	31/12/2011 Disposal	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Wealth Management	France	31/12/2011 Disposal	Full	100.00%	100.00%
BNP Paribas Wealth Management Monaco	Monaco	31/12/2011 Disposal	Full	100.00%	99.99%
Conseil Investissement	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Equity	4	100.00%
Continuing Care Retirement Community NV	Belgium	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	99.96%
Fortis Private Real Estate Holding	Luxembourg	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
Fortis Wealth Management Hong Kong Ltd.	Hong-Kong	31/12/2011 Disposal	Full	100.00%	74.93%
Fortis Wealth Management Taiwan Co. Ltd.	Taiwan	31/12/2011 Disposal	Full	100.00%	74.93%
FPRE Management (Belgium) SA	Belgium	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
FPRE Second Residences SA	Belgium	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
FPRE Second Residences SCA	Belgium	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
Frynaco	Belgium	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
Fundamentum Asset Management (FAM)	Luxembourg	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	100.00%	53.43%
Ininger de Beaufort Asset Management AG	Switzerland	31/12/2011 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	31.51%

Name	Country	Change in the scope of consolidation	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
Wealth Management (cont'd)					
Ininger de Beaufort Asset Management NV	Netherlands	31/12/2011 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	63.02%
Ininger de Beaufort Associates BV	Netherlands	31/12/2011 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	63.02%
Ininger de Beaufort Consulting BV	Netherlands	31/12/2011 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	63.02%
Klein Haneveld Consulting BV	Netherlands	31/12/2011 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	63.02%
Mees Pierson Private Belgian Offices NV	Belgium	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	4	100.00%
Sodef Holding AG	Switzerland	31/12/2011 Additional purchase	Full	50.00%	31.51%
Personal Investors					
B*Capital	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	99.96%	99.94%
Cortal Consors	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Full	100.00%	99.98%
Cortal Consors Select	France	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Equity	1	85.00%
Geojit BNP Paribas Financial Services Ltd - Groupe	India	31/12/2010 Disposal	Prop.	33.58%	33.58%
Geojit Technologies Private Ltd. (ex- palier Geojit)	India	31/12/2010 Disposal	Full	56.83%	56.83%
Portzamparc Gestion	France	31/12/2011 Disposal	Full	100.00%	50.97%
Portzamparc société de Bourse	France	31/12/2011 Disposal	Full	51.00%	50.97%
Investment Partners					
ABN AMRO Asset Management Investments (Asia) Ltd.	Cayman Islands	31/12/2010 Disposal	Full	100.00%	90.55%
ABN AMRO Asset Management Real Estate (Asia)	Cayman Islands	31/12/2010 Disposal	Full	100.00%	90.55%
ABN AMRO Asset Management Real Estate, Korea (Cayman)	Cayman Islands	31/12/2010 Disposal	Full	100.00%	90.55%
ABN AMRO Emerging Europe Private Equity (Curaçao)	Curaçao	31/12/2010 Disposal	Full	100.00%	90.55%
ABN Amro Teda Fund Management Co. Ltd	China	31/12/2010 Disposal	Full	100.00%	90.55%
Alfred Berg Administration A/S	Denmark	31/12/2010 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	90.55%
Alfred Berg Asset Management AB	Sweden	31/12/2010 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	90.55%
Alfred Berg Asset Management Services	Sweden	31/12/2010 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	90.55%
Alfred Berg Fonder AB	Sweden	31/12/2010 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	90.55%
Alfred Berg Fondsmæglerselskab A/S	Denmark	31/12/2010 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	90.55%
Alfred Berg Forvaltning AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	90.55%
Alfred Berg Funds	Finland	31/12/2010 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	90.55%
Alfred Berg Kapitalforvaltning AB	Sweden	31/12/2010 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	90.55%
Alfred Berg Kapitalforvaltning AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	90.55%
Alfred Berg Kapitalforvaltning Finland AB	Finland	31/12/2010 Additional purchase	Full	100.00%	90.55%
Antin Infrastructure Partners	France	31/12/2011 Partial disposal	Equity	1	40.00%
Aramea Asset Management AG	Germany	31/12/2011 New thresholds	Equity	4	30.00%
Arnhem Investment Management Pty Ltd. (ex- Fortis Investment Partners Pty Ltd.)	Australia	31/12/2010 Additional purchase	Equity	40.00%	36.22%
Artemis Asset Management Ltd.	UK	31/12/2010 Disposal	Equity	40.00%	28.48%
Artemis Fund Managers Ltd.	UK	31/12/2010 Disposal	Equity	40.00%	28.48%
Artemis Investment Management Ltd.	UK	31/12/2010 Disposal	Equity	40.00%	28.48%
Artemis Ocean Racing Ltd.	UK	31/12/2010 Disposal	Equity	40.00%	28.48%
Artemis Ocean Racing 2 Ltd.	UK	31/12/2010 Disposal	Equity	40.00%	28.48%
Artemis Strategic Asset Management Ltd.	UK	31/12/2010 Disposal	Equity	40.00%	28.48%
Artemis Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	UK	31/12/2010 Disposal	Equity	40.00%	28.48%
Athymis Gestion SA	France	31/12/2010 Disposal	Equity	40.00%	28.48%

* French subsidiaries whose regulatory supervision falls within the scope of the consolidated Group, in accordance with article 4.1 of CRBF regulation 2000.03.

1 - Simplified consolidation by the equity method (non-material entities)
 2 - Entities excluded from the prudential scope of consolidation
 3 - Entities consolidated under the equity method for prudential purposes
 4 - As of 01/01/2011, the consolidation thresholds have been updated (see Summary of significant accounting policies applied by the Group § 1.b.1)



Name	Country	Change in the scope of consolidation	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
Investment Partners (cont'd)					
Banco Estado Administradora General de Fondos	Chile	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Partial disposal Partial disposal Passing qualifying thresholds	Equity 1 Equity 1 Equity 1	49.99% 45.26% 49.99% 45.26% 49.99%
BNP Paribas Asset Management	France	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Full Partial disposal Full	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management Australia Ltd.	Australia	31/12/2010	< thresholds	Full	100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management Brasil Ltda	Brazil	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Full Partial disposal Full	Full Full Full	100.00% 97.57% 100.00% 97.57% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management Inc.	U.S.A	31/12/2011 31/12/2010	Merger Full	Full Full	100.00% 100.00% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management Inc. (ex-Fortis Investment Management USA Inc.)	U.S.A	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Additional purchase Purchase	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management India Private Ltd	India	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Purchase < thresholds Purchase	Equity 1 Equity 1 Equity 1	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Asset Management SGIC	Spain	31/12/2011 31/12/2010	New thresholds Equity 1	4 Equity 1	100.00% 99.59%
BNP Paribas Asset Management Uruguay SA	Uruguay	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Equity 1 Partial disposal Equity 1	Equity 1 Equity 1 Equity 1	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Clean Energy Partners Ltd	UK	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	New thresholds Additional purchase Purchase	Equity 4 Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
BNP Paribas FINAMS Asia	Hong-Kong	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	New thresholds Partial disposal Equity 1	4 Equity 1 Equity 1	100.00% 91.84% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners	France	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Full Partial disposal Full	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Asia Ltd	Hong-Kong	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Purchase Purchase	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners (Australia) Ltd	Australia	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Purchase Purchase	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners (Australia) Pty Ltd	Australia	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Purchase Purchase	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners BE Holding	Belgium	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Purchase Purchase	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Belgium	Belgium	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Purchase Purchase	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners BSC	Bahrain	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	New thresholds Partial disposal Passing qualifying thresholds	4 Equity 1 Equity 1	100.00% 90.59% 100.00% 90.59% 99.58%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Canada Ltd	Canada	31/12/2011 31/12/2010	< thresholds Full	Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Funds (Nederland) NV	Netherlands	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Purchase Purchase	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Japan Ltd	Japan	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Partial disposal Full	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Partial disposal Full	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.24% 99.66% 90.24% 99.66%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Netherlands NV	Netherlands	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Purchase Purchase	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners NL Holding NV	Netherlands	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Purchase Purchase	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners (Suisse) SA	Switzerland	31/12/2011 31/12/2010	< thresholds Equity 1	Full Equity 1	100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Singapore Ltd	Singapore	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Partial disposal Equity 1	Full Equity 1 Equity 1	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Societa di Gestione del Risparmio SPA	Italy	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Full Partial disposal Full	Full Full Full	100.00% 98.42% 100.00% 98.42% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Taiwan Co. Ltd	Taiwan	31/12/2011 31/12/2010	< thresholds Full	Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners UK Holdings Ltd	UK	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Purchase Purchase	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners UK Ltd	UK	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Partial disposal Full	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Partners USA Holdings Inc (ex-Charter Atlantic Corporation)	U.S.A	31/12/2011 31/12/2010	New thresholds Additional purchase	4 Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
BNP Paribas Investment Trust Company (ex-ABN Amro Investment Trust Company)	U.S.A	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	New thresholds Additional purchase Purchase	4 Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19% 100.00%

Name	Country	Change in the scope of consolidation	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
Investment Partners (cont'd)					
BNP Paribas Private Equity	France	31/12/2011 31/12/2010	New thresholds Passing qualifying thresholds	Equity 4 Full	100.00% 100.00% 100.00%
CamGestion	France	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Equity 1 Full Partial disposal	Equity 1 Full Full	100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
Charter Atlantic Capital corporation	U.S.A	31/12/2011 31/12/2010	New thresholds Full	4 Full	100.00% 100.00%
EISER Infrastructure Capital Management Ltd.	UK	31/12/2010	Disposal	Full	100.00%
Fauchier General Partners Ltd	Guernsey	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Additional purchase Prop.	Full Full Prop.	100.00% 90.54% 100.00% 79.22% 47.61% 75.00%
Fauchier Partners Asset Management Ltd	Guernsey	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Additional purchase Prop.	Full Full Prop.	100.00% 79.22% 100.00% 79.22% 47.61% 75.00%
Fauchier Partners Corporation	U.S.A	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Additional purchase Prop.	Full Full Prop.	100.00% 90.54% 100.00% 79.22% 47.61% 75.00%
Fauchier Partners International Ltd	Bermuda	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Additional purchase Prop.	Full Full Prop.	100.00% 90.54% 100.00% 79.22% 47.61% 75.00%
Fauchier Partners Ltd	UK	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Additional purchase Prop.	Full Full Prop.	100.00% 90.54% 100.00% 79.22% 47.61% 75.00%
Fauchier Partners LLP	UK	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Additional purchase Prop.	Full Full Prop.	83.39% 75.15% 83.39% 66.06% 39.70% 62.54%
Fauchier Partners Management Company Ltd	UK	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Additional purchase Prop.	Full Full Prop.	100.00% 90.54% 100.00% 79.22% 47.61% 75.00%
Fauchier Partners Management Ltd	Guernsey	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Additional purchase Prop.	Full Full Prop.	99.99% 90.54% 87.49% 79.22% 47.61% 75.00%
Fauchier Partners SAS	France	31/12/2011 31/12/2010	Incorporation < thresholds	Full Full	100.00% 90.54% 100.00%
Finapierre	France	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Purchase Purchase	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19% 100.00%
Fischer Francis Trees & Watts Inc.	U.S.A	31/12/2010	Dissolution	Full	100.00%
Fischer Francis Trees & Watts Kabushiki Kaisha	Japan	31/12/2011	Liquidation	Full	100.00%
Fischer Francis Trees & Watts Ltd.	UK	31/12/2010	Full	Full	100.00%
Fischer Francis Trees & Watts Pte Ltd.	Singapore	31/12/2010 31/12/2011	Merger Equity 1	Equity 1	100.00% 90.55%
Fischer Francis Trees & Watts Singapore Ltd	Singapore	31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase & < thresholds Purchase	Equity 1 Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
Fischer Francis Trees & Watts UK	UK	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Liquidation Full Full	Full Full Full	100.00% 71.19% 100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
Fischer Francis Trees & Watts UK Ltd	UK	31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Purchase	Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19%
Flexifund Associates	Luxembourg	31/12/2010	Dissolution	Full	100.00%
Fortis Asset Management Japan CO Ltd.	Japan	31/12/2010	Merger	Full	100.00%
Fortis Bank Suisse SA	Switzerland	31/12/2010	Merger	Full	100.00%
Fortis Gesbeta SGIC	Spain	31/12/2010 31/12/2011	Merger New thresholds	Full 4	100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
Fortis Gestao de Investimentos Brasil Limitada	Brazil	31/12/2010 31/12/2009 31/12/2011	Additional purchase Purchase < thresholds	Full Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19% 100.00%
Fortis Investment Finance	France	31/12/2010 31/12/2009	Additional purchase Purchase	Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00%
Fortis Investment Management (Cayman) Ltd	Cayman Islands	31/12/2010	Liquidation	Full	100.00%
Fortis Investment Management Chile SA	Chile	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	New thresholds Additional purchase Purchase	4 Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19% 100.00%
Fortis Investment Management Argentina Soc. Gerente de FCI SA	Argentina	31/12/2011 31/12/2010 31/12/2009	New thresholds Additional purchase Purchase	4 Full Full	100.00% 90.55% 100.00% 71.19% 100.00%
Fortis Investment Management France	France	31/12/2010	Merger	Full	100.00%
Fortis Investment Management Hong Kong Ltd.	Hong-Kong	31/12/2010	Liquidation	Full	100.00%
Fortis Investment Management Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	31/12/2010	Merger	Full	100.00%
Fund Channel SA	Luxembourg	31/12/2011	New thresholds	Equity 1	49.96% 45.24%
FundQuest	France	31/12/2010 31/12/2011	Passing qualifying thresholds Partial disposal	Equity 1 Full	49.96% 45.24% 100.00% 90.55% 100.00%

* French subsidiaries whose regulatory supervision falls within the scope of the consolidated Group, in accordance with article 4.1 of CRBF regulation 2000.03.

1 - Simplified consolidation by the equity method (non-material entities)
2 - Entities excluded from the prudential scope of consolidation
3 - Entities consolidated under the equity method for prudential purposes
4 - As of 01/01/2011, the consolidation thresholds have been updated (see Summary of significant accounting policies applied by the Group § 1.b.1)



Table with columns: Name, Country, Change in the scope of consolidation, Method, Group voting interest (%), Group ownership interest (%). Rows include Real Estate Services (cont'd), Corporate and Investment Banking, and various subsidiaries across France, Europe, and Americas.

Table with columns: Name, Country, Change in the scope of consolidation, Method, Group voting interest (%), Group ownership interest (%). Rows include Europe (cont'd), Americas, and various subsidiaries across Europe and Americas.

* French subsidiaries whose regulatory supervision falls within the scope of the consolidated Group, in accordance with article 4.1 of CRBF regulation 2000.03.

- 1 - Simplified consolidation by the equity method (non-material entities)
2 - Entities excluded from the prudential scope of consolidation
3 - Entities consolidated under the equity method for prudential purposes
4 - As of 01/01/2011, the consolidation thresholds have been updated (see Summary of significant accounting policies applied by the Group § 1.b.1)



Name	Country	Change in the scope of consolidation	Method	Group voting interest (%)	Group ownership interest (%)
Klépierre (cont'd)					
Place de l'accueil SA	Belgium		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Pommeraiie Parc SC	France		Full	60.00%	31.21%
Poznan Plaza SP z.o.o	Poland	31/12/2011 Liquidation	Full	100.00%	51.99%
Progest	France	31/12/2010	Full	100.00%	52.01%
Proreal SARL	France		Full	51.00%	26.53%
Prosektsselskabet af 10.04.2001 APS	Denmark		Full	51.00%	26.53%
Rebecca SCI	France		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Reze Sud SA	France	31/12/2010 Disposal		70.00%	36.41%
Ruda Slaska Plaza SP z.o.o	Poland		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Rybnik Plaza SP z.o.o	Poland	31/12/2010 Liquidation			
Sadyba Best Mall Spzoo (ex-Klepierre Warsaw Sp z.o.o)	Poland		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Sadyba Center SA	Poland		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Saint Maximin Construction SCI	France		Full	55.00%	28.61%
Sandens Drift AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Disposal			
Sandri-Rome SCI	France	31/12/2010 Disposal			
Seco valde SCI	France		Full	55.00%	28.61%
Ségéol	France		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Ségéol Ceska Republika SRO	Czech Republic		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Ségéol Espana SLU	Spain		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Ségéol Hellas Réal Estate Management SA	Greece		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Ségéol India Private Ltd.	India		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Ségéol Italia SRL	Italy		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Ségéol Magyarország	Hungary		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Ségéol Polska SP z.o.o	Poland		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Ségéol Portugal SA	Portugal		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Ségéol Slovensko SRO	Slovakia		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Senterdrift Asane Senter AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Merger			
Sjønsiden AS	Norway	31/12/2011 Disposal			
Sjønsiden Drift AS	Norway	31/12/2010	Full	100.00%	28.94%
Slagenveien AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Merger			
Soaval - Société d'aménagement et de valorisation de la Gare Saint-Lazare SAS	Norway	31/12/2011 Incorporation	Full	100.00%	29.18%
Soaval - Société d'aménagement et de valorisation de la Gare Saint-Lazare SAS	France		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Sococentre SNC	France	31/12/2010 Liquidation			
Société des Centres d'Occ et d'Oil - SCOO SC	France		Full	100.00%	74.03%
Société civile pour la location du centre commercial régional de Créteil SOLOREC	France		Full	80.00%	41.61%
Sodevac SNC	France		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Sogegamar SCI	France	31/12/2010 Disposal			
Sosnowiec Plaza z.o.o	Poland	31/12/2010 Liquidation			
Stavanger Storsenter AS	Norway		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Steen & Strom AS	Norway		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Steen & Strom CenterDrift AS	Denmark		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Steen & Strom Centerudvikling IV AS	Denmark		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Steen & Strom Centerudvikling V AS	Denmark		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Steen & Strom Centerudvikling VI AS	Denmark		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Steen & Strom Centerservice AS	Denmark		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Steen & Strom Danmark AS	Denmark		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Steen & Strom Drift AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Disposal			
Steen & Strom Eiendomsforvaltning AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Merger			
Steen & Strom Holding AB	Sweden		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Steen & Strom Holding AS	Denmark		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Steen & Strom Invest Amanda Senterdrift AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Merger			
Steen & Strom Invest AS	Norway	31/12/2009 Merger			
Steen & Strom Invest Gulsbogen Senterdrift AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Merger			
Steen & Strom Invest Lillestrom Senterdrift AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Merger			
Steen & Strom Invest Lillestrom Torv AS	Norway		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Steen & Strom Invest Markedet Drift AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Merger			
Steen & Strom Narvik AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Disposal			
Steen & Strom Norge AS	Norway		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Steen & Strom Senterservice AS	Norway		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Steen & Strom Stavanger Drift AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Merger			
Steen & Strom Sverige AB	Sweden		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Storm Holding Norway AS	Norway		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Stovner Senter AS	Norway		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Stovner Senterdrift AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Merger			
Svenor AS	Norway	31/12/2011 Liquidation			
Szeged Plaza	Hungary		Full	100.00%	28.94%
Szolnok Plaza	Hungary		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Tillerterget Drift AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Disposal			
Tonbyen Drift AS	Norway		Full	38.00%	11.09%
Tonbyen Senter AS	Norway		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Tonbyen Unikling AS	Norway		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Torvbjørnet Lillestrom ANS	Norway		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Uj Alba 2002	Hungary		Full	100.00%	52.01%
Valdebec SCI	France	31/12/2011 Incorporation	Full	100.00%	28.61%
Vannes Coutume SAS	France	31/12/2010 Merger	Full	100.00%	28.37%
Vastra Torp Mark AB	Sweden	31/12/2010	Full	100.00%	51.99%
Vintebro Senter DA	Norway		Full	100.00%	29.18%
Vintebro Eiendomsdrift AS	Norway	31/12/2010 Merger			
Zalaegerszeg Plaza	Hungary		Full	100.00%	52.01%

* French subsidiaries whose regulatory supervision falls within the scope of the consolidated Group, in accordance with article 4.1 of CRBF regulation 2000.03.

- 1 - Simplified consolidation by the equity method (non-material entities)
- 2 - Entities excluded from the prudential scope of consolidation
- 3 - Entities consolidated under the equity method for prudential purposes
- 4 - As of 01/01/2011, the consolidation thresholds have been updated (see Summary of significant accounting policies applied by the Group § 1.b.1)



8.c CHANGE IN THE GROUP'S INTEREST AND MINORITY INTERESTS IN THE CAPITAL AND RETAINED EARNINGS OF SUBSIDIARIES

During 2011, the BNP Paribas Group continued internal and external restructuring transactions in connection with the activities of BNP Paribas Fortis, which were started in 2010.

These transactions led to changes in the Group's interest and that held by minority shareholders in the Group's equity in respect of the relevant subsidiaries. The same applied as a result of the acquisition by BNP Paribas of the minority shareholders' interest in Findomestic and Fauchier.

Internal restructuring that led to a change in minority shareholders' interest in the equity of subsidiaries

In millions of euros	31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Attributable to shareholders	Minority interests	Attributable to shareholders	Minority interests
Disposal of Fortis Bank Branches' assets to BNP Paribas branches at same location	(37)	37	(203)	203
Partial disposal of BNP Paribas Investment Partners to BNP Paribas Fortis & to BGL BNP Paribas			292	(292)
Total disposal of BNP Paribas Investment Partners BE Holding (previously FIM) to BNP Paribas Investment Partners			(269)	269
Full disposal of BNP Paribas Luxembourg to BGL BNP Paribas			224	(224)
Total disposal of Fortis Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries to Banexi holding Corp	(30)	30	(63)	63
Other	(13)	13	(4)	4
Total	(80)	80	(23)	23

Acquisitions of additional interests and partial sales of interests leading to changes in minority interests in the equity of subsidiaries

In millions of euros	31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Attributable to shareholders	Minority interests	Attributable to shareholders	Minority interests
Fauchier	(24)	(4)	(16)	5
During the first quarter of 2010, BNP Paribas Investment Partners bought out minority shareholders interests representing 12.5% of the capital, lifting its percentage interest to 100%				
Findomestic	(291)	(337)		
BNP Paribas Personal Finance bought out minority shareholders interests representing 25% of the capital, lifting its percentage interest to 100%				
Restructuring in Turkey	23	(129)		
BNP Paribas restructured its activities in Turkey then bought a 6% stake in TEB Bank from minority shareholders, taking its ownership to 56.99% (see note 8.d)				
Ukrsibbank			(14)	(130)
On 1 st October 2010, BNP Paribas subscribed to the full amount of UkrSibbank's capital increase then bought out minority shareholders interests, lifting its percentage interest in the subsidiary to 100%.				
Other		(7)	(23)	(12)
Total	(292)	(477)	(53)	(137)

In connection with the acquisition of certain entities, the Group has granted minority shareholders put options on their holdings at a predetermined price.

The total value of these obligations, which are recorded as a reduction in shareholders' equity, amounted to EUR 157 million at 31 December 2011, down from EUR 161 million at 31 December 2010.

**8.d BUSINESS COMBINATIONS****Business combinations realised in 2011**

Acquired subsidiaries	Segment	Country	Acquired percentage	In millions of euros						
				Acquisition price	Goodwill	Net cash inflow	Key figures on acquisition date			
							Assets		Liabilities	
Fortis Commercial Finance Holding NV	RB	The Netherlands	100%	100	9	(11)	Loans and receivables due from customers	1,458	Due to financial institutions	867
									Due to customers	463
Fortis Luxembourg Vie	IS	Luxembourg	16.66%	114	(1)	175	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,280	Technical reserves of insurance companies	7,750
BNL Vita	IS	Italie	51%	325	120	(144)	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,555	Technical reserves of insurance companies	11,545
							Available-for-sale financial assets	6,979		

- Fortis Commercial Finance

On 10 June 2011, BNP Paribas Fortis and ABN AMRO reached an agreement under which BNP Paribas Fortis acquired the international network of Fortis Commercial Finance, except for its Dutch activities. The assets acquired from Fortis Commercial Finance, a leading factoring company operating in 12 European and Asian countries, were combined with BNP Paribas Factoring to serve BNP Paribas' institutional clients in Europe and Asia.

The deal extends the reach of the Group's factoring network to six new countries: the UK, Germany, Poland, Denmark, Luxembourg and Hong Kong. This acquisition makes the Group one of Europe's leading factoring players. Fortis Commercial Finance has been fully consolidated since 4 October 2011, and did not make a material contribution to Group full-year earnings.

- BNL Vita

On 22 December 2009, Cardif Assicurazioni, an Italian subsidiary of BNP Paribas, reached an agreement with insurance group Unipol to acquire its 51% stake in their BNL Vita bancassurance joint venture. Since 29 September 2011, the BNP Paribas group has held 100% of BNL Vita. The application of accounting standards relating to business combinations resulted in the recognition of goodwill when the Group took control of BNL Vita on the Group's total stake in this subsidiary.

BNL Vita was founded in 1987 and is the sixth largest player in the Italian bancassurance market. It distributes its life insurance products through the branch network of BNL, the group's Italian bank. BNL Vita has been fully consolidated since 30 September 2011, and its contribution to full-year 2011 earnings was not material.

- Cardif Lux International / Fortis Luxembourg Vie SA

On 7 June 2011, Ageas, BGL BNP Paribas and BNP Paribas Cardif signed an agreement to merge Fortis Luxembourg Vie with Cardif Lux International. Ageas and BGL BNP Paribas previously each owned 50% of Fortis Luxembourg Vie (which was accounted for under the equity method by the BNP Paribas group in line with its 50% stake). BNP Paribas Cardif previously owned 100% of Cardif Lux International (fully consolidated by the BNP Paribas group). After the transaction, the BNP Paribas group owned 66.66% of the combined unit, which has been fully consolidated since 31 December 2011.

The business name of the combined unit is Cardif Lux Vie, which is now a major player in the distribution of life insurance and protection insurance in the Luxemburgian market.



- TEB Bank

Following the acquisition of Fortis Banque SA, an agreement foreseeing the merger of TEB and Fortis Bank Turkey was reached between BNP Paribas, the Colakoglu group (co- shareholder of TEB since 2005) and BNP Paribas Fortis. The merger of the two entities was voted on by the general shareholder's meetings of the two banks the 25 January 2011 and achieved the 14 February. The TEB governance principles were extended to the new entity which is consolidated using the proportional integration method. The Colakoglu group has an option to sell its share in TEB Holding, the holding company controlling TEB, to the BNP Paribas group at fair value starting from 15th February 2012. This option includes a minimum price on the historical stake of the Colakoglu Group of 1,633 millions Turkish Liras starting the 1st of April 2014.

Through a public tender offer, the BNP Paribas group also acquired 6% of the quoted shares of the new TEB Bank entity in June 2011.

- **Business combinations realised in 2010**

- Antin Epargne Pension

On 30 April 2010, BNP Paribas Assurance finalised the acquisition of Dexia Epargne Pension, a Dexia Group subsidiary specialising in high-end insurance. The company's products and services, aimed at banking partners and independent wealth management advisers, will be sold under the "Antin Epargne Pension" brand instead of "Dexia Epargne Pension". The Antin Epargne Pension Group has been fully consolidated since 30 June 2010 and its contribution to the Group's 2010 results was not material.



8.e COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS AWARDED TO THE GROUP'S CORPORATE OFFICERS

REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS POLICY RELATING TO THE GROUP'S CORPORATE OFFICERS

▪ Remuneration paid to the Group's corporate officers

The remuneration paid to the Group's corporate officers is determined by the method recommended by the Compensation committee and approved by the Board of Directors.

This remuneration comprises both a fixed and a variable component, the levels of which are determined using market benchmarks established by firms specialised in surveys of executive remuneration.

Fixed salaries

The fixed annual salary of Baudouin Prot, Chief Executive Officer until 1 December 2011, was EUR 950,000, reduced to EUR 850,000 from the time of his appointment as Chairman.

The fixed salary of EUR 200,000 that Jean-Laurent Bonnafé received as Chief Executive Officer of BNP Paribas Fortis, a position he held until 1 March 2011, was from that date included in his salary as Group Chief Operating Officer. The fixed salary of Jean-Laurent Bonnafé was increased from EUR 800,000 to EUR 1,050,000 from the time of his appointment as Chief Executive Officer on 1 December 2011.

The fixed salary of Georges Chodron de Courcel, Chief Operating Officer, remained EUR 600,000.

The fixed annual salaries of Philippe Bordenave and François Villeroy de Galhau, Chief Operating Officers, were set at EUR 580,000 and EUR 450,000 respectively from the time of their appointment on 1 December 2011.

Variable salaries

The variable portion of corporate officers' remuneration is determined based on a target bonus calculated as a proportion of their fixed salary. It fluctuates depending on criteria linked to the Group's performance, from the managerial performance of corporate officers and the Board of Directors' assessment of BNP Paribas' risk and liquidity policy. The variable portion is intended to reflect the effective contribution made by corporate officers to the success of BNP Paribas, in relation to the Chairman, notably in respect of the duties he performs pursuant to the internal rules that do not relate exclusively to the organisation and functioning of the Board, and in relation to the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officers, notably in respect to their respective duties as executives of an international financial services group.

- **Group performance criteria:**

Group performance criteria account for 75% of the target variable remuneration and is used to calculate the corresponding portion of the variable remuneration based on the change in the relevant indicators.

- Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
 - Change in earnings per share (37.5% of target variable remuneration).
 - Achievement of the Group's budgeted gross operating income (37.5% of target variable remuneration).



- Chief Operating Officers
 - Change in earnings per share (18.75% of target variable remuneration).
 - Achievement of the Group's budgeted gross operating income (18.75% of target variable remuneration).
 - Change in net income before tax of businesses for which they are responsible (18.75% of target variable remuneration).
 - Achievement of budgeted gross operating income of businesses for which they are responsible (18.75% of target variable remuneration).

▪ **Personal objective-based criteria:**

Personal objective-based criteria concern managerial performance as assessed by the Board of Directors in terms of foresight, decision-making and leadership skills:

- *foresight*: define a vision, prepare for the future, foster a spirit of innovation, carry out succession planning for and open up the international horizons of senior executives;
- *decision-making*: determine, with the relevant managers, and take the requisite measures for the Group's development, its internal efficiency and the adequacy of its risk management, internal control and capital management policy;
- *Leadership* : recognise behaviour consistent with the Group's values (commitment, ambition, creativity, responsiveness). Promote initiative-taking and internal cooperation. Instil a culture of change and performance.

The variable portion of compensation linked to personal criteria is limited to 25% of the target variable compensation.

▪ **Criteria related to the risk and liquidity policy:**

The criteria related to the risk and liquidity policy relate solely to the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officers. The proportion of variable remuneration corresponding to these criteria depends on the achievement of several measurable and predetermined objectives. It may be granted only where the variable remuneration linked to Group performance indicators is at least equal to the corresponding proportion of the target remuneration.

Each of the individual components of corporate officers' remuneration is capped at a percentage of their fixed salary. The Board of Directors ensures that changes in the remuneration granted to corporate officers are consistent with each of the criteria stated above and, first and foremost, the trend in the Group's earnings. It reports on this matter to the Shareholders' General Meeting.

The Board of Directors decided that 60% of the variable compensation awarded to the corporate officers in 2011 with respect to 2010 would be deferred for three years. The deferred portion is subject to a return-on-equity condition, and half of the deferred portion is indexed to the share price. Half of the non-deferred portion was postponed for six months and indexed to the share price. The Board of Directors renewed the provisions for variable compensation awarded in 2012 in respect of 2011, setting the proportion of deferred compensation at 60% for Michel Pébereau, Baudouin Prot, Jean-Laurent Bonnafé, Philippe Bordenave and Georges Chodron de Courcel and at 40% for François Villeroy de Galhau.

**Long-term compensation of corporate officers in the event of a rise in the share price**

BNP Paribas' corporate officers did not receive any stock options or performance shares in 2011.

To align the interests of the Group's executives with its long-term business progress, the Board of Directors has introduced a fully conditional compensation system, based on the share price over a five-year period. The system gives no scope for choosing the exercise date, and limits gains in the event that the share price rises sharply.

No compensation will be paid in respect of this system if, in 2016, the share price has risen by less than 5% relative to 2011. Even if the share price rises by more than 5%, payment of compensation would be subject to a performance criterion relating to the BNP Paribas share price being achieved each year. According to this condition, the fraction corresponding to the allocation may be maintained, reduced or lost from one year to the next. The amount paid would depend on the increase in the share price over five years. Any increase in the amount paid will be less than any increase in the share price and, if the share price has risen sharply.

Before approving this system, which applied to Baudouin Prot, Jean-Laurent Bonnafé and Georges Chodron de Courcel in 2011, the Board of Directors checked with AFEP-MEDEF's compliance committee that the system complied with the AFEP-MEDEF corporate governance code.

The carrying value of this contingent long-term compensation at the grant date (12 April 2011) was EUR 492,506 for Baudouin Prot, EUR 399,744 for Jean-Laurent Bonnafé and EUR 323,780 for Georges Chodron de Courcel.

- **Post-employment benefits**

Termination benefits

Corporate officers are not entitled to any contractual compensation on termination of office.

Retirement bonuses

Under an agreement authorised by the Board of Directors and terminating the employment contract of Baudouin Prot, BNP Paribas undertook to pay Mr Prot, when he leaves the Group to take retirement, EUR 150,000 corresponding to the retirement bonus he would have received under the agreement relating to the Banque Nationale de Paris staff provident fund.

Jean-Laurent Bonnafé (Chief Executive Officer) and Philippe Bordenave, Georges Chodron de Courcel and François Villeroy de Galhau (Chief Operating Officers) are entitled as a result of their initial employment contracts to the standard retirement bonus benefits awarded to all BNP Paribas SA employees.

**Supplementary pension plans ⁽¹⁾**

The defined-benefit plans previously granted to Group executives formerly employed by BNP, Paribas or Compagnie Bancaire have all been converted into top-up type schemes. The amounts allocated to the beneficiaries were fixed when the previous schemes were closed to new entrants.

A similar procedure was applied to Baudouin Prot (Chairman of the board of directors) and Georges Chodron de Courcel (Chief Operating Officer). Pursuant to Articles L. 137.11 and R. 137.16 of the French Social Security Code, Baudouin Prot and Georges Chodron de Courcel now belong to a contingent collective top-up pension plan. Under this plan, their pensions will be calculated (subject to their still being part of the Group on retirement) on the basis of the fixed and variable remuneration received in 1999 and 2000, with no possibility of acquiring any subsequent rights.

The amount of retirement benefits, including the pensions paid out by the general French Social Security scheme and the ARRCO and AGIRC top-up schemes, plus any additional banking industry pension arising from the industry-wide agreement that took effect on 1 January 1994 and pension rights acquired as a result of payments by the employer into top-up funded schemes, is capped at 50% of the above-mentioned remuneration amounts.

These retirement benefits will be revalued from 1 January 2002 until their actual payment date, based on the average annual rate of increase in pension benefits paid by the French Social Security, ARRCO and AGIRC schemes. The increase in potential pension rights for 2010 will be limited to the effects of this revaluation. On payment of the benefits, the top-up pensions will be equal to the differential between these revalued amounts and the pension benefits provided by the above-mentioned general and top-up schemes. Once the amount of these top-up benefits has been finally determined, the benefit will then be indexed to the growth rate in the benefit value per point under the AGIRC scheme.

These obligations were covered by provisions recorded by Banque Nationale de Paris. The amount of these provisions was adjusted when these legacy plans were closed and the obligations transferred to an external insurance company.

The benefits deriving from the pension schemes described above have always been taken into account by the Board of Directors when determining the overall remuneration of corporate officers. During 2009, the Board of Directors formally recorded that this plan was compliant with the provisions of the AFEP-MEDEF corporate governance code.

Michel Pébereau is covered by the aforementioned pension scheme with respect to his duties before 1 December 2011. The net amount paid to him in 2011 by the insurance company to which the corresponding commitments have been transferred was EUR 49,856. Michel Pébereau did not receive any compensation when his term of office as Chairman came to an end on 1 December 2011.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Operating Officers belong to the defined-contribution pension plan set up for all BNP Paribas SA employees, in accordance with Article 83 of the French General Tax Code. The amount of contributions paid by the company in 2011 was EUR 389 per beneficiary.

Welfare benefit plans

The Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Operating Officers are entitled to the same flexible welfare benefits (death and disability cover, as well as the common healthcare benefit scheme) as all BNP Paribas SA employees and corporate officers.

They are also entitled to the same benefits under the Garantie Vie Professionnelle Accidents death/disability cover plan as all BNP Paribas SA employees, and to the supplementary plan set up for members of the Group's Executive Committee, which pays out additional capital of EUR 1.10 million in the event of work-related death or total and permanent disability.

⁽¹⁾ AFEP-MEDEF corporate governance code (point 20-2-5).



	Employment contract		Top-up pension plan		Benefits or payments due or likely to fall due owing to the cessation or change in duties		Payment under a no-competence clause	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
M. Baudouin PROT		X ⁽¹⁾	X		X			X
M. Jean-Laurent BONNAFÉ	X		X ⁽²⁾		X			X
M. Georges CHODRON de COURCEL	X		X		X			X
M. Philippe BORDENAVE	X		X ⁽²⁾		X			X
M. François VILLEROY de GALHAU	X		X ⁽²⁾		X			X

(1) Contract terminated on 6 May 2011.

(2) Jean-Laurent Bonnafé, Philippe Bordenave et François Villeroy de Galhau are only entitled to the defined-contribution plan set up for all BNP Paribas SA employees, in accordance with Article 83 of the French General Tax Code.

(3) See above. Post-employment benefits. Retirement bonuses under the plan applicable to all BNP Paribas SA employees.

The table below shows gross remuneration paid for the year to 31 December 2010, including benefits in kind and directors' fees for 2011.

Compensation payable for 2011 In euros	Compensation			Directors' fees ⁽⁴⁾	Benefits in kind ⁽⁶⁾	TOTAL Compensation ⁽⁷⁾
	Fixed ⁽¹⁾	Variable				
		paid in 2012	Deferred ⁽³⁾			
Michel PEBEREAU (Period from 01/01/2011 to 30/11/2011) (for 2010)	641,667 (700,000)	195,000 (260,000) ⁽²⁾	292,500 (390,000)	40,876 (37,160)	3,780 (4,124)	1,173,823 (1,391,284)
Baudouin PROT Chairman of the Board of Directors (for 2010)	941,667 (950,000)	471,970 (669,621) ⁽²⁾	707,956 (1,004,432)	91,796 (84,907)	3,926 4,055	2,166,394 (2,665,268)
Jean-Laurent BONNAFÉ Chief Executive Officer (for 2010)	820,833 (800,000)	463,106 (543,500) ⁽²⁾	694,659 (815,250)	97,087 (76,870)	3,197 (3,333)	2,020,548 (2,199,032)
Georges CHODRON de COURCEL Chief Operating Officer (for 2010)	600,000 (600,000)	305,143 (440,218) ⁽²⁾	457,714 (660,326)	106,133 (115,225)	4,141 (3,840)	1,366,998 (1,704,384)
Philippe BORDENAVE Chief Operating Officer (Period from 01/12/2011 to 31/12/2011) (for 2010)	48,333	25,842	38,763	⁽⁵⁾	13	112,951
François VILLEROY de GALHAU Chief Operating Officer (Period from 01/12/2011 to 31/12/2011) (for 2010)	37,500	33,321	22,214	⁽⁵⁾	260	93,295
Total compensation payable to the Group's corporate officers for 2011 (for 2010)						6,934,009 (7,959,968)

(1) Salary effectively paid in 2011.

(2) These amounts correspond to variable compensation paid in respect of 2010 and paid in 2011 respectively.

(3) See comments above.

(4) Michel Pébereau did not receive any Directors' fees other than from BNP Paribas SA.

Mr Baudouin Prot does not receive any Directors' fees from any Group companies other than from BNP Paribas SA and Erbé. Directors' fees received from Erbé are deducted from his variable compensation.

Jean-Laurent Bonnafé does not receive any Directors' fees from any Group companies other than from BNP Paribas SA, BNP Paribas Fortis, BNL and Personal Finance. The Directors' fees received by Jean-Laurent Bonnafé in respect of BNP Paribas Fortis, BNL and Personal Finance are deducted from his variable compensation.

Georges Chodron de Courcel does not receive any Directors' fees from any Group companies other than from BNP Paribas Suisse, Erbé and BNP Paribas Fortis. The Directors' fees received by Georges Chodron de Courcel from these companies are deducted from his variable compensation.

(5) Philippe Bordenave and François Villeroy de Galhau have not received any Directors' fees since 1 December 2011, the start date their term of office.

(6) The Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Operating Officers each have a company car and a mobile telephone. Philippe Bordenave did not benefit from a company car in respect of his previous duties.

(7) Total compensation after Directors' fees deducted from variable compensation



The table below shows gross remuneration payable for the year to 31 December 2011, including benefits in kind and directors' fees.

Compensation paid in 2010 In euros	Compensation		Directors' fees	Benefits in kind	TOTAL Compensation ⁽²⁾
	Fixed	Variable ⁽¹⁾			
Michel PEBEREAU (Period from 01/01/2011 to 30/11/2011) (for 2010)	641,667 (700,000)	397,129 (280,000) ⁽²⁾	40,876 (37,160)	3,780 (4,124)	1,083,453 (1,021,284)
Baudouin PROT Chairman of the Board of Directors (for 2010)	941,667 (950,000)	799,042 (651,910) ⁽²⁾	91,796 (84,907)	3,926 4,055	1,836,430 (1,690,872)
Jean-Laurent BONNAFE Chief Executive Officer (for 2010)	820,833 (800,000)	513,619 (629,683) ⁽²⁾	97,087 (76,870)	3,197 (3,333)	1,434,736 (1,509,886)
Georges CHODRON de COURCEL Chief Operating Officer (for 2010)	600,000 (600,000)	435,540 (337,698) ⁽²⁾	106,133 (115,225)	4,141 (3,840)	1,145,814 (1,056,763)
Philippe BORDENAVE Chief Operating Officer (Period from 01/12/2011 to 31/12/2011) (for 2010)	48,333	690 ⁽³⁾	⁽⁴⁾	13	49,036
François VILLEROY de GALHAU Chief Operating Officer (Period from 01/12/2011 to 31/12/2011) (for 2010)	37,500	690 ⁽³⁾	⁽⁴⁾	260	38,450
Total compensation payable to the Group's corporate officers for 2011 (for 2010)					5,587,919 (5,278,805)

(1) The amounts shown also include variable compensation itself, exceptional compensation and deductions corresponding to the recovery of Directors' fees.

Michel Pebereau's variable compensation paid in 2011 in respect of 2010 includes the payment in December 2011 for untaken leave (EUR 67,200).

Baudouin Prot's variable compensation paid in 2011 in respect of 2010 was reduced by EUR 47,747, representing the recovery of Directors' fees received in 2010.

Georges Chodron de Courcel's variable compensation paid in 2011 in respect of 2010 was reduced by EUR 115,225, representing the recovery of Directors' fees received in 2010.

Jean-Laurent Bonnafé's variable compensation paid in 2011 in respect of 2010 was reduced by EUR 38,212 representing the recovery of Directors' fees received in 2010.

(2) Amount paid in 2010.

(3) Bonus received in December 2011 awarded under a company-wide agreement to all BNP Paribas SA full-time employees present for the duration of 2010.

(4) Philippe Bordenave and François Villeroy de Galhau have not received any Directors' fees since 1 December 2011, the start date their term of office.

The average payroll tax rate on this compensation in 2011 was 32.3% (33.8% in 2010).



Benefits awarded to the corporate officers

Benefits awarded to the Group's corporate officers	2011	2010
Post-employment benefits		
Retirement bonuses		
<i>Present value of the benefit obligation</i>	746,318 €	516,531 €
Contingent collective defined-benefit top-up pension plan		
<i>Total present value of the benefit obligation</i>	18.5 M€ ⁽¹⁾	30.7 M€
Defined contribution pension plan		
<i>Contributions paid by the company during the year</i>	1,588 €	1,524 €
Welfare benefits		
Premiums paid by the company during the year	74,263 €	133,717 €

(1) Including the additional contribution of 30%.

Director's fees paid to members of the board of directors

In euros	Director's fees paid in 2011	Director's fees paid in 2010
P. AUGUSTE ⁽¹⁾	26,861	46,503
C. BEBEAR	48,009	35,568
S. BERGER ⁽²⁾	23,358	44,592
J.L. BONNAFE	38,753	12,918
J.M. GIANNO	47,034	45,443
F. GRAPPOTTE ⁽²⁾	45,317	71,696
D. KESSLER	74,466	59,669
M. KUNOVA	36,629	9,202
J.F. LEPETIT	65,524	44,380
N. MISSON ⁽³⁾	17,624	-
L. PARISOT	41,726	39,071
M. PEBEREAU	40,876	37,160
H. PLOIX	45,972	46,503
B. PROT	40,876	37,160
L. SCHWEITZER	60,239	60,654
M. TILMANT	56,590	42,469
E. VAN BROEKHOVEN	55,528	44,592
D. WEBER-REY	55,528	47,034
F. WICKER-MIURIN ⁽⁴⁾	20,597	-
Total	841,507	724,614

(1) Term of office ended 30 June 2011.

(2) Term of office ended 11 May 2011. Until now, François Grappotte has been Chairman of the Internal Control, Risk Management and Compliance Committee.

(3) Term of office beginning 1 July 2011.

(4) Term of office beginning 11 May 2011.



- **Stock subscription option plans**

Under the authorisations granted by the Shareholders' General Meetings, BNP Paribas has set up a Global Share-based Incentive Plan, the characteristics of which are described in the Note on salaries and employee benefits (share-based payment).

Although the provisions of this programme apply to corporate officers, the Board of Directors did not want to use it in 2011.

- Options granted and exercised in 2011

Stock subscription options granted to and/or exercised by the Group's corporate officers	Number of options	Exercise price (in euros)	Grant date	Plan expiry date	Individual allocation valuation		Individual allocation as a percentage of share capital
					in euros	as a percentage of the recognised expense ⁽²⁾	
OPTIONS GRANTED IN 2011	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
OPTIONS EXERCISED IN 2011							
Michel PEBEREAU ⁽¹⁾	147,571	47.37	15/05/2001	14/05/2011			
Baudouin PROT	94,818	47.37	15/05/2001	14/05/2011			
Georges CHODRON de COURCEL	4,675	35.87	21/03/2003	20/03/2013			
OPTIONS GRANTED IN 2010	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
OPTIONS EXERCISED IN 2010							
Michel PEBEREAU	80,000	47.37	15/05/2001	14/05/2011			
Baudouin PROT	50,000	47.37	15/05/2001	14/05/2011			

Summary of compensation and stock options paid to individual corporate officers

In euros	2011	2010
Michel PEBEREAU (Period from 01/01/2011 to 30/11/2011)		
Remuneration for the year	1,173,823	1 391 284
Value of stock options granted during the year	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	1,173,823	1,391,284
Baudouin PROT Chairman of the Board of Directors		
Remuneration for the year	2,166,394	2 665 268
Long-term compensation - carrying amount at date of grant (12 April 2011)	492,506	
Value of stock options granted during the year	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	2,658,900	2,665,268
Jean-Laurent BONNAFE Chief Executive Officer		
Remuneration for the year	2,020,548	2 199 032
Long-term compensation - carrying amount at date of grant (12 April 2011)	399,744	
Value of stock options granted during the year	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	2,420,292	2,199,032
Georges CHODRON de COURCEL Chief Operating Officer		
Remuneration for the year	1,366,998	1 704 384
Long-term compensation - carrying amount at date of grant (12 April 2011)	323,780	
Value of stock options granted during the year	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	1,690,778	1,704,384
Philippe BORDENAVE Chief Operating Officer (Period from 01/12/2011 to 31/12/2011)		
Remuneration for the year	112,951	
Value of stock options granted during the year	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	112,951	
François VILLEROY de GALHAU Chief Operating Officer (Period from 01/12/2011 to 31/12/2011)		
Remuneration for the year	93,295	
Value of stock options granted during the year	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	93,295	



The table shows the number of outstanding options held by the Group's corporate officers at 31 December 2011.

Originating company	BNP Paribas	BNP Paribas	BNP Paribas	BNP Paribas	BNP Paribas	BNP Paribas	BNP Paribas	BNP Paribas	BNP Paribas
Date of grant	21/03/2003	24/03/2004	25/03/2005	05/04/2006	08/03/2007	18/04/2008	08/04/2009	05/03/2010	04/03/2011
Michel PEBEREAU	232,717		103,418	102,521	51,265	51,265	Nil	Nil	Nil
Baudouin PROT	201,688	-	155,125	184,537	174,300	174,299	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jean-Laurent BONNAFÉ	-	-	41,368	51,261	61,518	61,517	Nil	Nil	Nil
Georges CHODRON de COURCEL	-	-	62,052	92,269	92,277	102,529	Nil	Nil	Nil
Philippe BORDENAVE	38,484	-	41,368	36,908	36,911	41,012	41,014	24,900	18,660
François VILLEROY de GALHAU	-	7,750	15,514	15,379	15,380	15,380	41,014	24,900	18,660
Number of options outstanding at end-2011 ⁽¹⁾	472,889	7,750	418,845	482,875	431,651	446,002	82,028	49,800	37,320

⁽¹⁾ The increase in capital through the subscription of preferential rights in October 2009 in accordance with the regulations in force and in order to take into account the detachment of a pre-emptive right led to the adjustment of the number and exercise prices of options not yet exercised.

▪ **Performance shares:**

Under the Global Share-based Incentive Plan implemented in favour of the categories of employees described in Note 7.e, Philippe Bordenave and François Villeroy de Galhau have received fully conditional performance shares.

Originating company	BNP Paribas		BNP Paribas	
	Number of shares	Valuation ⁽¹⁾	Number of shares	Valuation ⁽¹⁾
Date of grant		05/03/2010		04/03/2011
Vesting date		05/03/2013		04/03/2014
Date of availability		06/03/2015		04/03/2016
Performance conditions		yes		yes
Philippe BORDENAVE	3,105	155,250	4,665	223,174
François VILLEROY de GALHAU	3,105	155,250	4,665	223,174
Total	6,210	310,500	9,330	446,347

(1) Valuation at the grant date of the shares according to the method described in Note 7.e.

Note that no corporate officers held performance shares available at 31 December 2011.

▪ **Holding of shares resulting from the exercise of stock options**

The Board of Directors confirms that the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Operating Officers were required to hold a quantity of shares resulting from the exercising of stock options until they stand down from office. For Jean-Laurent Bonnafé, this holding requirement is set at 50% of the capital gain net of acquisition realised on options awarded as of 1 September 2008, the date when he was appointed corporate officer. This holding requirement applies to Philippe Bordenave and François Villeroy de Galhau for options awarded to them as of 1 December 2011. It will be deemed as having been met once the thresholds defined below in respect of holding shares are reached by means of shares resulting from the exercising of stock options.

The Board of Directors has decided that Baudouin Prot and Georges Chodron de Courcel are still required to hold the minimum quantity of shares for the duration of their term of office. This quantity had previously been set at 80,000 shares for Baudouin Prot and 30,000 shares for Georges Chodron de Courcel. It was also decided that the minimum quantity of shares that Jean-Laurent Bonnafé will be



required to hold for the duration of his term of office will be increased from 30,000 shares to 80,000 shares, in line with the number of shares set for Baudouin Prot in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer. Jean-Laurent Bonnafé must comply with this obligation, through the direct ownership of shares or units in the Company Savings Plan fully invested in BNP Paribas shares, no later than by 1 December 2014, that is three years after his appointment as Chief Executive Officer.

In consideration of their respective compensation, the Board of Directors has set the minimum quantity of shares that must be held by Philippe Bordenave and François Villeroy de Galhau for the duration of their term of office in the form of shares or units in the Company Savings Plan fully invested in BNP Paribas shares. This minimum quantity has been set at 30,000 shares for Philippe Bordenave and 20,000 shares for François Villeroy de Galhau. This obligation must be complied with no later than 1 December 2016.

▪ **Remuneration and benefits awarded to employee-elected directors**

Total compensation paid in 2011 to employee-elected directors based on their actual attendance amounted to EUR 155,426 (EUR 99,785 in 2010), including EUR 53,763 with respect to the retirement bonus of a director exercising his retirement rights and excluding directors fees. The total amount of directors' fees paid in 2011 to employee-elected directors was EUR 93,346 (EUR 91,945 in 2010). These sums were paid directly to the trade union bodies of the directors concerned.

Employee-elected directors are entitled to the same death/disability cover and the same Garantie Vie Professionnelle Accidents benefits as all BNP Paribas SA employees, as well as healthcare expense coverage. The total amount of premiums paid into these schemes by BNP Paribas in 2010 on behalf of the employee-elected directors was EUR 1,746 (EUR 1,619 in 2010).

The employee-elected directors belong to the defined-contribution plan set up for all BNP Paribas SA employees, in accordance with Article 83 of the French General Tax Code. The total amount of contributions paid into this plan by BNP Paribas in 2010 on behalf of these corporate officers was EUR 717 (EUR 706 in 2010). They are also entitled to top-up banking industry pensions under the industry-wide agreement that took effect on 1 January 1994.

▪ **Prêts, Loans, advances and guarantees granted to the Group's corporate officers**

At 31 December 2011, total outstanding loans granted directly or indirectly to the Group's corporate officers amounted to EUR 3,416,297 (EUR 3,286,908 at 31 December 2010). It represents the total amount of loans granted to BNP Paribas' corporate officers and their spouses. These loans representing normal transactions were carried out on an arm's length basis.

**8.f RELATED PARTIES**

Other related parties of the BNP Paribas Group comprise consolidated companies (including entities consolidated under the equity method) and entities managing post-employment benefit plans offered to Group employees (except for multi-employer and multi-industry schemes).

Transactions between the BNP Paribas Group and related parties are carried out on an arm's length basis.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES

A list of companies consolidated by the BNP Paribas Group is provided in note 8.b "Scope of consolidation". As transactions and period-end balances between fully-consolidated entities are eliminated in full on consolidation, the tables below only show figures relating to transactions and balances with companies over which BNP Paribas exercises joint control (accounted for by the proportionate consolidation method), showing only the proportion not eliminated on consolidation, and companies over which BNP Paribas exercises significant influence (accounted for by the equity method).

- Related-party balance sheet items:

In millions of euros	31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Consolidated entities under the proportionate method	Consolidated entities under the equity method	Consolidated entities under the proportionate method	Consolidated entities under the equity method
ASSETS				
Loans, advances and securities				
Demand accounts	29	40	91	456
Loans	4,058	3,082	4,111	1,240
Securities	312	17	195	77
Finance leases	6	-	5	-
Non-trading securities held in the portfolio.	479	2	550	850
Other assets	11	110	3	67
Total	4,895	3,251	4,955	2,690
LIABILITIES				
Deposits				
Demand accounts	94	2,212	102	1,811
Other borrowings	88	79	69	44
Debt securities	67	32	65	177
Other liabilities	11	14	17	28
Total	260	2,337	253	2,060
FINANCING COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS				
Financing commitments given	795	581	777	568
Guarantee commitments given	153	73	120	185
Total	948	654	897	753

Within the scope of its International Retail Banking and Financial Services business, the Group also carries out trading transactions with related parties involving derivatives (swaps, options and forwards, etc.) and financial instruments (equities, bonds, etc.).



- Related-party profit and loss items:

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2011		Year to 31 Dec. 2010	
	Consolidated entities under the proportionate method	Consolidated entities under the equity method	Consolidated entities under the proportionate method	Consolidated entities under the equity method
Interest income	145	93	122	115
<i>Interest expense</i>	(4)	(45)	(5)	-
Commission income	18	314	20	120
<i>Commission expense</i>	(60)	(28)	(65)	(46)
Services provided	1	72	5	54
<i>Services received</i>	-	(96)	-	(344)
Lease income	2	7	2	28
Total	102	317	79	(73)

ENTITIES MANAGING POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS OFFERED TO GROUP EMPLOYEES

The main post-employment benefits of the BNP Paribas Group are retirement bonus plans, and top-up defined-benefit and defined-contribution pension plans.

In Belgium, BNP Paribas Fortis funds a number of pension schemes managed by AG Insurance in which the BNP Paribas Group has an 18.73% equity interest.

In other countries, post-employment benefit plans are generally managed by independent fund managers or independent insurance companies, and occasionally by Group companies (in particular BNP Paribas Asset Management, BNP Paribas Assurance, Bank of the West and First Hawaiian Bank). In Switzerland, a dedicated foundation manages pension plans for BNP Paribas Switzerland's employees.

At 31 December 2011, the value of plan assets managed by Group companies or by companies over which the Group exercises significant influence was EUR 3,164 million (EUR 3,111 million at 31 December 2010). Amounts received relating to services provided by Group companies in the year to 31 December 2011 totalled EUR 4.1 million, and mainly is comprised of management and custody fees (EUR 4.3 million in 2010).



8.g BALANCE SHEET BY MATURITY

The table below gives a breakdown of the balance sheet by contractual maturity. The maturity of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss within the trading portfolio is deemed to be “undetermined” insofar as these instruments are intended to be sold or redeemed before their contractual maturity dates. The maturities of variable-income financial assets classified as available for sale, derivative hedging instruments, remeasurement adjustments on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios and undated subordinated debt are also deemed to be “undetermined”. Since the majority of technical reserves of insurance companies are considered as demand deposits, they are not presented in this table.

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2011	Not determined	Overnight or demand	Up to 1 month (excl. overnight)	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	TOTAL
Cash and amounts due from central banks and post office banks		58,382						58,382
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	820,463							820,463
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	9,700							9,700
Available-for-sale financial assets	17,479		5,581	13,589	17,681	50,398	87,740	192,468
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	16,117	11,244	8,304	3,182	7,966	2,556	49,369
Loans and receivables due from customers	-	55,011	57,993	56,878	72,762	198,788	224,402	665,834
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios	4,060							4,060
Held-to-maturity financial assets			-	299	212	4,188	5,877	10,576
Financial assets by maturity	851,702	129,510	74,818	79,070	93,837	261,340	320,575	1,810,852
Due to central banks and post office banks		1,231						1,231
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	723,492		513	2,167	6,131	22,644	7,848	762,795
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	14,331							14,331
Due to credit institutions		21,234	49,429	21,475	6,159	42,282	8,575	149,154
Due to customers		319,719	126,907	31,467	27,547	27,030	13,614	546,284
Debt securities			28,020	31,856	27,896	49,713	20,301	157,786
Subordinated debt	3,507		23	445	2,360	5,325	8,023	19,683
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios	356							356
Financial liabilities by maturity	741,686	342,184	204,892	87,410	70,093	146,994	58,361	1,651,620

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2010	Not determined	Overnight or demand	Up to 1 month (excl. overnight)	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	TOTAL
Cash and amounts due from central banks and post office banks		33,568						33,568
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	832,945							832,945
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	5,440							5,440
Available-for-sale financial assets	17,397		6,734	10,629	29,947	56,659	98,592	219,958
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	-	12,949	14,577	7,714	7,381	8,591	11,506	62,718
Loans and receivables due from customers	12	56,314	62,104	56,170	75,625	209,000	225,461	684,686
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios	2,317							2,317
Held-to-maturity financial assets			-	281	54	5,729	7,709	13,773
Financial assets by maturity	858,111	102,831	83,415	74,794	113,007	279,979	343,268	1,855,405
Due to central banks and post office banks		2,123						2,123
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	674,280		539	2,491	9,917	25,800	12,078	725,105
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	8,480							8,480
Due to credit institutions		28,248	86,138	20,586	11,357	13,238	8,418	167,985
Due to customers		337,186	139,416	38,018	21,202	26,575	18,517	580,913
Debt securities			39,224	54,288	50,891	48,228	16,037	208,669
Subordinated debt	3,316		-	41	471	8,610	12,312	24,750
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios	301							301
Financial liabilities by maturity	686,377	367,557	265,317	115,424	93,838	122,451	67,362	1,718,326

The majority of the financing and guarantee commitments given, which amounted to EUR 253,298 million and EUR 106,096 million respectively at 31 December 2011 (EUR 314,731 million and EUR 102,563 million respectively at 31 December 2010), can be drawn at sight.

**8.h FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT AMORTISED COST**

The information supplied in this note must be used and interpreted with the greatest caution for the following reasons:

- These fair values are an estimate of the value of the relevant instruments as of 31 December 2011. They are liable to fluctuate from day to day as a result of changes in various parameters, such as interest rates and credit quality of the counterparty. In particular, they may differ significantly from the amounts actually received or paid on maturity of the instrument. In most cases, the fair value is not intended to be realised immediately, and in practice might not be realised immediately. Consequently, this fair value does not reflect the actual value of the instrument to BNP Paribas as a going concern;
- Most of these fair values are not meaningful, and hence are not taken into account in the management of the commercial banking activities which use these instruments;
- Estimating a fair value for financial instruments carried at historical cost often requires the use of modelling techniques, hypotheses and assumptions that may vary from bank to bank. This means that comparisons between the fair values of financial instruments carried at historical cost as disclosed by different banks may not be meaningful;
- The fair values shown below do not include the fair values of non-financial instruments such as property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets such as the value attributed to demand deposit portfolios or customer relationships. Consequently, these fair values should not be regarded as the actual contribution of the instruments concerned to the overall valuation of the BNP Paribas Group.

In millions of euros	31 December 2011		31 December 2010	
	Carrying value (1)	Estimated fair value	Carrying value (1)	Estimated fair value
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	46,369	49,316	62,718	63,868
Loans and receivables due from customers	665,834	683,398	684,686	702,077
Held-to-maturity financial assets	10,576	11,135	13,773	14,487
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Due to credit institutions	149,154	149,879	167,985	168,360
Due to customers	546,284	547,992	580,913	581,894
Debt securities	157,786	154,419	208,669	208,921
Subordinated debt	19,683	16,243	24,750	23,649

(1) The carrying amount does not include the remeasurement of portfolios of financial instruments in fair value hedging relationships. At 31 December 2011, this is included within "Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios" as EUR 4,060 million under assets, and EUR 356 million under liabilities (EUR 2,317 million and EUR 301 million, respectively, at 31 December 2010).

The fair value of a financial instrument 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.

The valuation techniques and assumptions used by BNP Paribas ensure that the fair value of financial assets and liabilities is measured on a consistent basis throughout the Group. Fair value is based on prices quoted in an active market when these are available. In other cases, fair value is determined using valuation techniques such as discounting of estimated future cash flows for loans, liabilities and held-to-maturity financial assets, or specific valuation models for other financial instruments as described in note 1, "Principal accounting policies applied by the BNP Paribas Group". In the case of loans, liabilities and held-to-maturity financial assets that have an initial maturity of less than one year (including demand deposits) or are granted on floating-rate terms, fair value equates to carrying amount. The same applies to most regulated savings products.



8.i CONTINGENT LIABILITIES: LEGAL PROCEEDING AND ARBITRATION

Legal action has been taken against several Algerian and international banks, including BNP Paribas El Djazair, a BNP Paribas SA subsidiary, for administrative errors in processing international trade financing applications. BNP Paribas El Djazair has been accused of non-compliance with foreign exchange regulations in seven cases before Algerian courts. BNP Paribas El Djazair was ordered by a lower court to pay fines of approximately EUR 200 million. Three of these cases were subsequently overturned on appeal, including the case involving the most significant amount (EUR 150 million). Two other appeals rulings have upheld fines totalling EUR 52 million. All of these rulings have been appealed before the Cassation Court, and execution has been suspended pending the outcome of these appeals pursuant to Algerian law. BNP Paribas El Djazair will continue to vigorously defend itself before the Algerian courts with a view to obtaining recognition of its good faith towards the authorities, which suffered no actual damage.

On 27 June 2008, the Republic of Iraq filed a lawsuit in New York against approximately 90 international companies that participated in the oil-for-food ("OFF") programme and against BNP Paribas as holder of the OFF account on behalf of the United Nations. The complaint alleges, notably, that the defendants conspired to defraud the OFF programme, thereby depriving the Iraqi people of more than USD 10 billion in food, medicine and other humanitarian goods. The complaint also contends that BNP Paribas breached purported fiduciary duties and contractual obligations created by the banking services agreement binding BNP Paribas and the United Nations. The complaint is pleaded under the US Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organisations Act ("RICO") which allows treble damages if damages are awarded. The complaint has been served and the defendants, including BNP Paribas, moved to dismiss the action in its entirety on a number of different legal grounds. Pleadings on the merits are expected to be made in 2012.

Following discussions with the U.S. Department of Justice and the New York County District Attorney's Office, the Bank is conducting an internal review of certain U.S. dollar payments involving countries, persons and entities that could be subject to U.S. sanctions, in order to determine whether the Bank has in the conduct of its business complied with sanction regulations including those of the Office of Foreign Assets Control. It should be noted that similar reviews conducted by numerous financial institutions relating to actual or purported violations of Office of Foreign Assets Control regulations have resulted in settlements involving the payment of fines and penalties, some of which have been significant depending on the circumstances of each matter.

The Bank and certain of its subsidiaries are defendants in several actions pending before the United States Bankruptcy Court Southern District of New York brought by the Trustee appointed for the liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC ("BLMIS"). These actions, known generally as "clawback claims", are similar to those brought by the BLMIS Trustee against numerous institutions, and seek recovery of amounts allegedly received by the BNP Paribas entities from BLMIS or indirectly through BLMIS-related "feeder funds" in which BNP Paribas entities held interests. The BLMIS Trustee claims in these actions that the amounts which BNP Paribas entities received are avoidable and recoverable under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and New York state law. In the aggregate, the amounts sought to be recovered in these actions approximates \$1.2 billion. BNP Paribas has substantial and credible defenses to these actions and is defending against them vigorously.

Various legal disputes and enquiries are ongoing relating to the restructuring of the Fortis Group, now Ageas, of which Fortis Bank is no longer part. Whether Fortis Bank (now BNP Paribas Fortis) is party or not to the proceedings, the possibility cannot be ruled out that legal action already taken or which may result from current legal disputes or enquiries may seek to obtain money from BNP Paribas Fortis, and hence from the BNP Paribas Group. BNP Paribas will oppose firmly any attempts of this kind.

There are no other government, legal or arbitration proceedings of which the Company is aware that are likely to have or have had within the last 12 months a significant impact on the financial position or profitability of the Company and/or Group.

**8.j FEES PAID TO THE STATUTORY AUDITORS**

In 2011 Excluding tax, in thousands of euros	Deloitte		PricewaterhouseCoopers		Mazars		TOTAL	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Audit								
Statutory audits and contractual audits, including								
- Issuer	3,639	19%	4,505	25%	1,230	12%	9,374	18%
- Consolidated subsidiaries	10,775	55%	9,625	53%	8,927	84%	29,327	61%
Other reviews and services directly related to the statutory audit engagement, including								
- Issuer	348	2%	986	5%	121	1%	1,455	4%
- Consolidated subsidiaries	535	3%	1,815	10%	332	3%	2,682	6%
Sub-total	15,297	79%	16,931	93%	10,610	100%	42,838	89%
Other services provided by the networks to fully-or proportionally-consolidated subsidiaries								
Tax and legal	20	0%	54	1%	2	0%	76	0%
Others	4,047	21%	1,133	6%	47	0%	5,227	11%
Sub-total	4,067	21%	1,187	7%	49	0%	5,303	11%
TOTAL	19,364	100%	18,118	100%	10,659	100%	48,141	100%
In 2010								
Excluding tax, in thousands of euros	Deloitte		PricewaterhouseCoopers		Mazars		TOTAL	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Audit								
Statutory audits and contractual audits, including								
- Issuer	4,162	17%	4,438	22%	1,187	11%	9,787	18%
- Consolidated subsidiaries	10,641	45%	10,157	51%	8,654	84%	29,452	55%
Other reviews and services directly related to the statutory audit engagement, including								
- Issuer	253	1%	451	2%	202	2%	906	2%
- Consolidated subsidiaries	2,229	10%	3,836	19%	190	2%	6,255	11%
Sub-total	17,285	73%	18,882	94%	10,233	99%	46,400	86%
Other services provided by the networks to fully-or proportionally-consolidated subsidiaries								
Tax and legal	106	0%	191	1%	-	0%	297	0%
Others	6,363	27%	924	5%	99	1%	7,386	14%
Sub-total	6,469	27%	1,115	6%	99	1%	7,683	14%
TOTAL	23,754	100%	19,997	100%	10,332	100%	54,083	100%

The audit fees paid to auditors which are not members of the network of one of the auditors certifying the consolidated financial statements and the non-consolidated financial statements of BNP Paribas SA, mentioned in the table above, amount to EUR 1,468 thousand for the year 2011 (EUR 2,325 thousand in 2010).

Other work and services related directly to audit work, mainly work on financial transactions, opinions on the group's approach to implementing accounting standards and controls, reviews of the entity's compliance with regulatory provisions and reviews of internal control quality by comparison with international standards (such as ISAE 3402 and SAS 70, ...) as part of services provided to customers, particularly in the securities and asset management businesses.

Other services provided by the networks to consolidated subsidiaries mainly comprise services provided by Deloitte to Luxembourg entities in connection with the business reorganisations that followed the merger between BNP Paribas and BGL BNP Paribas entities.