CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2015

BNP PARIBAS

The bank
for a changing
world

CONTENTS

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 2015 and 31 December 2014. In accordance with Article 20.1 of Annex I of European Commission Regulation (EC) 809/2004, the consolidated financial statements for 2013 are provided in the registration document filed with the Autorité des marchés financiers on 6 March 2015 under number D.15-0107.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

In millions of euros	Notes	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014[1]
Interest income	3.a	41,381	38,707
Interest expense	3.a	(18,828)	(18,388)
Commission income	3.b	13,335	12,661
Commission expense	3.b	(5,720)	(5,273)
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3.c	6,054	4,631
Net gain on available-for-sale financial assets and other financial assets not measured at fair value	3.d	1,485	1,969
Income from other activities	3.e	38,289	35,760
Expense on other activities	3.e	(33,058)	(30,899)
REVENUES		**42,938**	**39,168**
Salary and employee benefit expense	7.a	(16,061)	(14,801)
Other operating expenses		(11,539)	(10,157)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	5.n	(1,654)	(1,566)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME		**13,684**	**12,644**
Cost of risk	3.f	(3,797)	(3,705)
Costs related to the comprehensive settlement with US authorities	3.g	(100)	(6,000)
OPERATING INCOME		**9,787**	**2,939**
Share of earnings of equity-method entities	5.m	589	407
Net gain on non-current assets		996	155
Goodwill	5.o	(993)	(351)
PRE-TAX INCOME		**10,379**	**3,150**
Corporate income tax	3.h	(3,335)	(2,643)
NET INCOME		**7,044**	**507**
Net income attributable to minority interests		350	350
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS		**6,694**	**157**
Basic earnings/(losses) per share	8.a	5.14	(0.07)
Diluted earnings/(losses) per share	8.a	5.13	(0.07)

[1] Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2).

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

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014[1]
Net income for the period	**7,044**	**507**
Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	**1,086**	**3,913**
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss	**629**	**4,287**
- Changes in exchange rate items	531	1,518
- Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, including those reclassified as loans and receivables	619	2,422
- Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets reported in net income, including those reclassified as loans and receivables	(441)	(880)
- Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	(176)	704
- Changes in fair value of hedging instruments reported in net income	(22)	18
- Changes in equity-method investments	118	505
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**457**	**(374)**
- Remeasurement gains (losses) related to post-employment benefit plans	455	(355)
- Changes in equity-method investments	2	(19)
Total	**8,130**	**4,420**
- Attributable to equity shareholders	7,790	3,932
- Attributable to minority interests	340	488

[1] Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2).

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

In millions of euros	Notes	31 December 2015	31 December 2014[1]
ASSETS			
Cash and amounts due from central banks		134,547	117,473
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss			
Trading securities	5.a	133,500	156,546
Loans and repurchase agreements	5.a	131,783	165,776
Instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	5.a	83,076	78,827
Derivative financial instruments	5.a	336,624	412,498
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	5.b	18,063	19,766
Available-for-sale financial assets	5.c	258,933	252,292
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	5.f	43,427	43,348
Loans and receivables due from customers	5.g	682,497	657,403
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios		4,555	5,603
Held-to-maturity financial assets	5.j	7,757	8,965
Current and deferred tax assets	5.k	7,865	8,628
Accrued income and other assets	5.l	108,018	110,088
Equity-method investments	5.m	6,896	7,371
Investment property	5.n	1,639	1,614
Property, plant and equipment	5.n	21,593	18,032
Intangible assets	5.n	3,104	2,951
Goodwill	5.o	10,316	10,577
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,994,193**	**2,077,758**
LIABILITIES			
Due to central banks		2,385	1,680
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss			
Trading securities	5.a	82,544	78,912
Borrowings and repurchase agreements	5.a	156,771	196,733
Instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	5.a	53,118	57,632
Derivative financial instruments	5.a	325,828	410,250
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	5.b	21,068	22,993
Due to credit institutions	5.f	84,146	90,352
Due to customers	5.g	700,309	641,549
Debt securities	5.i	159,447	187,074
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios		3,946	4,765
Current and deferred tax liabilities	5.k	2,993	2,920
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	5.l	88,629	87,722
Technical reserves of insurance companies	5.p	185,043	175,214
Provisions for contingencies and charges	5.q	11,345	12,337
Subordinated debt	5.i	16,544	13,936
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,894,116**	**1,984,069**
CONSOLIDATED EQUITY			
Share capital, additional paid-in capital and retained earnings		*82,839*	*83,210*
Net income for the period attributable to shareholders		*6,694*	*157*
Total capital, retained earnings and net income for the period attributable to shareholders		89,533	83,367
Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity		6,736	6,091
Shareholders' equity		**96,269**	**89,458**
Retained earnings and net income for the period attributable to minority interests		3,691	4,098
Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity		117	133
Total minority interests		**3,808**	**4,231**
TOTAL CONSOLIDATED EQUITY		**100,077**	**93,689**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**1,994,193**	**2,077,758**

[1] Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2).

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

In millions of euros	Notes	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014[1]
Pre-tax income		**10,379**	**3,150**
Non-monetary items included in pre-tax net income and other adjustments		**18,354**	**9,399**
Net depreciation/amortisation expense on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		3,764	3,442
Impairment of goodwill and other non-current assets		989	361
Net addition to provisions		12,662	12,385
Share of earnings of equity-method entities		(589)	(407)
Net expense (income) from investing activities		(889)	47
Net expense from financing activities		2,545	40
Other movements		(128)	(6,469)
Net increase (decrease) in cash related to assets and liabilities generated by operating activities		**(8,408)**	**3,988**
Net increase (decrease) in cash related to transactions with credit institutions		(7,121)	10,875
Net increase (decrease) in cash related to transactions with customers		(1,780)	46,407
Net increase (decrease) in cash related to transactions involving other financial assets and liabilities		7,021	(48,000)
Net decrease in cash related to transactions involving non-financial assets and liabilities		(4,153)	(2,911)
Taxes paid		(2,375)	(2,383)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**20,325**	**16,537**
Net increase (decrease) in cash related to acquisitions and disposals of consolidated entities		150	(1,331)
Net decrease related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(1,756)	(1,727)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS RELATED TO INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(1,606)**	**(3,058)**
Decrease in cash and equivalents related to transactions with shareholders		(645)	(1,715)
Decrease in cash and equivalents generated by other financing activities		(5,069)	(2,126)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS RELATED TO FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(5,714)**	**(3,841)**
EFFECT OF MOVEMENT IN EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH AND EQUIVALENTS		**8,176**	**4,600**
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS		**21,181**	**14,238**
Balance of cash and equivalent accounts at the start of the period		**111,993**	**97,755**
Cash and amounts due from central banks		117,473	100,787
Due to central banks		(1,680)	(662)
On demand deposits with credit institutions	5.f	7,924	7,239
On demand loans from credit institutions	5.f	(11,618)	(9,485)
Deduction of receivables and accrued interest on cash and equivalents		(106)	(124)
Balance of cash and equivalent accounts at the end of the period		**133,174**	**111,993**
Cash and amounts due from central banks		134,547	117,473
Due to central banks		(2,385)	(1,680)
On demand deposits with credit institutions	5.f	9,346	7,924
On demand loans from credit institutions	5.f	(8,527)	(11,618)
Deduction of receivables and accrued interest on cash and equivalents		193	(106)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS		**21,181**	**14,238**

[1] Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2).

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS'

In millions of euros	Capital and retained earnings						
	Attributable to shareholders				Minority interests		
	Share capital 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 2013 (before IFRIC 21)	**26,812**	**6,614**	**52,064**	**85,490**	**3,528**		**3,528**
Impact of IFRIC 21			49	49	1		1
Capital and retained earnings at 1 January 2014 (1)	**26,812**	**6,614**	**52,113**	**85,539**	**3,529**		**3,529**
Appropriation of net income for 2013			**(1,866)**	**(1,866)**	**(107)**		**(107)**
Increases in capital and issues	53			53			
Reduction or redemption of capital	(30)			(30)			
Movements in own equity instruments	136	(25)	(121)	(10)			
Share-based payment plans			19	19			
Remuneration on preferred shares and undated super subordinated notes			(238)	(238)	(1)		(1)
Movements in consolidation scope impacting minority shareholders					367	73	440
Acquisitions of additional interests or partial sales of interests (note 8.d)			12	12	21		21
Change in commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests			77	77	(130)		(130)
Other movements (1)			27	27	(3)		(3)
Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity (1)			(373)	(373)	(1)		(1)
Net income for 2014 (1)			**157**	**157**	**350**		**350**
Capital and retained earnings at 31 December 2014 (1)	**26,971**	**6,589**	**49,807**	**83,367**	**4,025**	**73**	**4,098**
Appropriation of net income for 2014			**(1,867)**	**(1,867)**	**(131)**		**(131)**
Increases in capital and issues	19	2,094		2,113			
Reduction or redemption of capital		(862)	(29)	(891)			
Movements in own equity instruments	(93)	34	(56)	(115)			
Share-based payment plans			7	7			
Remuneration on preferred shares and undated super subordinated notes			(257)	(257)	(2)		(2)
Impact of internal transactions on minority shareholders (note 8.d)			(2)	(2)	2		2
Movements in consolidation scope impacting minority shareholders			(2)	(2)	(521)		(521)
Acquisitions of additional interests or partial sales of interests (note 8.d)			(3)	(3)	(4)		(4)
Change in commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests			49	49	(103)		(103)
Other movements			(11)	(11)	(4)		(4)
Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity			451	451	6		6
Net income for 2015			**6,694**	**6,694**	**350**		**350**
Capital and retained earnings at 31 December 2015	**26,897**	**7,855**	**54,781**	**89,533**	**3,618**	**73**	**3,691**

(1) Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2).

EQUITY BETWEEN 1 JAN. 2014 AND 31 DEC. 2015

Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity					Total equity
Attributable to shareholders				Minority interests	
Exchange rates	Financial assets available for sale and reclassified as loans and receivables	Derivatives used for hedging purposes	Total		
(1,879)	**3,010**	**812**	**1,943**	**(6)**	**90,955**
					50
(1,879)	**3,010**	**812**	**1,943**	**(6)**	**91,005**
					(1,973)
					53
					(30)
					(10)
					19
					(239)
					440
					33
					(53)
					24
1,588	1,855	705	4,148	139	3,913
					507
(291)	**4,865**	**1,517**	**6,091**	**133**	**93,689**
					(1,998)
					2,113
					(891)
					(115)
					7
					(259)
					-
					(523)
					(7)
					(54)
					(15)
616	201	(172)	645	(16)	1,086
					7,044
325	**5,066**	**1,345**	**6,736**	**117**	**100,077**

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 ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

1.a.1 APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The consolidated financial statements of the BNP Paribas Group have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards (International Financial Reporting Standards – IFRS), as adopted for use in the European Union[1]. Accordingly, certain provisions of IAS 39 on hedge accounting have been excluded, and certain recent texts have not yet undergone the approval process.

As of 1 January 2015, the Group has applied the IFRIC 21 "Levies" interpretation. As this interpretation has a retrospective effect, the comparative financial statements as at 1 January and 31 December 2014 have been restated as presented in note 2.

The introduction of the other standards which are mandatory as of 1 January 2015 has no effect on the 2015 financial statements.

The Group did not choose to early-adopt the new standards, amendments, and interpretations adopted by the European Union, whose application in 2015 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 of the Registration document. 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.a.2 NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, PUBLISHED BUT NOT YET APPLICABLE

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", issued by the IASB in July 2014, will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement, related to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. It sets out the new principles for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, for impairment for credit risk on financial assets and for general hedge accounting (i.e. micro hedging).

IFRS 9 is mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and must first be endorsed by the European Union for application in Europe.

According to IFRS 9, classification and measurement of financial assets will depend on the business model and the contractual characteristics of the instruments. On initial recognition, financial assets will be measured at amortised cost, at fair value through shareholders' equity (on a separate line), or at fair value through profit or loss.

(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.

Application of these two criteria may lead to different classification and measurement of some financial assets compared with IAS 39.

Investments in equity instruments such as shares will be classified as instruments at fair value through profit or loss, or, as an option, as instruments at fair value through shareholders' equity (on a separate line).

The only change introduced by IFRS 9 with respect to financial liabilities relates to recognition of changes in fair value attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option), which will be recognised on a separate line in shareholders' equity and not through profit or loss.

IFRS 9 establishes a new credit risk impairment model based on expected losses.

Under the impairment model in IAS 39, an impairment loss is recognised when there is an objective evidence of a decrease in value. Counterparties that are not individually impaired are risk-assessed on the basis of portfolios with similar characteristics and groups of counterparties which, as a result of events occurring since inception of the loans present objective indication of impairment, are subject to a portfolio-based impairment. Moreover, the Group may recognise additional collective impairment with respect to a given economic sector or geographic area affected by exceptional economic events.

The new impairment model under IFRS 9 requires accounting for 12-month expected credit losses (that result from the risk of default in the next 12 months) on the financial instruments issued or acquired, as of the date of initial recognition on the balance sheet.

Expected credit losses at maturity (that result from the risk of default over the life of the financial instrument) must be recognised if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

This model will apply to loans and debt instruments measured at amortised cost or at fair value through shareholders' equity (on a separate line), to loan commitments and financial guarantees not recognised at fair value, as well as to lease receivables.

The objective of the hedge accounting model under IFRS 9 is to better reflect risk management, especially by expanding the eligible hedging instruments and eliminating some overly prescriptive rules. On initial application of IFRS 9, the Group may choose either to apply the new hedge accounting provisions or to maintain the hedge accounting principles under IAS 39 until the new macro hedging standard comes into force.

IFRS 9 does not explicitly address the fair value hedge of the interest rate risk on a portfolio of financial assets or liabilities. The provisions of IAS 39 for these portfolio hedges, as adopted by the European Union, will continue to apply.

The IFRS 9 implementation projects in the Group have started for each phase of the standard. At this stage, these projects focus mainly on analysing financial assets for the purposes of classification and defining the methodology for the new impairment model.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, issued in May 2014, will supersede a number of standards and interpretations on revenue recognition (in particular IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts). This standard does not apply to revenues from lease contracts, insurance contracts or financial instruments. It is based on a five-step model framework to determine the timing and amount of recognition of revenue from ordinary activities. IFRS 15 is mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and must first be endorsed by the European Union for application in Europe. The Group is in the process of analysing the standard and its potential impacts.

1.b CONSOLIDATION

1.b.1 SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements of BNP Paribas include entities that are controlled by the Group, jointly controlled, and under significant influence, with the exception of those entities whose consolidation is regarded as immaterial to the Group. 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 net income before tax, EUR 500 million of total consolidated assets. Companies that hold shares in consolidated companies are also consolidated.

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

1.b.2 CONSOLIDATION METHODS

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

For entities governed by voting rights, the Group generally controls the entity if it directly or indirectly holds the majority of voting rights and if there are no other agreements altering the power of these voting rights.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 senior managers, or provides technical assistance to support the enterprise's development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 all translation differences, by booking all cumulative translation differences attributable to shareholders and to minority interests in the opening balance sheet at 1 January 2004 to retained earnings.

On liquidation or disposal of some or all of an interest held in a foreign enterprise located outside the euro zone, leading to a change in the nature of the investment (loss of control, loss of significant influence or loss of joint control without keeping a significant influence), the cumulative translation adjustment at the date of liquidation or sale, determined according to the step method, is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Should the interest percentage 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 enterprises consolidated under the equity method, 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 cost, as soon as control is obtained, at fair value on the date when control was acquired. Subsequent changes in the value of any contingent consideration recognised as a financial liability are recognised through profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

Since the revised IFRS 3 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 units[2] representing major business lines. This split is consistent with the Group's organisational structure and management methods, and reflects the independence of each unit in terms of results and management approach. It is reviewed on a regular basis in order to take account of events likely to affect the composition of cash-generating units, such as acquisitions, disposals and major reorganisations.

\- Testing cash-generating units for impairment

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

\- Recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit

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

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

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

(2) As defined by IAS 36.

1.c FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

1.c.1 LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

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

Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value 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 products offered to individual clients in the case of the savings phase. In order to reflect the uncertainty of future interest rate trends, and the impact of such trends on customer behaviour models and on at-risk outstandings, the obligations are estimated using the Monte-Carlo method.

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

1.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

Apart from derivative instruments, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are composed of:

- financial assets held for trading purposes;
- financial assets that the Group has designated, 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.11.

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. In cases where the borrowed securities are subsequently sold by the Group, the obligation to deliver the borrowed securities on maturity is recognised on the balance sheet under “Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss”.

- **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. For reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements, a financing commitment, respectively given and received, is recognized between the trade date and the settlement date when the transactions are recognised, respectively, as "Loans and receivables" and "Liabilities". When reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements are recognised, respectively, as "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" and "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss", the repurchase commitment is recognised as a derivative financial instrument.

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 liabilities[3] 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", unless the financial asset in question is designated as an item hedged against foreign exchange risk in a fair value hedging relationship, in which case the translation difference is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.c.5 IMPAIRMENT AND RESTRUCTURING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

- **Doubtful assets**

Doubtful assets are defined as assets where the Bank considers that there is a risk that the debtors will be unable to honour all or part of their commitments.

- **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.

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

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;
- 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 (see section "Restructuring of assets classified as "Loans and receivables"").

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

- **Restructuring of assets classified as "Loans and receivables"**

The restructuring of an asset classified in loans and receivables is considered to be a troubled debt restructuring when the Bank, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties, agrees to a modification of terms of the original transaction that it would not otherwise consider, resulting in the borrower's contractual obligation to the Bank, measured at present value, being reduced compared with the original terms.

At the time of restructuring, a discount is applied to the loan to reduce its carrying amount to the present value of the new expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The decrease in the asset value is recognised in the profit and loss account under "Cost of risk".

When the restructuring consists of a partial or full settlement with other substantially different assets, the original debt (see note 1.c.14) and the assets received in settlement are recognised at their fair value on the settlement date. The difference in value is recognised in profit or loss under "Cost of risk".

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 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) and by its fully consolidated subsidiaries. External costs that are directly attributable to an issue of new shares are deducted from equity net of all related taxes.

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

When the Group acquires equity instruments issued by subsidiaries under the exclusive control of BNP Paribas, the difference between the acquisition price and the share of net assets acquired is recorded in retained earnings attributable to BNP Paribas shareholders. Similarly, the liability corresponding to put options granted to minority shareholders in such subsidiaries, and changes in the value of that liability, are offset 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 debt at its present value 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 the ratio of actual changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument to those in the hedged item is within a range of 80% to 125%. Prospective effectiveness tests are designed to ensure that expected changes in the fair value or cash flows of the derivative over the residual life of the hedge adequately offset those of the hedged item. For highly probable forecast transactions, effectiveness is assessed largely on the basis of historical data for similar transactions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.c.11 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (FAIR VALUE OPTION)

Financial assets or financial liabilities may be designated on initial recognition as at fair value through 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 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.

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 provisions for 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 THE 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 "Expense 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 are composed of 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 which may require replacement at regular intervals, or which have different uses or generate economic benefits at different rates, each component is recognised separately and depreciated using a method appropriate to that component. The BNP Paribas Group has adopted the component-based approach for property used in operations and for investment property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.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 “Expense 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. If there is no reasonable certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset shall be fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life. 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 cash generating unit, it is categorised as a “discontinued operation”. Discontinued operations include operations that are held for sale, operations that have been shut down, and subsidiaries acquired exclusively with a view to resell.

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 and retirement bonuses in France and pension plans in other countries, some of which are operated through pension funds.

- **Short-term benefits**

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

- **Long-term benefits**

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

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

- **Termination benefits**

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

- **Post-employment benefits**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.i SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

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

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 salary and employee benefits expenses, with a corresponding adjustment to shareholders' equity. They are calculated on the basis of the overall plan value, determined at the date of grant by the Board of Directors.

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

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

- **Share price-linked cash-settled deferred compensation plans**

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

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

If there is no continued presence 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 when 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 the same tax group, they fall 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, except for those relating to a transaction or an event directly recognised in shareholders' equity, which are also recognised in shareholders' equity.

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

1.l CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

Changes in cash and cash equivalents related to operating activities reflect cash flows generated by the Group's operations, including 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. RETROSPECTIVE IMPACT OF THE IFRIC 21 INTERPRETATION

As of 1 January 2015, the Group has applied the IFRIC 21 “Levies” interpretation in the consolidated financial statements. As this interpretation has a retrospective effect, the comparative financial statements as at 1 January and 31 December 2014 have been restated.

The IFRIC 21 interpretation provides guidance on the timing for recognising levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”. These levies are mainly classified as other operating expenses in the profit and loss account. Income taxes and equivalent taxes that are within the scope of IAS 12 “Income Taxes” are excluded from the scope of this interpretation. The obligating event that gives rise to the recognition of a levy which is within the scope of IFRIC 21 is the activity that triggers the payment of the levy, as identified by the legislation. Thus, some levies which were previously recognised progressively over the fiscal year (such as the systemic risk contributions and the “Contribution Sociale de Solidarité” in France), have to be accounted for as at 1 January in their entirety.

As regards the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2014, the application of IFRIC 21 led to a EUR 2 million decrease in other operating expenses.

As regards the balance sheet as at 1 January 2014, applying IFRIC 21 triggers an increase of EUR 49 million in the shareholders’ equity attributable to shareholders, reflecting the derecognition of the French “Contribution Sociale de Solidarité”, which was previously recognised as an expense in 2013, while it was payable in 2014. This increase in shareholders’ equity is balanced by the EUR 76 million decrease in accrued expenses and the EUR 27 million decrease in deferred tax assets.

3. NOTES TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

3.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. 2015			Year to 31 Dec. 2014		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Customer items	**25,204**	**(7,498)**	**17,706**	**24,320**	**(8,025)**	**16,295**
Deposits, loans and borrowings	23,998	(7,438)	16,560	23,065	(7,902)	15,163
Repurchase agreements	38	(11)	27	25	(41)	(16)
Finance leases	1,168	(49)	1,119	1,230	(82)	1,148
Interbank items	**1,368**	**(1,305)**	**63**	**1,548**	**(1,391)**	**157**
Deposits, loans and borrowings	1,310	(1,165)	145	1,479	(1,257)	222
Repurchase agreements	58	(140)	(82)	69	(134)	(65)
Debt securities issued		**(1,805)**	**(1,805)**		**(2,023)**	**(2,023)**
Cash flow hedge instruments	**4,249**	**(3,334)**	**915**	**2,948**	**(2,565)**	**383**
Interest rate portfolio hedge instruments	**3,105**	**(3,409)**	**(304)**	**2,709**	**(2,909)**	**(200)**
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**2,231**	**(1,477)**	**754**	**1,678**	**(1,475)**	**203**
Fixed-income securities	1,406		1,406	944		944
Loans / borrowings	187	(348)	(161)	154	(273)	(119)
Repurchase agreements	638	(778)	(140)	580	(750)	(170)
Debt securities		(351)	(351)		(452)	(452)
Available-for-sale financial assets	**4,840**		**4,840**	**5,063**		**5,063**
Held-to-maturity financial assets	**384**		**384**	**441**		**441**
Total interest income/(expense)	**41,381**	**(18,828)**	**22,553**	**38,707**	**(18,388)**	**20,319**

Interest income on individually impaired loans amounted to EUR 546 million in the year ended 31 December 2015 compared with EUR 574 million in the year ended 31 December 2014.

3.b COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE

Commission income and expense on financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss amounted to EUR 2,975 million and EUR 355 million respectively in 2015, compared with income of EUR 3,114 million and expense of EUR 334 million in 2014.

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 2,539 million in 2015, compared with EUR 2,304 million in 2014.

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

Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss includes all profit and loss items (including dividends) relating to financial instruments managed in the trading book and financial instruments 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 3.a).

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

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Trading book	**2,622**	**3,641**
Interest rate and credit instruments	1,668	132
Equity financial instruments	3,416	4,092
Foreign exchange financial instruments	(1,707)	(60)
Other derivatives	(782)	(509)
Repurchase agreements	27	(14)
Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	**3,352**	**980**
of which debt remeasurement effect arising from BNP Paribas Group issuer risk (note 5.d)	*266*	*(277)*
Impact of hedge accounting	**80**	**10**
Fair value hedging derivatives	609	2,148
Hedged items in fair value hedge	(529)	(2,138)
Total	**6,054**	**4,631**

Net gains on the trading book in 2015 and 2014 include a non-material amount related to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges.

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

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Loans and receivables, fixed-income securities [(1)]	**510**	**512**
Disposal gains and losses	510	512
Equities and other variable-income securities	**975**	**1,457**
Dividend income	580	534
Additions to impairment provisions	(333)	(210)
Net disposal gains	728	1,133
Total	**1,485**	**1,969**

[(1)] Interest income from fixed-income financial instruments is included in "Net interest income" (note 3.a), and impairment losses related to potential issuer default are included in "Cost of risk" (note 3.f).

After the impact of insurance policyholders' surplus reserve, unrealised gains and losses previously recorded under "Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in shareholders' equity" and included in the pre-tax income, amount to a gain of EUR 635 million for the year ended 31 December 2015 compared with a net gain of EUR 1,046 million for the year ended 31 December 2014.

The application of the automatic impairment criteria and qualitative analysis led to a first impairment of variable-income securities, for the following amounts:

- EUR 40 million linked to a decline in price of more than 50% of the acquisition price (EUR 11 million in 2014),
- EUR 39 million linked to the observation of an unrealised loss over two consecutive years (EUR 9 million in 2014),
- EUR 9 million linked to the observation of an unrealised loss of at least an average of 30% over one year (EUR 1 million in 2014),
- EUR 28 million linked to an additional qualitative analysis (EUR 29 million in 2014).

3.e NET INCOME FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015			Year to 31 Dec. 2014		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Net income from insurance activities	29,184	(25,435)	3,749	27,529	(24,088)	3,441
Net income from investment property	74	(60)	14	78	(78)	-
Net income from assets held under operating leases	6,249	(5,019)	1,230	5,661	(4,576)	1,085
Net income from property development activities	1,031	(834)	197	929	(739)	190
Other net income	1,751	(1,710)	41	1,563	(1,418)	145
Total net income from other activities	**38,289**	**(33,058)**	**5,231**	**35,760**	**(30,899)**	**4,861**

- **Net income from insurance activities**

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Gross premiums written	23,633	23,588
Policy benefit expenses	(14,763)	(14,295)
Changes in technical reserves	(7,024)	(8,051)
Change in value of admissible investments related to unit-linked policies	2,143	2,513
Reinsurance ceded	(320)	(394)
Other income and expense	80	80
Total net income from insurance activities	**3,749**	**3,441**

"Policy benefit expenses" include expenses arising from surrenders, maturities and claims relating to insurance contracts. "Changes in technical reserves" reflect changes in the value of financial contracts, in particular unit-linked policies. Interest paid on such contracts is recognised in "Interest expense".

3.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**

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Net allowances to impairment	(3,739)	(3,501)
Recoveries on loans and receivables previously written off	589	482
Irrecoverable loans and receivables not covered by impairment provisions	(647)	(686)
Total cost of risk for the period	**(3,797)**	**(3,705)**

Cost of risk for the period by asset type

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	(10)	48
Loans and receivables due from customers	(3,639)	(3,674)
Available-for-sale financial assets	(18)	(19)
Financial instruments of trading activities	(16)	32
Other assets	(17)	(7)
Commitments given and other items	(97)	(85)
Total cost of risk for the period	**(3,797)**	**(3,705)**
Cost of risk on a specific basis	*(3,961)*	*(4,135)*
Cost of risk on a collective basis	*164*	*430*

- **Credit risk impairment**

Impairment variance during the period

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Total impairment at beginning of year	**27,945**	**27,014**
Net allowance to impairment	3,739	3,501
Impairment provisions used	(4,342)	(3,146)
Effect of exchange rate movements and other items	334	576
Total impairment at end of year	**27,676**	**27,945**

Impairment by asset type

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Impairment of assets		
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions (note 5.f)	241	257
Loans and receivables due from customers (note 5.g)	26,194	26,418
Financial instruments of trading activities	141	132
Available-for-sale financial assets (note 5.c)	75	85
Other assets	50	39
Total impairment of financial assets	**26,701**	**26,931**
of which specific impairment	*23,200*	*23,248*
of which collective provisions	*3,501*	*3,683*
Provisions recognised as liabilities		
Provisions for commitments given		
- to credit institutions	16	19
- to customers	422	434
Other specific provisions	537	561
Total provisions recognised for credit commitments (note 5.q)	**975**	**1,014**
of which specific impairment for commitments given	*317*	*312*
of which collective provisions	*120*	*142*
Total impairment and provisions	**27,676**	**27,945**

3.g COSTS RELATED TO THE COMPREHENSIVE SETTLEMENT WITH US AUTHORITIES

On 30 June 2014, the Group has come to a comprehensive settlement of the pending investigation relating to US dollar transactions involving parties subject to US sanctions, including agreements with the U.S. Department of Justice, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, the New York County District Attorney's Office, the Board of Governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve System (FED), the New York State Department of Financial Services (DFS), and the US Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).

The settlement includes guilty pleas entered into by BNP Paribas SA in relation to violations of certain US laws and regulations regarding economic sanctions against certain countries and related recordkeeping. BNP Paribas also agrees to pay a total of USD 8.97 billion (EUR 6.55 billion). Beyond what had already been provisioned as at 31 December 2013 (EUR 0.8 billion), this resulted in an exceptional charge of EUR 5.75 billion recorded in the second quarter of 2014. An uncertainty remains regarding the fiscal rule that will apply eventually to the different Group entities involved in the settlement. BNP Paribas has also accepted a temporary suspension of one year, starting 1 January 2015, of the USD direct clearing focused mainly on the Oil & Gas Energy & Commodity Finance business line in certain locations.

BNP Paribas has worked with the US authorities to resolve these issues and the resolution of these matters was coordinated by its home regulator (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution - ACPR) with its lead regulators. BNP Paribas maintains its licenses as part of the settlements.

In advance of the settlement, the bank designed new robust compliance and control procedures. They involve important changes to the Group's procedures. Specifically:

- a department called "Group Financial Security US", part of the "Group Compliance" function, is headquartered in New York and ensures that BNP Paribas complies globally with US regulation related to international sanctions and embargoes;
- all USD flows for the entire BNP Paribas Group will be ultimately processed and controlled via the branch in New York.

In 2014, the Group recorded a EUR 250 million provision for additional implementation costs related to the remediation plan agreed upon with US authorities, bringing the total costs related to the comprehensive settlement to EUR 6 billion for the year ended 31 December 2014.

In 2015, the Group reassessed the costs related to the remediation plan and recognised an additional allowance of EUR 100 million.

3.h CORPORATE INCOME TAX

Reconciliation of the effective tax expense to the theoretical tax expense at standard tax rate in France[2]	Year to 31 Dec. 2015		Year to 31 Dec. 2014[1]	
	in millions of euros	tax rate	in millions of euros	tax rate
Corporate income tax expense on pre-tax income at standard tax rate in France [3]	**(4,098)**	**38.0%**	**(1,176)**	**38.0%**
Impact of differently taxed foreign profits	450	-4.2%	483	-15.6%
Impact of dividends and securities disposals taxed at reduced rate	334	-3.1%	268	-8.7%
Tax impact of previously unrecognised deferred taxes (tax losses and temporary differences)	7	-0.1%	87	-2.8%
Tax impact of using tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was previously recognised	30	-0.3%	28	-0.9%
Impact of the non-deduction of the costs related to the comprehensive settlement with US authorities	-	-	(2,185)	70.7%
Other items	(58)	0.6%	(148)	4.7%
Corporate income tax expense	**(3,335)**	**30.9%**	**(2,643)**	**85.4%**
of which				
Current tax expense for the year to 31 December	*(2,428)*		*(2,634)*	
Deferred tax expense for the year to 31 December (note 5.k)	*(907)*		*(9)*	

[1] Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2).
[2] Including the 3.3% social security contribution tax and the exceptional 10.7% contribution calculated on French corporate tax at 33.33%, lifting it to 38%.
[3] Restated for the share of profits in equity-method entities and goodwill impairment.

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group is composed of two operating divisions:

- Retail Banking and Services, which covers Domestic Markets and International Financial Services. Domestic Markets include retail banking networks in France (FRB), Italy (BNL banca commerciale), Belgium (BRB), and Luxembourg (LRB), as well as certain specialised retail banking divisions (Personal Investors, Leasing Solutions and Arval). International Financial Services is composed of all BNP Paribas Group retail banking businesses out of the Eurozone, split between Europe Mediterranean and BancWest in the United States, as well as the Insurance activity and the Wealth and Asset Management activities (Wealth Management, Investment Partners and Real Estate);
- Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB), which includes Corporate Banking (Europe, Middle East, Africa, Asia, Americas, and Corporate Finance activities), Global Markets (Fixed Income, Currency and Commodities, as well as Equity and Prime Services), and Securities Services to management companies, financial institutions and other corporations.

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

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

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

The capital allocation is carried out on the basis of risk exposure, taking into account various conventions relating primarily to the capital requirement of the business as derived from the risk-weighted asset calculations required under capital adequacy rules. Normalised equity income by segment is determined by attributing to each segment the income of its allocated equity. The equity allocation to segments is based on 9% of weighted assets. The breakdown of balance sheet by core business follows the same rules as the breakdown of the profit or loss by core business.

So as to be comparable with 2015, the segment information for 2014 has been restated of the following main effects as if these had occurred from 1 January 2014:

1. In accordance with the new organisation announced by the Group on 5 February 2015, the restated quarterly series include the effect of the internal transfers of activities that have been made as of 1 January 2015, mainly:

   - the transfer of Securities Services to Corporate and Institutional Banking;
   - the transfer of Corporate Finance, previously part of Advisory and Capital Markets, to Corporate Banking;
   - the creation, within Global Markets, of two new reporting segments, Fixed Income, Currency and Commodities (FICC) and Equity and Prime Services, after adjustment of the scope of activities.

   These changes do not affect the Group income but only its analytical breakdown.

2. As indicated in notes 1.a and 2 the Group has applied the IFRIC 21 "Levies" interpretation in the consolidated financial statements as of 1 January 2015.

- **Income by business segment**

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015							Year to 31 Dec. 2014[1]						
	Revenues	Operating expenses	Cost of risk	Exceptional costs (3)	Operating income	Non-operating items	Pre-tax income	Revenues	Operating expenses	Cost of risk	Exceptional costs[3]	Operating income	Non-operating items	Pre-tax income
Retail Banking & Services														
Domestic Markets														
French Retail Banking [2]	**6,322**	(4,404)	(341)		**1,577**	3	**1,580**	**6,480**	(4,385)	(401)		**1,694**	2	**1,696**
BNL banca commerciale [2]	**3,051**	(1,830)	(1,248)		**(27)**	(1)	**(28)**	**3,158**	(1,738)	(1,397)		**23**		**23**
Belgian Retail Banking [2]	**3,388**	(2,357)	(86)		**945**	(9)	**936**	**3,227**	(2,350)	(129)		**748**	(10)	**738**
Other Domestic Markets activities [2]	**2,616**	(1,434)	(136)		**1,046**	21	**1,067**	**2,279**	(1,262)	(143)		**874**	(18)	**856**
International Financial Services														
Personal Finance	**4,744**	(2,291)	(1,176)		**1,277**	74	**1,351**	**4,103**	(1,962)	(1,095)		**1,046**	99	**1,145**
International Retail Banking														
Europe-Mediterranean [2]	**2,482**	(1,707)	(466)		**309**	174	**483**	**2,097**	(1,461)	(357)		**279**	106	**385**
BancWest [2]	**2,785**	(1,856)	(50)		**879**	31	**910**	**2,202**	(1,424)	(50)		**728**	4	**732**
Insurance	**2,304**	(1,160)	(5)		**1,139**	157	**1,296**	**2,180**	(1,081)	(6)		**1,093**	121	**1,214**
Wealth and Asset Management	**3,020**	(2,301)	(25)		**694**	46	**740**	**2,813**	(2,174)	(3)		**636**	75	**711**
Corporate & Institutional Banking														
Corporate Banking	**3,736**	(2,258)	(139)		**1,339**	162	**1,501**	**3,533**	(2,029)	(131)		**1,373**	14	**1,387**
Global Markets	**6,124**	(4,552)	(79)		**1,493**		**1,493**	**5,187**	(4,108)	50		**1,129**	6	**1,135**
Securities Services	**1,799**	(1,468)	5		**336**	(1)	**335**	**1,577**	(1,288)	5		**294**	8	**302**
Other Activities	**567**	(1,636)	(51)	(100)	**(1,220)**	(65)	**(1,285)**	**332**	(1,262)	(48)	(6,000)	**(6,978)**	(196)	**(7,174)**
Total Group	42,938	(29,254)	(3,797)	(100)	9,787	592	10,379	39,168	(26,524)	(3,705)	(6,000)	2,939	211	3,150

(1) Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2.).
(2) French Retail Banking, BNL banca commerciale, Belgian Retail Banking, Luxembourg Retail Banking, Europe-Mediterranean and BancWest after the reallocation within Wealth and Asset Management of one-third of the Wealth Management activities in France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey and the United States.
(3) Costs related to the comprehensive settlement with US authorities.

- **Assets and liabilities by business segment**

In millions of euros	31 December 2015		31 December 2014[1]	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Retail Banking & Services				
Domestic Markets	**409,243**	**409,515**	**394,508**	**410,197**
French Retail Banking	158,579	165,318	155,839	164,674
BNL banca commerciale	73,850	55,169	73,993	66,135
Belgian Retail Banking	126,383	144,818	118,918	138,799
Other Domestic Markets activities	50,431	44,210	45,758	40,589
International Financial Services	**420,915**	**390,116**	**390,855**	**363,612**
Personal Finance	57,784	14,090	51,137	13,961
International Retail Banking	133,956	122,659	120,286	109,783
Europe-Mediterranean	*51,674*	*45,735*	*50,860*	*44,915*
BancWest	*82,282*	*76,924*	*69,426*	*64,868*
Insurance	*211,172*	*205,092*	*201,498*	*196,801*
Wealth and Asset Management	18,003	48,275	17,934	43,067
Corporate and Institutional Banking	**1,084,212**	**1,027,433**	**1,218,867**	**1,149,343**
Other Activities	**79,823**	**167,129**	**73,528**	**154,606**
Total Group	**1,994,193**	**1,994,193**	**2,077,758**	**2,077,758**

[1]Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2.).

Information by business segment relating to goodwill is presented in 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, adjusted as per the managerial origin of the business activity. It does not necessarily reflect the counterparty's nationality or the location of operational businesses.

- Revenues by geographic area

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014[1]
Europe	31,484	29,644
North America	5,067	4,041
Asia & Pacific	3,223	2,713
Others	3,164	2,770
Total Group	**42,938**	**39,168**

[1]Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2.).

- Assets and liabilities, in contribution to the consolidated accounts, by geographic area

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014[1]
Europe	1,565,574	1,622,887
North America	231,988	250,880
Asia & Pacific	143,390	151,481
Others	53,241	52,510
Total Group	**1,994,193**	**2,077,758**

[1] Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2.).

5. NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

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

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

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

	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
In millions of euros	Trading book	Instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	Trading book	Instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss
Securities portfolio	133,500	83,043	156,546	78,563
Loans and repurchase agreements	131,783	33	165,776	264
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	**265,283**	**83,076**	**322,322**	**78,827**
Securities portfolio	82,544		78,912	
Borrowings and repurchase agreements	156,771	2,384	196,733	2,009
Debt securities (note 5.i)		46,330		48,171
Subordinated debt (note 5.i)		1,382		1,550
Debt representative of shares of consolidated funds held by third parties		3,022		5,902
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	**239,315**	**53,118**	**275,645**	**57,632**

Detail of these assets and liabilities is provided in note 5.d.

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 mainly include admissible investments related to unit-linked insurance policies and the insurance general fund, 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 policies 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) not eliminated upon consolidation amounted to EUR 588 million at 31 December 2015 compared with EUR 700 million at 31 December 2014, and variable-income securities (shares mainly issued by BNP Paribas SA) amounted to EUR 89 million at 31 December 2015 compared with EUR 137 million at 31 December 2014. 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 debt securities in issue, originated and structured on behalf of customers, where the risk exposure is managed in combination with the hedging strategy. These types of debt securities in issue contain significant embedded derivatives, whose changes in value may be compensated by changes in the value of economic hedging derivatives.

The redemption value of debt issued and designated as at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2015 was EUR 51,325 million (EUR 51,592 million at 31 December 2014).

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

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

	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
In millions of euros	Positive market value	Negative market value	Positive market value	Negative market value
Interest rate derivatives	239,249	220,780	295,651	280,311
Foreign exchange derivatives	44,200	44,532	57,211	62,823
Credit derivatives	14,738	14,213	18,425	18,054
Equity derivatives	31,077	40,242	33,112	41,838
Other derivatives	7,360	6,061	8,099	7,224
Derivative financial instruments	**336,624**	**325,828**	**412,498**	**410,250**

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.

	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
In millions of euros	Organised markets (1)	Over-the-counter	Total	Organised markets (1)	Over-the-counter	Total
Interest rate derivatives	13,257,587	8,434,019	21,691,606	18,427,162	13,000,642	31,427,804
Foreign exchange derivatives	59,113	3,184,346	3,243,459	28,833	3,443,439	3,472,272
Credit derivatives	155,129	968,859	1,123,988	590,153	1,210,331	1,800,484
Equity derivatives	808,325	651,221	1,459,546	773,280	643,631	1,416,911
Other derivatives	113,251	30,267	143,518	89,464	79,431	168,895
Derivative financial instruments	**14,393,405**	**13,268,712**	**27,662,117**	**19,908,892**	**18,377,474**	**38,286,366**

(1) Of which 90% of over-the-counter derivatives cleared through central clearing houses.

5.b DERIVATIVES USED FOR HEDGING PURPOSES

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

In millions of euros	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Positive fair value	Negative fair value
Fair value hedges	**15,071**	**17,905**	**15,976**	**19,326**
Interest rate derivatives	15,071	17,897	15,976	19,321
Foreign exchange derivatives		8		5
Cash flow hedges	**2,888**	**3,162**	**3,704**	**3,664**
Interest rate derivatives	2,766	3,034	3,607	3,555
Foreign exchange derivatives	109	124	71	102
Other derivatives	13	4	26	7
Net foreign investment hedges	**104**	**1**	**86**	**3**
Foreign exchange derivatives	104	1	86	3
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	**18,063**	**21,068**	**19,766**	**22,993**

The total notional amount of derivatives used for hedging purposes stood at EUR 993,828 million at 31 December 2015, compared with EUR 920,215 million at 31 December 2014.

5.c AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

In millions of euros	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
	Net	of which impairment	of which changes in value taken directly to equity	Net	of which impairment	of which changes in value taken directly to equity
Fixed-income securities	**239,899**	**(75)**	**13,554**	**234,032**	**(85)**	**15,761**
Treasury bills and government bonds	131,269	(4)	8,559	123,405	(4)	8,869
Other fixed-income securities	108,630	(71)	4,995	110,627	(81)	6,892
Equities and other variable-income securities	**19,034**	**(3,090)**	**4,238**	**18,260**	**(2,953)**	**3,833**
Listed securities	5,595	(836)	1,583	5,273	(945)	1,707
Unlisted securities	13,439	(2,254)	2,655	12,987	(2,008)	2,126
Total available-for-sale financial assets	**258,933**	**(3,165)**	**17,792**	**252,292**	**(3,038)**	**19,594**

The gross amount of impaired fixed-income securities is EUR 131 million at 31 December 2015 (EUR 201 million at 31 December 2014).

The Visa Europe shares, included in the unlisted variable-income securities, have been remeasured through shareholders' equity, for EUR 430 million, to take into account the terms of the agreement of acquisition by Visa Inc. The remeasured value was calculated by applying a 25% discount to the estimated sale price, composed of a cash amount and preferred shares.

This discount is representative of the following valuation uncertainties:

- the definitive closing of the transaction, subject to approvals by European authorities,
- the definitive breakdown of the sale price between sellers,
- the liquidity of preferred shares,
- the assessment of litigation related to Visa Europe's activity.

This agreement includes a clause of earn-out payable after the fourth anniversary of the closing, This earn-out has not been taken into account in the valuation of Visa Europe shares as at 31 December 2015.

Changes in value taken directly to equity are detailed as follows:

In millions of euros	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
	Fixed-income securities	Equities and other variable-income securities	Total	Fixed-income securities	Equities and other variable-income securities	Total
Non-hedged changes in value of securities, recognised in "Available-for-sale financial assets"	**13,554**	**4,238**	**17,792**	**15,761**	**3,833**	**19,594**
Deferred tax linked to these changes in value	(4,548)	(856)	(5,404)	(5,281)	(842)	(6,123)
Insurance policyholders' surplus reserve from insurance entities, after deferred tax	(6,960)	(1,119)	(8,079)	(8,257)	(1,072)	(9,329)
Group share of changes in value of available-for-sale securities owned by equity-method entities, after deferred tax and insurance policyholders' surplus reserve	889	92	981	884	84	968
Unamortised changes in value of available-for-sale securities reclassified as loans and receivables	(39)		(39)	(74)		(74)
Other variations	(55)	(7)	(62)	(52)	14	(38)
Changes in value of assets taken directly to equity under the heading "Financial assets available for sale and reclassified as loans and receivables"	**2,841**	**2,348**	**5,189**	**2,981**	**2,017**	**4,998**
Attributable to equity shareholders	2,735	2,331	5,066	2,859	2,006	4,865
Attributable to minority interests	106	17	123	122	11	133

Maturity schedule of available-for-sale fixed-income securities by contractual maturity:

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2015	< 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	TOTAL
Fixed-income securities	11,348	9,924	17,900	85,614	115,113	**239,899**

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2014	< 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	TOTAL
Fixed-income securities	19,107	10,624	14,477	78,455	111,369	**234,032**

5.d MEASUREMENT OF THE FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

VALUATION PROCESS

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

Economic value is composed of mid-market value and additional valuation adjustments.

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

Additional valuation adjustments take into account valuation uncertainty and include market and credit risk premiums to reflect costs that could be incurred in case of an exit transaction in the principal market. When valuation techniques are used for the purpose of deriving fair value, funding assumptions related to the future expected cash flows are an integral part of the mid-market valuation, notably through the use of appropriate discount rates. These assumptions reflect what the Bank anticipates as being the effective funding conditions of the instrument that a market participant would consider. This notably takes into account the existence and terms of any collateral agreement. In particular, for non- or imperfectly collateralized derivative instruments, they include an explicit adjustment to the interbank interest rate (Funding Valuation Adjustment – FVA).

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

The main additional valuation adjustments are presented in the section below.

ADDITIONAL VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus, the carrying value of debt securities designated as at fair value though profit or loss is increased by EUR 416 million as at 31 December 2015, compared with an increase in value of EUR 682 million as at 31 December 2014, i.e. a EUR 266 million variation recognised in net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (note 3.c).

INSTRUMENT CLASSES AND CLASSIFICATION WITHIN THE FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY FOR ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

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

The disaggregation of assets and liabilities into risk classes is meant to provide further insight into the nature of the instruments:

– Securitised exposures are further broken down by collateral type.
– For derivatives, fair values are broken down by dominant risk factor, namely interest rate, foreign exchange, credit and equity. Derivatives used for hedging purposes are mainly interest rate derivatives.

In millions of euros	31 December 2015											
	Trading book				Instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss				Available-for-sale financial assets			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities portfolio	**102,232**	**29,517**	**1,751**	**133,500**	**67,177**	**12,123**	**3,743**	**83,043**	**204,988**	**44,625**	**9,320**	**258,933**
Treasury bills and government bonds	48,509	4,632		53,141	1,849			1,849	125,702	5,567		131,269
Asset Backed Securities [1]	-	12,059	1,329	13,388	-	-	-	-	-	3,312	7	3,319
CDOs / CLOs [2]		*832*	*1,305*	*2,137*				-		*16*		*16*
Other Asset Backed Securities		*11,227*	*24*	*11,251*				-		*3,296*	*7*	*3,303*
Other fixed-income securities	12,531	10,889	238	23,658	1,405	4,949	77	6,431	71,220	32,400	1,691	105,311
Equities and other variable-income securities	41,192	1,937	184	43,313	63,923	7,174	3,666	74,763	8,066	3,346	7,622	19,034
Loans and repurchase agreements	**-**	**130,928**	**855**	**131,783**	**-**	**33**	**-**	**33**				
Loans		433		433		33		33				
Repurchase agreements		130,495	855	131,350				-				
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS AND AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS	**102,232**	**160,445**	**2,606**	**265,283**	**67,177**	**12,156**	**3,743**	**83,076**	**204,988**	**44,625**	**9,320**	**258,933**
Securities portfolio	**75,894**	**6,231**	**419**	**82,544**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**				
Treasury bills and government bonds	55,724	1,383		57,107				-				
Other fixed-income securities	5,387	4,797	417	10,601				-				
Equities and other variable-income securities	14,783	51	2	14,836				-				
Borrowings and repurchase agreements	**-**	**154,499**	**2,272**	**156,771**	**-**	**2,296**	**88**	**2,384**				
Borrowings		3,893		3,893		2,296	88	2,384				
Repurchase agreements		150,606	2,272	152,878				-				
Debt securities (note 5.i)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**35,137**	**11,193**	**46,330**				
Subordinated debt (note 5.i)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,382**	**-**	**1,382**				
Debt representative of shares of consolidated funds held by third parties	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,415**	**607**	**-**	**3,022**				
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	**75,894**	**160,730**	**2,691**	**239,315**	**2,415**	**39,422**	**11,281**	**53,118**				

In millions of euros	31 December 2014											
	Trading book				Instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss				Available-for-sale financial assets			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities portfolio	**119,509**	**33,221**	**3,816**	**156,546**	**63,888**	**11,872**	**2,803**	**78,563**	**190,828**	**52,231**	**9,233**	**252,292**
Treasury bills and government bonds	57,043	5,369		62,412	1,499	29		1,528	117,689	5,716		123,405
Asset Backed Securities [1]		11,684	2,165	13,849				-		3,691	232	3,923
CDOs / CLOs [2]		*199*	*2,140*	*2,339*				-		*141*	*224*	*365*
Other Asset Backed Securities		*11,485*	*25*	*11,510*				-		*3,550*	*8*	*3,558*
Other fixed-income securities	13,847	14,125	1,230	29,202	1,814	4,638	32	6,484	65,303	39,513	1,888	106,704
Equities and other variable-income securities	48,619	2,043	421	51,083	60,575	7,205	2,771	70,551	7,836	3,311	7,113	18,260
Loans and repurchase agreements	**-**	**160,228**	**5,548**	**165,776**	**-**	**264**	**-**	**264**				
Loans		684		684		264		264				
Repurchase agreements		159,544	5,548	165,092				-				
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS AND AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS	**119,509**	**193,449**	**9,364**	**322,322**	**63,888**	**12,136**	**2,803**	**78,827**	**190,828**	**52,231**	**9,233**	**252,292**
Securities portfolio	**74,857**	**3,823**	**232**	**78,912**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**				
Treasury bills and government bonds	57,064	655		57,719				-				
Other fixed-income securities	6,216	2,847	232	9,295				-				
Equities and other variable-income securities	11,577	321		11,898				-				
Borrowings and repurchase agreements	**-**	**182,733**	**14,000**	**196,733**	**-**	**1,921**	**88**	**2,009**				
Borrowings		4,131	5	4,136		1,921	88	2,009				
Repurchase agreements		178,602	13,995	192,597				-				
Debt securities (note 5.i)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**36,537**	**11,634**	**48,171**				
Subordinated debt (note 5.i)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,540**	**10**	**1,550**				
Debt representative of shares of consolidated funds held by third parties	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,261**	**641**	**-**	**5,902**				
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	**74,857**	**186,556**	**14,232**	**275,645**	**5,261**	**40,639**	**11,732**	**57,632**				

[1] These amounts do not represent the total amount of securitisation assets held by BNP Paribas, particularly those classified at inception as "Loans and Receivables", and those reclassified as presented in note 5.e.
[2] Collateralised Debt Obligations / Collateralised Loan Obligations

In millions of euros	31 December 2015							
	Positive market value				Negative market value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Interest rate derivatives	626	232,907	5,716	239,249	704	217,611	2,465	220,780
Foreign exchange derivatives		44,178	22	44,200	1	44,456	75	44,532
Credit derivatives		13,677	1,061	14,738		13,022	1,191	14,213
Equity derivatives	5,646	23,845	1,586	31,077	5,824	29,547	4,871	40,242
Other derivatives	913	6,367	80	7,360	853	4,894	314	6,061
Derivative financial instruments not used for hedging purposes	**7,185**	**320,974**	**8,465**	**336,624**	**7,382**	**309,530**	**8,916**	**325,828**
Derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes	**-**	**18,063**	**-**	**18,063**	**-**	**21,068**	**-**	**21,068**

In millions of euros	31 December 2014							
	Positive market value				Negative market value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Interest rate derivatives	280	288,004	7,367	295,651	349	275,690	4,272	280,311
Foreign exchange derivatives	4	56,931	276	57,211	5	62,792	26	62,823
Credit derivatives		17,183	1,242	18,425		16,579	1,475	18,054
Equity derivatives	5,415	25,997	1,700	33,112	5,671	31,116	5,051	41,838
Other derivatives	1,375	6,718	6	8,099	1,071	5,730	423	7,224
Derivative financial instruments not used for hedging purposes	**7,074**	**394,833**	**10,591**	**412,498**	**7,096**	**391,907**	**11,247**	**410,250**
Derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes	**-**	**19,766**	**-**	**19,766**	**-**	**22,993**	**-**	**22,993**

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

During 2015, transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 were not significant.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIN INSTRUMENTS IN EACH LEVEL

The following section provides a description of the instruments in each level in the hierarchy. It describes notably instruments classified in Level 3 and the associated valuation methodologies.
For main trading book instruments and derivatives classified in Level 3, further quantitative information is provided about the inputs used to derive fair value.

Level 1

This level encompasses all derivatives and securities that are listed on exchanges or quoted continuously in other active markets.

Level 1 includes notably equity securities and liquid bonds, shortselling of these instruments, derivative instruments traded on organised markets (futures, options, …). It includes shares of funds and UCITS, for which the net asset value is calculated on a daily basis, as well as debt representative of shares of consolidated funds held by third parties.

Level 2

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

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

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

Derivatives classified in Level 2 comprise mainly the following instruments:

- Vanilla instruments such as interest rate swaps, caps, floors and swaptions, credit default swaps, equity/foreign exchange (FX)/commodities forwards and options;
- Structured derivatives such as exotic FX options, mono- and multi-underlying equity/funds derivatives, single curve exotic interest rate derivatives and derivatives based on structured rates.

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

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

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

Level 3

Level 3 securities of the trading book mainly comprise CLOs and CDOs of ABSs linked to legacy activity. Other Level 3 securities designated as at fair value through profit or loss or classified as available for sale comprise units of funds and unquoted equity shares.

CLOs represent the large majority of the Level 3 trading book stock. Fair value is determined using a methodology that takes into consideration both the available external indicative prices as well as discounted expected cash flows. Constant prepayment rates are amongst the main unobservable inputs required to model the underlying pool of cash flow payments. Other unobservable inputs are related to the cash/synthetic funding basis and the discounting margin.

CDOs of ABSs collateral pools comprise Commercial Real Estate Loans, Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities – CMBSs and Residential Mortgage Backed Securities – RMBSs. The fair value of CDOs is based on a “liquidation approach” and a “discounted expected cash flow” approach, depending on the distressed nature of the collateral.

For RMBSs, prices are obtained to a large extent from external sources, while for Commercial Real Estate Loans prices are independently valued by an external provider.

The Discounted Expected Cash flow approach for CDOs takes in consideration both an internal and an external independent set of hypotheses to derive expectations about the underlying cash flow payments. Such cash flow expectations are then passed through the CDO waterfall modelled in external platforms, allowing deriving cash flow expectations of the considered CDO tranche. Similarly to the above, fair value requires assumptions about the cash/synthetic funding basis and a discount margin.

Fund units relate to real estate funds for which the valuation of the underlying investments is not frequent, as well as hedge funds for which the observation of the net asset value is not frequent.

Unlisted private equities are systematically classified as Level 3, with the exception of UCITS with a daily net asset value, presented as unlisted securities in note 5.c , but which are classified in the Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

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

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

Derivatives

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

- ***Interest rate derivatives***: exposures mainly comprise swap products in less liquid currencies. Classification is driven by the lower liquidity of some maturities, while observation capabilities through consensus may be available. The valuation technique is standard, and uses external market information and extrapolation techniques.

- ***Credit derivatives (CDS)***: exposures mainly comprise CDSs beyond the maximum observable maturity and, to a much lesser extent, CDSs on illiquid or distressed names and CDSs on loan indices. Classification is driven by the lack of liquidity while observation capabilities may be available notably through consensus. Level 3 exposures also comprise CDS and Total Return Swaps (TRS) positions on securitised assets. These are priced along the same modelling techniques as the underlying bonds, taking into consideration the funding basis and specific risk premium.

- ***Equity derivatives***: exposures essentially comprise long dated forward or volatility products or exposures where there is a limited market for optional products. The marking of the forward curves and volatility surfaces beyond the maximum observable maturity relies on extrapolation techniques. However, when there is no market for model input, volatility or forward is generally determined on the basis of proxy or historical analysis.

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

Complex derivatives classified in Level 3 predominantly comprise hybrid products (FX/Interest Rates hybrids, Equity hybrids), credit correlation products, prepayment-sensitive products, some stock basket optional products and some interest rate optional instruments. The main exposures, related valuation techniques and associated source of uncertainty are as follows:

- ***Complex interest rate options*** are classified in Level 3 when they involve currencies where there is not sufficient observation or when they include a quanto feature where the pay-off is measured with a forex forward fixed rate (except for the main currencies). Long term complex derivatives are also classified in Level 3.

- ***Hybrid FX/Interest rate products*** essentially comprise a specific product family known as Power Reverse Dual Currency (PRDC). The valuation of PRDCs requires complex modelling of joint behaviour of FX and interest rate, and is notably sensitive to the unobservable FX/ interest rate correlations. PRDCs valuations are corroborated with recent trade data and consensus data.

- ***Securitisation swaps*** mainly comprise fixed rate swaps, cross currency or basis swaps whose notional is indexed to the prepayment behaviour of some underlying portfolio. The estimation of the maturity profile of securitisation swaps is corroborated by statistical estimates using external historical data.

- ***Forward volatility options*** are generally products whose pay-off is indexed to the future variability of a rate index such as volatility swaps. These products involve material model risk as it is difficult to infer forward volatility information from the market-traded instruments. The valuation adjustment framework is calibrated to the uncertainty inherent in the product, and to the range of uncertainty from the existing external consensus data.

- ***Inflation derivatives*** classified in Level 3 mainly comprise swap products on inflation indices that are not associated with a liquid indexed bond market, optional products on inflation indices (such as caps and floors) and other forms of inflation indices involving optionality on the inflation indices or on the inflation annual rate. Valuation techniques used for inflation derivatives are predominantly standard market models. Proxy techniques are used for a few limited exposures. Although the valuations are corroborated through monthly consensus data, these products are classified as Level 3 due to their lack of liquidity and some uncertainties inherent in the calibration.

- The valuation of ***bespoke CDOs*** requires correlation of default events. This information is inferred from the active index tranche market through a proprietary projection technique and involves proprietary extrapolation and interpolation techniques. Multi-geography CDOs further require an additional correlation assumption. Finally, the bespoke CDO model also involves proprietary assumptions and parameters related to the dynamic of the recovery factor. CDO modelling, is calibrated on the observable index tranche markets, and is regularly back-tested against consensus data on standardised pools. The uncertainty arises from the model risk associated with the projection and geography mixing technique, and the uncertainty of associated parameters, together with the recovery modelling.

- ***N to Default baskets*** are other forms of credit correlation products, modelled through standard copula techniques. The main inputs required are the pair-wise correlations between the basket components which can be observed in the consensus and the transactions. Linear baskets are considered observable.

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

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

Valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA and FVA)

The additional valuation adjustment for counterparty credit risk (CVA), own-credit risk for derivatives (DVA) and the explicit funding valuation adjustment (FVA) are deemed to be unobservable components of the valuation framework and therefore classified in Level 3. This does not impact, in general cases, the classification of individual transactions into the fair value hierarchy. However, a specific process allows to identify individual deals for which the marginal contribution of these adjustments and related uncertainty is significant. Are particularly concerned some insufficiently collateralized vanilla interest rate instruments with very long residual maturity.

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

Risk classes	Balance Sheet valuation (in millions of euros) Asset	Balance Sheet valuation (in millions of euros) Liability	Main product types composing the Level 3 stock within the risk class	Valuation technique used for the product types considered	Main unobservable inputs for the product types considered	Range of unobservable input across Level 3 population considered	Weighted average
Cash instruments	1,305		Collateralised Loan Obligations (CLO) CDOs of ABSs (RMBSs, Commercial Real Estate Loans, CMBSs)	Combination of liquidation approach and discounted future cash flow approach	Discount margin	28 bp to 1,303 bp (1)	306 bp (a)
					Constant payment rate (CLOs)	0 to 10%	10% (b)
					Cash / synthetic funding basis (€)	5 bp to 6 bp	not meaningful
Repurchase agreements	855	2,272	Long-term repo and reverse-repo agreements	Proxy techniques, based amongst other on the funding basis of a benchmark bond pool, that is actively traded and representative of the repo underlying	Long-term repo spread on private bonds (High Yield, High Grade) and on ABSs	0 bp to 113 bp	73 bp (c)
Interest rate derivatives	5,716	2,465	Hybrid Forex / Interest rates derivatives	Hybrid Forex interest rate option pricing model	Correlation between FX rate and interest rates. Main currency pairs are EUR/JPY, USD/JPY, AUD/JPY	13% to 56%	41% (c)
			Floors and caps on inflation rate or on the cumulative inflation (such as redemption floors), predominantly on European and French inflation	Inflation pricing model	Volatility of cumulative inflation	0.8% to 11.1%	(d)
					Volatility of the year on year inflation rate	0.3% to 1.7%	
			Forward Volatility products such as volatility swaps, mainly in euro	Interest rates option pricing model	Forward volatility of interest rates	0.3% to 0.7%	(d)
			Balance-guaranteed fixed rate, basis or cross currency swaps, predominantly on European collateral pools	Prepayment modelling Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rates	0.0 % to 40%	10% (c)
Credit Derivatives	1,061	1,191	Collateralised Debt Obligations and index tranches for inactive index series	Base correlation projection technique and recovery modelling	Base correlation curve for bespoke portfolios	20% to 99%	(d)
					Inter-regions default cross correlation	70 % to 90%	80%(a)
					Recovery rate variance for single name underlyings	0 to 25%	(d)
			N-to-default baskets	Credit default model	Default correlation	50% to 91%	58% (c)
			Single name Credit Default Swaps (other than CDS on ABSs and loans indices)	Stripping, extrapolation and interpolation	Credit default spreads beyond observation limit (10 years)	110 bp to 245 bp (2)	181 bp (a)
					Illiquid credit default spread curves (across main tenors)	5 bp to 1,338 bp (3)	180 bp (a)
Equity Derivatives	1,586	4,871	Simple and complex derivatives on multi-underlying baskets on stocks	Various volatility option models	Unobservable equity volatility	0% to 94% (4)	28% (e)
					Unobservable equity correlation	25% to 98%	65% (a)

(1) The lower part of the range is relative to short-dated securities, while the upper relates to US CDOs of ABSs, which are not significant to the balance sheet since their prices are close to zero. Removing these outliers, the discount margin would range from 28bp to 745bp.

(2) The upper part of the range relates to non-material balance sheet and net risk position on a European corporate. The other part relates mainly to sovereign issuers.

(3) The upper bound of the range relates to an energy sector issuer that represents an insignificant portion of the balance sheet on CDSs with illiquid underlying. Removing this issuer which has the highest spread, the upper bound of the range would be 830bp.

(4) The upper part of the range relates to 3 equity instruments representing a non-material portion of the balance sheet on options with equity underlying instruments. Removing this outlier, the upper bound of the range would be around 80 %.

(a) Weighting is not based on risks, but on an alternative methodology in relation with the Level 3 instruments (PV or notional)

(b) The upper bound of the range relates to CLOs which represent the large majority of the exposures

(c) Weights based on relevant risk axis at portfolio level

(d) No weighting since no explicit sensitivity is attributed to these inputs

(e) Simple averaging

TABLE OF MOVEMENTS IN LEVEL 3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

For Level 3 financial instruments, the following movements occurred between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2015:

	Financial Assets				Financial Liabilities		
In millions of euros	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss held for trading	Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	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 or loss	TOTAL
At 31 December 2013	**14,237**	**2,859**	**7,680**	**24,776**	**(16,896)**	**(10,123)**	**(27,019)**
Purchases	8,725	2,743	3,532	**15,000**			**-**
Issues				**-**	(12,622)	(4,506)	**(17,128)**
Sales	(1,459)	(2,562)	(1,266)	**(5,287)**			**-**
Settlements [1]	(7,727)	(233)	(1,262)	**(9,222)**	3,838	2,507	**6,345**
Transfers to level 3	3,204		90	**3,294**	(2,188)	(4,178)	**(6,366)**
Transfers from level 3	(3,106)	(122)	(409)	**(3,637)**	332	4,197	**4,529**
Gains (or losses) recognised in profit or loss with respect to transactions expired or terminated during the period	132	48	(87)	**93**	880	239	**1,119**
Gains (or losses) recognised in profit or loss with respect to unexpired instruments at the end of the period	5,302	70	(8)	**5,364**	2,127	313	**2,440**
Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity							
- Items related to exchange rate movements	647		151	**798**	(950)	(181)	**(1,131)**
- Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities recognised in equity			812	**812**			**-**
At 31 December 2014	**19,955**	**2,803**	**9,233**	**31,991**	**(25,479)**	**(11,732)**	**(37,211)**
Purchases	4,818	4,161	2,019	**10,998**			**-**
Issues				**-**	(2,128)	(9,021)	**(11,149)**
Sales	(2,291)	(3,470)	(1,292)	**(7,053)**			**-**
Settlements [1]	(11,355)	(89)	(999)	**(12,443)**	15,159	8,519	**23,678**
Transfers to level 3	1,012	130	245	**1,387**	(463)	(1,607)	**(2,070)**
Transfers from level 3	(1,750)	(63)	(440)	**(2,253)**	1,440	2,464	**3,904**
Gains (or losses) recognised in profit or loss with respect to transactions expired or terminated during the period	(1,778)	122	(162)	**(1,818)**	1,339	250	**1,589**
Gains (or losses) recognised in profit or loss with respect to unexpired instruments at the end of the period	1,834	149	(58)	**1,925**	(716)	83	**(633)**
Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity							
- Items related to exchange rate movements	626		131	**757**	(759)	(237)	**(996)**
- Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities recognised in equity			643	**643**			**-**
At 31 December 2015	**11,071**	**3,743**	**9,320**	**24,134**	**(11,607)**	**(11,281)**	**(22,888)**

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

Transfers out of Level 3 of derivatives at fair value include mainly the update of the observability tenor of certain yield curves, but also the effect of derivatives becoming only or mainly sensitive to observable inputs due to the shortening of their lifetime. The review of criteria for repurchase agreements allowed reclassifying as level 2 some agreements for which the valuation uncertainty is deemed to be immaterial.

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

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

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

SENSITIVITY OF FAIR VALUE TO REASONABLY POSSIBLE CHANGES IN LEVEL 3 ASSUMPTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

In millions of euros	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
	Potential impact on income	Potential impact on equity	Potential impact on income	Potential impact on equity
Treasury bills and government bonds				
Asset Backed Securities (ABS)	+/-27		+/-43	+/-2
CDOs / CLOs	*+/-26*		*+/-43*	*+/-2*
Other Asset Backed Securities	*+/-1*			
Other fixed-income securities	+/-3	+/-17	+/-10	+/-19
Equities and other variable-income securities	+/-39	+/-76	+/-32	+/-71
Repurchase agreements	+/-14		+/-84	
Derivative financial instruments	+/-856		+/-1,076	
Interest rate derivatives	*+/-623*		*+/-831*	
Credit derivatives	*+/-45*		*+/-73*	
Equity derivatives	*+/-179*		*+/-135*	
Other derivatives	*+/-9*		*+/-37*	
Sensitivity of Level 3 financial instruments	**+/-939**	**+/-93**	**+/-1,245**	**+/-92**

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

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

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

In millions of euros	Deferred margin at 31 December 2014	Deferred margin on transactions during the year	Margin taken to the profit and loss account during the year	Deferred margin at 31 December 2015
Interest rate derivatives	248	150	(82)	316
Credit derivatives	169	65	(115)	119
Equity derivatives	316	200	(203)	313
Other derivatives	18	6	(16)	8
Derivative financial instruments	**751**	**421**	**(416)**	**756**

5.e RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS INITIALLY RECOGNISED AS 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 available-for-sale securities.

In millions of euros	Reclassification date	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
		Carrying value	Market or model value	Carrying value	Market or model value
Structured transactions and other fixed-income securities from the available-for-sale portfolio		**562**	**696**	**700**	**869**
of which Portuguese sovereign securities	30 June 2011	333	388	419	495
of which Irish sovereign securities	30 June 2011	229	308	223	314
of which structured transactions and other fixed-income securities	30 June 2009	-	-	58	60
Structured transactions and other fixed-income securities from the trading portfolio	1 October 2008 / 30 June 2009	**1,395**	**1,388**	**1,979**	**1,970**

Without these reclassifications, the Group's net income would not have been significantly different for the year ended 31 December 2015, nor for the year ended 31 December 2014. Similarly, changes in value of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity would not have been significantly different in 2015, nor in 2014.

5.f INTERBANK AND MONEY-MARKET ITEMS

- **Loans and receivables due from credit institutions**

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
On demand accounts	9,346	7,924
Loans [(1)]	31,780	33,010
Repurchase agreements	2,542	2,671
Total loans and receivables due from credit institutions, before impairment	**43,668**	**43,605**
of which doubtful loans	*355*	*439*
Impairment of loans and receivables due from credit institutions (note 3.f)	**(241)**	**(257)**
specific impairment	(203)	(230)
collective provisions	(38)	(27)
Total loans and receivables due from credit institutions, net of impairment	**43,427**	**43,348**

(1) Loans and receivables due from credit institutions include term deposits made with central banks, which amounted to EUR 1,665 million as at 31 December 2015 (EUR 1,973 million as at 31 December 2014).

- **Due to credit institutions**

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
On demand accounts	8,527	11,618
Borrowings	70,109	72,956
Repurchase agreements	5,510	5,778
Total due to credit institutions	**84,146**	**90,352**

5.g CUSTOMER ITEMS

- **Loans and receivables due from customers**

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
On demand accounts	46,790	58,444
Loans to customers	628,796	596,293
Repurchase agreements	5,448	1,832
Finance leases	27,657	27,252
Total loans and receivables due from customers, before impairment	**708,691**	**683,821**
of which doubtful loans	*41,251*	*42,896*
Impairment of loans and receivables due from customers (note 3.f)	**(26,194)**	**(26,418)**
specific impairment	(22,730)	(22,762)
collective provisions	(3,464)	(3,656)
Total loans and receivables due from customers, net of impairment	**682,497**	**657,403**

- **Breakdown of finance leases**

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Gross investment	31,400	31,061
Receivable within 1 year	*8,741*	*8,764*
Receivable after 1 year but within 5 years	*17,134*	*16,130*
Receivable beyond 5 years	*5,525*	*6,167*
Unearned interest income	**(3,743)**	**(3,809)**
Net investment before impairment	27,657	27,252
Receivable within 1 year	*7,728*	*7,765*
Receivable after 1 year but within 5 years	*14,994*	*14,041*
Receivable beyond 5 years	*4,935*	*5,446*
Impairment provisions	**(1,058)**	**(1,038)**
Net investment after impairment	26,599	26,214

- **Due to customers**

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
On demand deposits	399,364	350,502
Savings accounts	135,254	127,065
Term accounts and short-term notes	160,498	159,312
Repurchase agreements	5,193	4,670
Total due to customers	700,309	641,549

5.h PAST-DUE AND DOUBTFUL LOANS

The following tables present the carrying amounts of financial assets that are past due but not impaired and impaired assets and related collateral or other guarantees. The amounts shown are stated before any provision on a portfolio basis.

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

- **Past-due but not impaired loans**

In millions of euros	31 December 2015 < 90 days	> 90 days < 180 days	> 180 days < 1 year	> 1 year	Total	Collateral received
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	168				168	315
Loans and receivables due from customers	13,960	395	211	136	14,702	7,793
Total past-due but not impaired loans	**14,128**	**395**	**211**	**136**	**14,870**	**8,108**

In millions of euros	31 December 2014 < 90 days	> 90 days < 180 days	> 180 days < 1 year	> 1 year	Total	Collateral received
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	140				140	90
Loans and receivables due from customers	15,587	418	289	255	16,549	8,437
Total past-due but not impaired loans	**15,727**	**418**	**289**	**255**	**16,689**	**8,527**

- **Doubtful loans**

In millions of euros	31 December 2015			
	Doubtful loans			Collateral received
	Gross value	Impairment	Net	
Available-for-sale financial assets (excl. variable-income securities) (note 5.c)	131	(75)	56	
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions (note 5.f)	355	(203)	152	303
Loans and receivables due from customers (note 5.g)	41,251	(22,730)	18,521	11,814
Doubtful assets	**41,737**	**(23,008)**	**18,729**	**12,117**
Financing commitments given	619	(32)	587	515
Guarantee commitments given	1,002	(285)	717	-
Off-balance sheet doubtful commitments	**1,621**	**(317)**	**1,304**	**515**
Total	**43,358**	**(23,325)**	**20,033**	**12,632**

In millions of euros	31 December 2014			
	Doubtful loans			Collateral received
	Gross value	Impairment	Net	
Available-for-sale financial assets (excl. variable-income securities) (note 5.c)	201	(85)	116	
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions (note 5.f)	439	(230)	209	109
Loans and receivables due from customers (note 5.g)	42,896	(22,762)	20,134	13,190
Doubtful assets	**43,536**	**(23,077)**	**20,459**	**13,299**
Financing commitments given	461	(32)	429	321
Guarantee commitments given	1,076	(280)	796	
Off-balance sheet doubtful commitments	**1,537**	**(312)**	**1,225**	**321**
Total	**45,073**	**(23,389)**	**21,684**	**13,620**

5.i DEBT SECURITIES AND SUBORDINATED DEBT

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

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

Issuer / Issue date In millions of euros	Currency	Original amount in foreign currency (millions)	Date of call or interest step-up	Interest rate	Interest step-up	Conditions precedent for coupon payment (1)	Amount (2) eligible to Tier 1	Amount (2) eligible to Tier 2	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Debt securities									**46,330**	**48,171**
Subordinated debt							**198**	**269**	**1,382**	**1,550**
- Redeemable subordinated debt			(3)				**-**	**249**	**473**	**733**
- Perpetual subordinated debt							**198**	**20**	**909**	**817**
BNP Paribas Fortis Dec. 2007	EUR	3,000	Dec.-14	3-month Euribor +200 bp		A	198		889	780
Others								20	20	37

(1) Conditions precedent for coupon payment:

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

(2) Given the eligibility criteria and prudential adjustments, including the own credit risk and amortisation of instruments.

(3) 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.

The perpetual subordinated debt recognised at fair value through profit or loss mainly consists of Convertible And Subordinated Hybrid Equity-linked Securities (CASHES) issued by BNP Paribas Fortis (previously Fortis Banque) in December 2007.

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

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

On 7 May 2015, BNP Paribas and Ageas reached a new agreement which allows BNP Paribas to purchase outstanding CASHES under the condition that these are converted into Ageas shares, leading to a proportional settlement of the RPN. The agreement between Ageas and BNP Paribas will expire by year-end 2016.

BNP Paribas obtained the prior agreement from the European Central Bank to proceed to purchase of CASHES within a limit of EUR 200 million nominal amount.

As at 31 December 2015, due to this prior agreement, the subordinated liability is eligible to Tier 1 capital for EUR 198 million (during the transitional period).

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

Maturity or call option date, in millions of euros	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 - 2025	After 2025	Total at 31 Dec. 2015
Medium- and long-term debt securities	11,894	6,255	5,141	4,367	5,944	8,487	4,242	46,330
Redeemable subordinated debt	19	271	45	-	67	30	41	473
Total	**11,913**	**6,526**	**5,186**	**4,367**	**6,011**	**8,517**	**4,283**	**46,803**

Maturity or call option date, in millions of euros	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 - 2024	After 2024	Total at 31 Dec. 2014
Medium- and long-term debt securities	9,773	7,759	5,667	4,699	5,631	8,665	5,977	48,171
Redeemable subordinated debt	254	16	279	43	-	98	43	733
Total	**10,027**	**7,775**	**5,946**	**4,742**	**5,631**	**8,763**	**6,020**	**48,904**

DEBT SECURITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

Issuer / Issue date In millions of euros	Currency	Original amount in foreign currency (millions)	Date of call or interest step-up	Interest rate	Interest step-up	Conditions precedent for coupon payment (1)	Amount (2) eligible to Tier 1	Amount (2) eligible to Tier 2	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Debt securities									159,447	187,074
- Debt securities in issue with an initial maturity of less than one year									**80,488**	**95,673**
Negotiable debt securities									80,488	95,673
- Debt securities in issue with an initial maturity of more than one year									**78,959**	**91,401**
Negotiable debt securities									70,918	80,079
Bonds									8,041	11,322
Subordinated debt							-	10,689	16,544	13,936
- Redeemable subordinated debt			(3)				-	**9,870**	**14,700**	**12,095**
- Undated subordinated notes			(3)				-	**597**	**1,613**	**1,607**
BNP Paribas SA Oct. 85	EUR	305	-	TMO - 0.25%	-	B		254	254	254
BNP Paribas SA Sept. 86	USD	500	-	6-month Libor + 0.075%	-	C		252	252	226
BNP Paribas Cardif Nov. 14	EUR	1,000	Nov. - 25	4.032%	3-month Euribor + 393 bp	D			1,000	1,000
Others								91	107	127
- Participating notes							-	**222**	**222**	**222**
BNP Paribas SA July 84 (4)	EUR	337	-	(5)	-	NA		215	215	215
Others								7	7	7
- Expenses and commission, related debt							-	-	**9**	**12**

(1) Conditions precedent for coupon payment

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

C Payment of the interest is mandatory, unless the Board of Directors decides to postpone these payments after the Shareholders' General Meeting 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 Payment of the interest is mandatory, except for cases of regulatory deficiency, in agreement with the regulator, or of suspension of payments. Interest payments are cumulative and are payable in full, once coupon payments resume, or, if these events occur before, when the issuance is redeemed or when the issuer is liquidated.

(2) Given the eligibility criteria and prudential adjustments, including amortisation of instruments.

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

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

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

On 27 October 2014, BNP Paribas Fortis redeemed the perpetual subordinated notes issued in October 2004 for EUR 1 billion.

On 25 November 2014, BNP Paribas Cardif issued EUR 1 billion of undated subordinated notes.

On 20 January 2015, BancWest Corporation redeemed the USD 100 million redeemable subordinated notes issued in July 1997. Their euro-equivalent value as at 31 December 2014 was EUR 83 million and they were eligible to Tier 1.

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, by contractual maturity:

Maturity or call option date, in millions of euros	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 - 2025	After 2025	Total at 31 Dec. 2015
Medium- and long-term debt securities	13,835	15,636	6,957	7,760	9,371	23,806	1,594	78,959
Redeemable subordinated debt	2,705	3,385	484	177	147	4,743	3,059	14,700
Total	**16,540**	**19,021**	**7,441**	**7,937**	**9,518**	**28,549**	**4,653**	**93,659**

Maturity or call option date, in millions of euros	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 - 2024	After 2024	Total at 31 Dec. 2014
Medium- and long-term debt securities	19,717	13,166	13,580	5,685	8,348	27,480	3,425	91,401
Redeemable subordinated debt	1,240	1,420	3,938	633	195	2,207	2,462	12,095
Total	**20,957**	**14,586**	**17,518**	**6,318**	**8,543**	**29,687**	**5,887**	**103,496**

5.j HELD-TO-MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Treasury bills and government bonds	7,587	8,836
Other fixed-income securities	170	129
Total held-to-maturity financial assets	**7,757**	**8,965**

No held-to-maturity financial asset was impaired as at 31 December 2015, nor as at 31 December 2014.

Maturity schedule of held-to-maturity financial assets by contractual maturity:

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2015	< 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	TOTAL
Held-to-maturity financial assets	141	187	1,460	4,456	1,513	**7,757**

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2014	< 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	TOTAL
Held-to-maturity financial assets	27	721	662	5,596	1,959	**8,965**

5.k Current and deferred taxes

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014[1]
Current taxes	1,487	1,470
Deferred taxes	6,378	7,158
Current and deferred tax assets	**7,865**	**8,628**
Current taxes	826	794
Deferred taxes	2,167	2,126
Current and deferred tax liabilities	**2,993**	**2,920**

[1] Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2.).

Change in deferred tax over the period:

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014[1]
Net deferred taxes at start of period	**5,032**	**5,728**
Net losses arising from deferred taxes (note 3.h)	(907)	(9)
Changes in deferred taxes linked to changes in value and reversal through profit or loss of changes in value of available-for-sale financial assets, including those reclassified as loans and receivables	89	(842)
Changes in deferred taxes linked to changes in value and reversal through profit or loss of changes in value of cash flow hedge derivatives	14	(424)
Changes in deferred taxes linked to items recognised directly in equity that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	(199)	143
Effect of exchange rate, scope and other movements	182	436
Net deferred taxes at end of period	**4,211**	**5,032**

[1] Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2.).

Breakdown of deferred tax assets and liabilities by nature:

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014[1]
Available-for-sale financial assets, including those reclassified as loans and receivables	(1,219)	(1,292)
Unrealised finance lease reserve	(629)	(571)
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	1,048	1,191
Provisions for credit risk	3,092	3,155
Other items	(166)	81
Tax loss carryforwards	2,085	2,468
Net deferred taxes	**4,211**	**5,032**
Deferred tax assets	6,378	7,158
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,167)	(2,126)

[1]Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2.).

Unrecognised deferred tax assets totalled EUR 2,177 million at 31 December 2015 compared with EUR 1,836 million at 31 December 2014.

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

Main entities with deferred tax assets recognised on tax loss carryforwards:

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	Statutory time limit on carryforwards	Expected recovery period
BNP Paribas Fortis	1,590	unlimited	5 years
BNP Paribas Securities Japan Ltd	84	9 years	9 years
Others	411		
Total deferred tax assets relating to tax loss carryforwards	**2,085**		

5.l ACCRUED INCOME/EXPENSE AND OTHER ASSETS/LIABILITIES

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014[1]
Guarantee deposits and bank guarantees paid	65,590	65,765
Settlement accounts related to securities transactions	11,798	12,703
Collection accounts	446	427
Reinsurers' share of technical reserves	2,909	2,782
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	5,062	5,520
Other debtors and miscellaneous assets	22,213	22,891
Total accrued income and other assets	**108,018**	**110,088**
Guarantee deposits received	50,284	41,936
Settlement accounts related to securities transactions	7,337	13,908
Collection accounts	1,085	1,004
Accrued expense and deferred income	7,697	8,030
Other creditors and miscellaneous liabilities	22,226	22,844
Total accrued expense and other liabilities	**88,629**	**87,722**

[1] Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2.).

The movement in “Reinsurers’ share of technical reserves” breaks down as follows:

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Reinsurers' share of technical reserves at start of period	**2,782**	**2,712**
Increase in technical reserves borne by reinsurers	484	415
Amounts received in respect of claims and benefits passed on to reinsurers	(358)	(347)
Effect of changes in exchange rates and scope of consolidation	1	2
Reinsurers' share of technical reserves at end of period	**2,909**	**2,782**

5.m EQUITY-METHOD INVESTMENTS

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

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec.2015			31 December 2015	Year to 31 Dec.2014[1]			31 December 2014[1]
	Share of net income	*Share of changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity*	Share of net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	Equity-method investments	*Share of net income*	*Share of changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity*	Share of net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	Equity-method investments
Joint ventures	*29*	*(38)*	(9)	1,059	*(26)*	*119*	93	1,049
Associates [2]	*560*	*158*	718	5,837	*433*	*367*	800	6,322
Total equity-method entities	***589***	***120***	**709**	**6,896**	***407***	***486***	**893**	**7,371**

[1] Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2.).

[2] Including controlled but non material entities consolidated under the equity method.

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

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

In millions of euros	Country of registration	Activity	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
			Interest (%)	Equity-method investments	Interest (%)	Equity-method investments
Joint ventures						
Bpost banque	Belgium	Retail banking	50%	366	50%	405
Union de Creditos Inmobiliarios	Spain	Retail mortgage	50%	273	50%	283
Associates						
AG Insurance	Belgium	Insurance	25%	1,695	25%	1,628
Klépierre	France	Shopping centre real estate	-	-	22%	880
Bank of Nanjing	China	Retail banking	19%	1,308	16%	730

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

In millions of euros	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	Carrying amount	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	Carrying amount
Investment property	**1,895**	**(256)**	**1,639**	**1,871**	**(257)**	**1,614**
Land and buildings	7,676	(2,009)	5,667	7,364	(1,824)	5,540
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	7,061	(5,004)	2,057	6,989	(4,801)	2,188
Plant and equipment leased as lessor under operating leases	17,486	(4,959)	12,527	13,100	(4,037)	9,063
Other property, plant and equipment	2,406	(1,064)	1,342	2,340	(1,099)	1,241
Property, plant and equipment	**34,629**	**(13,036)**	**21,593**	**29,793**	**(11,761)**	**18,032**
Purchased software	3,270	(2,487)	783	3,036	(2,346)	690
Internally-developed software	4,051	(3,158)	893	3,713	(2,756)	957
Other intangible assets	1,832	(404)	1,428	1,668	(364)	1,304
Intangible assets	**9,153**	**(6,049)**	**3,104**	**8,417**	**(5,466)**	**2,951**

- **Investment property**

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

The estimated fair value of investment property accounted for at amortised cost at 31 December 2015 is EUR 1,846 million, compared with EUR 1,808 million at 31 December 2014.

- **Operating leases**

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 2015	31 December 2014
Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases	**5,650**	**4,468**
Payments receivable within 1 year	*2,539*	*1,989*
Payments receivable after 1 year but within 5 years	*3,053*	*2,409*
Payments receivable beyond 5 years	*58*	*70*

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

- **Intangible assets**

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

- **Depreciation, amortisation and impairment**

Net depreciation and amortisation expense for the year ended 31 December 2015 was EUR 1,661 million, compared with EUR 1,551 million for the year ended 31 December 2014.

The net decrease in impairment on property, plant, equipment and intangible assets taken to the profit and loss account in the year ended 31 December 2015 amounted to EUR 7 million, compared with a EUR 15 million increase for the year ended 31 December 2014.

5.o GOODWILL

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Carrying amount at start of period	**10,577**	**9,846**
Acquisitions	296	503
Divestments	(9)	(13)
Impairment recognised during the period	(993)	(351)
Exchange rate adjustments	440	594
Other movements	5	(2)
Carrying amount at end of period	**10,316**	**10,577**
Gross value	13,031	12,284
Accumulated impairment recognised at the end of period	(2,715)	(1,707)

Goodwill by cash-generating unit is as follows:

In millions of euros	Carrying amount		Impairment recognised during the period		Acquisitions during the period	
	31 December 2015	31 December 2014	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Retail Banking & Services	**9,141**	**9,477**	**(993)**	**(351)**	**268**	**484**
Domestic Markets	**1,275**	**1,931**	**(917)**	**(297)**	**248**	**166**
Arval	*581*	*317*			*245*	
Italian Retail Banking		*917*	*(917)*	*(297)*		
Leasing Solutions	*139*	*138*				
Personal Investors	*549*	*553*			*3*	*166*
Others	*6*	*6*				
International Financial Services	**7,866**	**7,546**	**(76)**	**(54)**	**20**	**318**
Insurance	*298*	*292*			*5*	*33*
BancWest	*4,581*	*4,125*				
Bank BGŻ BNP Paribas	*131*	*102*			*29*	*107*
Investment Partners	*177*	*169*				
Personal Finance	*1,291*	*1,376*			*(14)*	*178*
Personal Finance - partnership tested individually	*438*	*438*		*(51)*		
Real Estate	*377*	*375*				
Turk Ekonomi Bankasi A.S	*223*	*251*				
Wealth Management	*319*	*389*	*(76)*	*(3)*		
Others	*31*	*29*				
Corporate & Institutional Banking	**1,172**	**1,097**	**-**	**-**	**28**	**19**
Corporate Banking	*278*	*274*				
Global Markets	*433*	*408*				*19*
Securities Services	*461*	*415*			*28*	
Other Activities	**3**	**3**				
Total goodwill	**10,316**	**10,577**	**(993)**	**(351)**	**296**	**503**
Change in value of goodwill recognised in the profit and loss account			**(993)**	**(351)**		

The homogeneous groups of businesses to which goodwill is allocated are:

Arval: Specialist in multi-brand full-service corporate vehicle leasing, Arval offers its customers tailored solutions that optimise their employees' mobility and outsource the risks associated with fleet management.

Italian Retail Banking: BNL banca commerciale is Italy's 6th largest bank in terms of total assets and loans to customers. It provides a comprehensive range of banking, financial and insurance products and services to meet the needs of its diversified client base. BNL bc has a strong position in lending, especially residential mortgages. BNL bc also has a long-stand tradition in supporting large companies and local authorities, with a reputation in cross-border payments, project financing and structured finance, as well as factoring through its specialised subsidiary Ifitalia.

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

Personal Investors: BNP Paribas Personal Investors provides independent financial advice and a wide range of corporate and investment services to individual clients, mainly through digital channels. The business is mainly based in Germany (Consorsbank ! and DAB Bank), in France (Cortal Consors), in Austria (Hello bank !) and in Spain (Personal Investors).

Insurance: BNP Paribas Cardif, a world leader in personal insurance, has designed, developed and marketed savings and protection products and services.

BNP Paribas Cardif has developed new forms of insurance and extended its offer of protection to health insurance, budget insurance, revenue and means of payment insurance, warranty extensions, non-life insurance, unemployment insurance, return-to-work assistance, protection of private digital data, etc.

BNP Paribas Cardif sells its products through the BNP Paribas Retail Banking channel, as well as the Partnerships channel and the Digital & Brokers channel.

BancWest: In the United States, the Retail Banking business is conducted through Bank of the West and First Hawaiian Bank, subsidiaries of BancWest Corporation since 1998. Bank of the West markets a very broad range of retail banking products and services to individuals, small businesses and corporate clients, and has strong positions in certain niche lending markets. First Hawaiian Bank is Hawaii's leading bank, offering banking services to a local clientele of private individuals and corporates.

Bank BGŻ BNP Paribas: Bank BGŻ is a universal commercial bank, one of the leading banks in Poland. Its merger in 2015 with BNP Paribas Bank Polska led to the creation of Bank BGŻ BNP Paribas. Through its network of 508 agencies, it offers services to retail and institutional clients, including a sizeable group of businesses in the food and agricultural sector.

Investment Partners: BNP Paribas Investment Partners (BNPP IP) is the dedicated asset management business line of the BNP Paribas Group and offers a comprehensive range of asset management services to both private and institutional investors worldwide.

As a "multi-local" asset manager, BNPP IP develops 3 activity lines: Institutional (European and global customised management solutions), Distributors (wide range of savings and services solutions adapted to the needs of distributors and their customers) and Asia Pacific & Emerging Markets (combining local asset management companies and global skills to meet the needs of both institutional investors and distributors in these regions).

Personal Finance: BNP Paribas Personal Finance is the Group's consumer credit specialist. BNP Paribas Personal Finance operates in around 30 countries, and through brands such as Cetelem, Cofinoga, Findomestic and AlphaCredit, it provides a comprehensive range of consumer loans at point of sale (retail stores and car dealerships) and directly to clients either online or through its customer relation centres. The consumer credit business also operates within the Group's retail banking network in the emerging countries, through the « PF Inside » set-up. In Germany, Bulgaria, France, Hungary and Italy, the lending and insurance offer of Personal Finance has been complemented by savings products.

It is also developing an active strategy of partnerships with retail chains, car manufacturers and dealers, web merchants and other financial institutions (banking and insurance).

A partnership of the BNP Paribas Personal Finance homogeneous group is tested individually for impairment.

Real Estate: BNP Paribas Real Estate ranks as Continental Europe's no. 1 provider of real estate services to corporates and as one of France's leading players in residential property.

Turk Ekonomi Bankasi: Present mostly in Turkey, Turk Ekonomi Bankasi offers its customers (Retail, Corporate and SME) a wide array of financial products and services, including retail and private banking, treasury and capital markets services, and financing.

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

Corporate Banking : Corporate Banking comprises all financing products and services for corporate clients, corporate finance, from transaction banking (cash management, international trade finance and liquidity management) to financing solutions : vanilla lending, specialised financing (aircraft, shipping, real estate, export, leveraged financing, project, corporate acquisition financing and media telecom). This offer has been expanded with a line of products dedicated to the gathering of corporate deposits.

Global Markets: Global Markets incudes Fixed Income, Currencies and Commodities (global player in credit, currency, interest-rate products and commodities), and Equity and Prime Services (division which offers equity, index and fund derivatives as well as financing solutions and an integrated equity brokerage platform, as well as primary equity capital market transactions).

Securities Services: BNP Paribas Securities Services is one of the major global players in securities services and provides integrated solutions for all actors involved in the investment cycle, sell side, buy side and issuers.

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

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

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

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

Cost of capital is determined on the basis of a risk-free rate, an observed market risk premium weighted by a risk factor based on comparables specific to each homogeneous group of businesses. The values of these parameters are obtained from external information sources.

Allocated capital is determined for each homogeneous group of businesses based on the "Common Equity Tier One" regulatory requirements for the legal entity to which the homogeneous group of businesses belongs, with a minimum of 7%.

The growth rate to perpetuity used is 2% for mature economies. For CGUs implemented in countries with high levels of inflation, a specific add-on is taken into account (calculated according to inflation rates disclosed by external sources).

The following table shows the sensitivity of cash generating unit valuations to changes in the value of parameters used in the DCF calculation: the cost of capital, the cost/income ratio in terminal value, the cost of risk in terminal value and the growth rate to perpetuity.

In consideration of the increased regulatory capital requirements for BNL, the goodwill allocated to the BNL bc homogeneous group (EUR 917 million as at 31 December 2014) has been impaired in its entirety. A EUR 297 million impairment allowance had been recognised in 2014.

- **Sensitivity of the main goodwill valuations to a 10-basis point change in the cost of capital, a 1% change in the cost/income ratio in terminal value, a 5 % change of the cost of risk in terminal value and a 50-basis point change in the growth rate to perpetuity**

In millions of euros	BancWest	Personal Finance
Cost of capital	**7.8%**	**9.4%**
Adverse change (+10 basis points)	(220)	(186)
Positive change (- 10 basis points)	228	192
Cost/income ratio	**55.6%**	**46.4%**
Adverse change (+ 1 %)	(440)	(554)
Positive change (-1 %)	440	554
Cost of risk	**(357)**	**(1,435)**
Adverse change (+ 5 %)	(145)	(433)
Positive change (- 5 %)	145	433
Growth rate to perpetuity	**2.0%**	**2.1%**
Adverse change (-50 basis points)	(550)	(487)
Positive change (+50 basis points)	653	558

For the BancWest and Personal Finance homogeneous groups of businesses, there would be no grounds for goodwill impairment even if the four most adverse scenarios contained in the table were applied to the impairment test.

5.p TECHNICAL RESERVES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Liabilities related to insurance contracts	**135,664**	**128,396**
Gross technical reserves		
Unit-linked contracts	50,082	46,382
Other insurance contracts	85,582	82,014
Liabilities related to financial contracts with discretionary participation feature	**33,516**	**30,444**
Policyholders' surplus reserve - liability	**15,863**	**16,374**
Total technical reserves of insurance companies	**185,043**	**175,214**
Liabilities related to unit-linked financial contracts (1)	2,259	2,434
Total liabilities related to contracts written by insurance companies	**187,302**	**177,648**

(1)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. It is obtained from stochastic calculations modelling the unrealised gains and losses attributable to policyholders based on economic scenarios and assumptions as regards rates paid to customers and new business inflows. For France, this resulted in an interest of 90% in 2015, unchanged from 2014.

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

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Liabilities related to insurance contracts at start of period	**177,648**	**157,488**
Additions to insurance contract technical reserves and deposits taken on financial contracts related to life insurance	22,040	31,413
Claims and benefits paid	(14,874)	(14,339)
Effect of changes in value of admissible investments related to unit-linked business	2,143	2,513
Effect of movements in exchange rates	300	482
Effect of changes in the scope of consolidation	45	91
Liabilities related to insurance contracts at end of period	**187,302**	**177,648**

See note 5.l for details of reinsurers' share of technical reserves.

5.q PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES

• Provisions for contingencies and charges by type

In millions of euros	31 Dec. 2014	Net additions to provisions	Provisions used	Changes in value recognised directly in equity	Effect of movements in exchange rates and other movements	31 Dec. 2015
Provisions for employee benefits	**6,904**	**692**	**(695)**	**(391)**	**171**	**6,681**
of which post-employment benefits (note 7.b)	4,769	119	(129)	(368)	106	4,497
of which post-employment healthcare benefits (note 7.b)	165	5	(1)	(23)	4	150
of which provision for other long-term benefits (note 7.c)	1,086	213	(175)		58	1,182
of which provision for voluntary departure, early retirement plans, and headcount adaptation plan (note 7.d)	382	36	(63)		(13)	342
of which provision for share-based payments (note 7.e)	502	319	(327)		16	510
Provisions for home savings accounts and plans	**137**	**32**	**-**		**-**	**169**
Provisions for credit commitments (note 3.f)	**1,014**	**74**	**(99)**		**(14)**	**975**
Provisions for litigations	**2,193**	**50**	**(686)**		**33**	**1,590**
Other provisions for contingencies and charges	**2,089**	**123**	**(303)**		**21**	**1,930**
Total provisions for contingencies and charges	**12,337**	**971**	**(1,783)**	**(391)**	**211**	**11,345**

• Provisions and discount for home savings accounts and plans

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Deposits collected under home savings accounts and plans	**17,429**	**16,287**
of which deposits collected under home savings plans	15,016	13,744
Aged more than 10 years	*3,424*	*3,840*
Aged between 4 and 10 years	*4,503*	*3,760*
Aged less than 4 years	*7,089*	*6,144*
Outstanding loans granted under home savings accounts and plans	**164**	**233**
of which loans granted under home savings plans	29	42
Provisions and discount recognised for home savings accounts and plans	**172**	**143**
provisions recognised for home savings plans	166	125
provisions recognised for home savings accounts	3	12
discount recognised for home savings accounts and plans	3	6

5.r OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table presents the amounts of financial assets and liabilities before and after offsetting. This information, required by IFRS 7, aims to enable the comparability with the accounting treatment applicable in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (US GAAP), which are less restrictive than IAS 32 as regards offsetting.

"Amounts set off on the balance sheet" have been determined according to IAS 32. Thus, a financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented on the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Amounts set off derive mainly from repurchase agreements and derivative instruments traded with clearing houses.

The "impacts of master netting agreements and similar agreements" are relative to outstanding amounts of transactions within an enforceable agreement, which do not meet the offsetting criteria defined by IAS 32. This is the case of transactions for which offsetting can only be performed in case of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of one of the contracting parties.

"Financial instruments given or received as collateral" include guarantee deposits and securities collateral recognised at fair value. These guarantees can only be exercised in case of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of one of the contracting parties.

Regarding master netting agreements, the guarantee deposits received or given in compensation for the positive or negative fair values of financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet in accrued income or expenses and other assets or liabilities.

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2015	Gross amounts of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amounts presented on the balance sheet	Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements	Financial instruments received as collateral	Net amounts
Assets						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
Trading securities	133,500		133,500			133,500
Loans	433		433			433
Repurchase agreements	252,675	(121,325)	131,350	(19,161)	(111,526)	663
Instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	83,076		83,076			83,076
Derivative financial instruments (including derivatives used for hedging purposes)	486,881	(132,194)	354,687	(272,364)	(34,620)	47,703
Loans and receivables due from customers and credit institutions	727,212	(1,288)	725,924	(1,165)	(6,784)	717,975
of which repurchase agreements	*7,990*		*7,990*	*(1,165)*	*(6,784)*	*41*
Accrued income and other assets	108,703	(685)	108,018		(38,335)	69,683
of which guarantee deposits paid	*65,590*		*65,590*		*(38,335)*	*27,255*
Other assets not subject to offsetting	457,205		457,205			457,205
TOTAL ASSETS	**2,249,685**	**(255,492)**	**1,994,193**	**(292,690)**	**(191,265)**	**1,510,238**

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2015	Gross amounts of financial liabilities	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amounts presented on the balance sheet	Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements	Financial instruments given as collateral	Net amounts
Liabilities						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
Trading securities	82,544		82,544			82,544
Borrowings	3,893		3,893			3,893
Repurchase agreements	274,203	(121,325)	152,878	(18,996)	(130,494)	3,388
Instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	53,118		53,118			53,118
Derivative financial instruments (including derivatives used for hedging purposes)	479,090	(132,194)	346,896	(272,364)	(38,496)	36,036
Due to customers and to credit institutions	785,743	(1,288)	784,455	(1,330)	(9,136)	773,989
of which repurchase agreements	*10,703*		*10,703*	*(1,330)*	*(9,136)*	*237*
Accrued expense and other liabilities	89,314	(685)	88,629		(34,730)	53,899
of which guarantee deposits received	*50,284*		*50,284*		*(34,730)*	*15,554*
Other liabilities not subject to offsetting	381,703		381,703			381,703
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**2,149,608**	**(255,492)**	**1,894,116**	**(292,690)**	**(212,856)**	**1,388,570**

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2014[1]	Gross amounts of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amounts presented on the balance sheet	Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements	Financial instruments received as collateral	Net amounts
Assets						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
Trading securities	156,546		156,546			156,546
Loans	684		684			684
Repurchase agreements	270,731	(105,639)	165,092	(32,176)	(128,899)	4,017
Instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	78,827		78,827			78,827
Derivative financial instruments (including derivatives used for hedging purposes)	712,876	(280,612)	432,264	(350,206)	(33,258)	48,800
Loans and receivables due from customers and credit institutions	701,323	(572)	700,751	(878)	(3,516)	696,357
of which repurchase agreements	*4,503*		*4,503*	*(878)*	*(3,516)*	*109*
Accrued income and other assets	112,575	(2,487)	110,088		(39,669)	70,419
of which guarantee deposits paid	*65,765*		*65,765*		*(39,669)*	*26,096*
Other assets not subject to offsetting	433,506		433,506			433,506
TOTAL ASSETS	**2,467,068**	**(389,310)**	**2,077,758**	**(383,260)**	**(205,342)**	**1,489,156**

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2014[1]	Gross amounts of financial liabilities	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amounts presented on the balance sheet	Impact of Master Netting Agreements (MNA) and similar agreements	Financial instruments given as collateral	Net amounts
Liabilities						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
Trading securities	78,912		78,912			78,912
Borrowings	4,136		4,136			4,136
Repurchase agreements	298,236	(105,639)	192,597	(31,353)	(149,703)	11,541
Instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	57,632		57,632			57,632
Derivative financial instruments (including derivatives used for hedging purposes)	713,855	(280,612)	433,243	(350,206)	(46,936)	36,101
Due to customers and to credit institutions	732,473	(572)	731,901	(1,701)	(8,121)	722,079
of which repurchase agreements	*10,448*		*10,448*	*(1,701)*	*(8,121)*	*626*
Accrued expense and other liabilities	90,209	(2,487)	87,722		(33,665)	54,057
of which guarantee deposits received	*41,936*		*41,936*		*(33,665)*	*8,271*
Other liabilities not subject to offsetting	397,926		397,926			397,926
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**2,373,379**	**(389,310)**	**1,984,069**	**(383,260)**	**(238,425)**	**1,362,384**

[1] Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2.)

5.s TRANSFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets that have been transferred but not derecognised by the Group are mainly composed of securities sold temporarily under repurchase agreements or securities lending transactions, as well as securitised assets. The liabilities associated to securities temporarily sold under repurchase agreements consist of debts recognised under the "repurchase agreements" heading. The liabilities associated to securitised assets consist of the securitisation notes purchased by third parties.

- **Securities lending, repurchase agreements and other transactions:**

	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
In millions of euros, at	Carrying amount of transferred assets	Carrying amount of associated liabilities	Carrying amount of transferred assets	Carrying amount of associated liabilities
Securities lending operations				
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	3,870		2,104	
Securities classified as loans and receivables	12		20	
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,970		56	
Repurchase agreements				
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	39,631	38,602	55,976	55,188
Securities classified as loans and receivables	1,093	1,090	1,215	1,180
Available-for-sale financial assets	10,373	10,356	11,884	11,878
Other transactions				
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	327	327	477	477
Total	**58,276**	**50,375**	**71,732**	**68,723**

- **Securitisation transactions partially refinanced by external investors, whose recourse is limited to the transferred assets:**

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2015	Carrying amount of transferred assets	Carrying amount of associated liabilities	Fair value of transferred assets	Fair value of associated liabilities	Net position
Securitisation					
Securities at fair value through profit or loss					-
Loans and receivables	16,189	15,088	16,839	15,242	1,597
Available-for-sale financial assets	298	295	299	299	-
Total	**16,487**	**15,383**	**17,138**	**15,541**	**1,597**

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2014	Carrying amount of transferred assets	Carrying amount of associated liabilities	Fair value of transferred assets	Fair value of associated liabilities	Net position
Securitisation					
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	64	56	64	56	8
Loans and receivables	15,159	13,450	15,484	13,376	2,108
Available-for-sale financial assets	393	359	365	322	43
Total	**15,616**	**13,865**	**15,913**	**13,754**	**2,159**

There have been no significant transfers leading to partial or full derecognition of the financial assets where the Bank has a continuing involvement in them.

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 2015	31 December 2014
Financing commitments given		
- to credit institutions	**5,879**	**3,626**
- to customers	**269,937**	**242,755**
Confirmed financing commitments	209,425	202,363
Other commitments given to customers	60,512	40,392
Total financing commitments given	**275,816**	**246,381**
Financing commitments received		
- from credit institutions	**100,343**	**104,857**
- from customers	**1,601**	**2,180**
Total financing commitments received	**101,944**	**107,037**

6.b GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS GIVEN BY SIGNATURE

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Guarantee commitments given		
- to credit institutions	**11,995**	**13,722**
- to customers	**109,892**	**110,584**
Property guarantees	1,206	1,066
Sureties provided to tax and other authorities, other sureties	45,813	51,120
Other guarantees	62,873	58,398
Total guarantee commitments given	**121,887**	**124,306**

6.c OTHER GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

- **Financial instruments given as collateral:**

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
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	**113,192**	**118,764**
- Used as collateral with central banks	20,153	22,761
- Available for refinancing transactions	93,039	96,003
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	**275,497**	**301,444**
Other financial assets pledged as collateral for transactions with credit institutions, financial customers or subscribers of covered bonds issued by the Group (1)	**120,871**	**127,904**

(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 357,722 million at 31 December 2015 (EUR 385,415 million at 31 December 2014).

- **Financial instruments received as collateral:**

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Financial instruments received as collateral (excluding repurchase agreements)	**83,649**	**89,283**
of which instruments that the Group is authorised to sell and reuse as collateral	*59,817*	*40,317*
Securities received under repurchase agreements	**266,093**	**271,548**

The financial instruments received as collateral or under repurchase agreements that the Group effectively sold or reused as collateral amounted to EUR 207,333 million at 31 December 2015 (compared with EUR 226,850 million at 31 December 2014).

7. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

7.a SALARY AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Fixed and variable remuneration, incentive bonuses and profit-sharing	11,882	10,779
Employee benefit expense	3,660	3,487
Payroll taxes	519	535
Total salary and employee benefit expense	**16,061**	**14,801**

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/or from future changes in the benefits.

- **Defined-contribution pension plans for Group entities**

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

Thus, in France, the BNP Paribas Group pays contributions to 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.

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 for the year to 31 December 2015 was EUR 606 million, compared with EUR 551 million for the year to 31 December 2014.

The breakdown by major contributors is determined as follows:

Contribution amount In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
France	299	292
Italy	60	57
UK	57	44
USA	38	29
Turkey	43	41
Others	109	88
TOTAL	**606**	**551**

In Italy, the plan introduced by BNL is funded by employer contributions (4% of salaries) and employee contributions (2% of salaries). Employees can also make additional voluntary contributions.

In the United Kingdom, the employer contributes 12% of salaries for the majority of employees; employees can make additional voluntary contributions.

In the US, the bank matches the voluntary contributions made by employees, within certain limits.

- **Main defined-benefit pension plans for Group entities, of which indemnities payable on retirement**

In Belgium, BNP Paribas Fortis funds a defined-benefit plan, based on final salary and number of years of service, for its management and employees who joined the bank before its pension plans were harmonised on 1 January 2002. Actuarial liabilities under this scheme are pre-funded at 97 % at 31 December 2015 (compared with 89 % at 31 December 2014) through AG Insurance, in which the BNP Paribas Group owns a 25% equity interest.

BNP Paribas Fortis senior managers are covered by a top-up pension plan, paying a lump sum based on the number of years of service and final salary. This plan is pre-funded at 85 % as at 31 December 2015 (74 % at 31 December 2014) through AXA Belgium and AG Insurance. This scheme has been closed on 1 January 2015 for new senior managers and has been replaced by a defined-contribution scheme with guaranteed returns, which has been opened to current senior managers who would like to shift from the previous scheme to this new scheme.

In addition, the law requires employers to guarantee a minimum return on assets saved under defined-contribution schemes. The employer guarantee rate will be revised as at 1 January 2016. As a result of this obligation, these plans are classified as defined-benefit schemes. An annual review ensures that the financial assets are sufficient to honour the guaranteed return imposed upon the employer. At 31 December 2015, the amount of assets is 10 % higher than that of obligations (5 % at 31 December 2014).

In France, BNP Paribas pays a top-up banking industry pension arising from rights acquired to 31 December 1993 by retired employees and active employees in service at that date. At 31 December 2015, the Group's residual obligations for employees of BNP origin were recognised on the balance sheet in full.

The defined-benefit plans previously granted to Group executives formerly employed by BNP, Paribas or Compagnie Bancaire have all been closed to new employees and converted into top-up type schemes. The amounts allocated to residual beneficiaries, subject to their presence within the Group at retirement, were fixed when these schemes were closed. At 31 December 2015, 93 % of these pension plans were funded through insurance companies (91 % at 31 December 2014).

In the United Kingdom, defined-benefit pension plans (pension funds) still exist but are closed to new employees. Under these plans, the defined pension is generally based on final salary and number of years of service. Pension schemes are managed by independent management bodies (Trustees). At 31 December 2015, obligations for all UK entities were 109 % covered by financial assets, compared with 96 % at 31 December 2014.

In Switzerland, liabilities relate to top-up pension plans based on the principle of defined-contribution schemes with guaranteed returns, paying an annuity under pre-defined terms. These schemes are managed by a foundation. At the end of 2015, obligations were 88 % covered by financial assets, compared with 97 % at the end of 2014.

In the United States, defined-benefit pension plans are based on annual vesting rights to a lump sum comprising a pension expressed as a percentage of annual salary and paying interest at a pre-defined rate. These plans are closed to new entrants and have offered almost no new vesting rights since 2012. At 31 December 2015, the obligation was 70 % covered by financial assets, (unchanged from 31 December 2014).

In Turkey, the pension plan replaces the national pension scheme (these obligations are measured based on the terms of the eventual transfer to the Turkish State) and offers guarantees exceeding the minimal legal requirements. At the end of 2015, obligations under this plan are fully funded by financial assets held with an external foundation; these financial assets exceed the related obligations, but since it is not refundable, this surplus is not recognised as an asset by the Group. The funding coverage rate at 31 December 2015 reached 172 % (195 % at 31 December 2014).

- Other post-employment benefits

Group employees also receive various other contractual post-employment benefits, such as indemnities payable on retirement, determined according to minimal legal requirements (Labour Code, collective agreements) or according to specific company-level agreements.

In France, the obligations for these benefits are funded through a contract held with a third-party insurer. At 31 December 2015, this obligation was 85 % covered by financial assets, compared with 79 % at 31 December 2014.

In other countries, the gross obligations of the Group related to these benefits are mainly concentrated in Italy. They are representative of rights vested up to 31 December 2006, since pension reforms changed Italian termination indemnity schemes into defined-contribution plans.

- **Obligations under defined-benefit plans and other post-employment benefits**

- Assets and liabilities recognised on the balance sheet

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2015	*Defined-benefit obligation arising from wholly or partially funded plans*	*Defined-benefit obligation arising from unfunded plans*	Present value of defined-benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Fair value of reimbursement rights [(1)]	Effect of asset ceiling	Net obligation	*of which asset recognised in the balance sheet for defined-benefit plans*	*of which net assets of defined-benefit plans*	*of which fair value of reimbursement rights*	*of which obligation recognised in the balance sheet for defined-benefit plans*
Belgium	*3,011*	*17*	3,028	(38)	(2,912)		78	(2,912)		*(2,912)*	2,990
France	*1,422*	*134*	1,556	(1,224)			332				332
UK	*1,460*	*1*	1,461	(1,587)			(126)	(131)	*(131)*		5
Switzerland	*1,080*	*14*	1,094	(954)			140				140
USA	*681*	*179*	860	(604)			256	(2)	*(2)*		258
Italy		*390*	390				390				390
Turkey	*281*	*32*	313	(484)		203	32				32
Others	*591*	*228*	819	(474)	(27)		318	(32)	*(5)*	*(27)*	350
TOTAL	***8,526***	***995***	**9,521**	**(5,365)**	**(2,939)**	**203**	**1,420**	**(3,077)**	***(138)***	***(2,939)***	**4,497**

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2014	*Defined-benefit obligation arising from wholly or partially funded plans*	*Defined-benefit obligation arising from unfunded plans*	Present value of defined-benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Fair value of reimbursement rights [(1)]	Effect of asset ceiling	Net obligation	*of which asset recognised in the balance sheet for defined-benefit plans*	*of which net assets of defined-benefit plans*	*of which fair value of reimbursement rights*	*of which obligation recognised in the balance sheet for defined-benefit plans*
Belgium	*3,196*	*19*	3,215	(33)	(2,778)		404	(2,778)		*(2,778)*	3,182
France	*1,584*	*135*	1,719	(1,265)			454				454
UK	*1,470*	*1*	1,471	(1,410)			61	(12)	*(12)*		73
Switzerland	*908*	*16*	924	(882)			42				42
USA	*646*	*169*	815	(572)			243	(2)	*(2)*		245
Italy		*432*	432				432				432
Turkey	*253*	*36*	289	(492)		239	36				36
Others	*583*	*156*	739	(440)	(24)		275	(30)	*(6)*	*(24)*	305
TOTAL	***8,640***	***964***	**9,604**	**(5,094)**	**(2,802)**	**239**	**1,947**	**(2,822)**	***(20)***	***(2,802)***	**4,769**

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

- Change in the present value of the defined-benefit obligation

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Present value of defined-benefit obligation at start of period	**9,604**	**8,392**
Current service cost	293	269
Interest cost	181	240
Past service cost	(5)	(2)
Settlements	-	(10)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on change in demographic assumptions	22	52
Actuarial (gains)/losses on change in financial assumptions	(346)	988
Actuarial (gains)/losses on experience gaps	(1)	(152)
Actual employee contributions	24	24
Benefits paid directly by the employer	(123)	(108)
Benefits paid from assets/reimbursement rights	(477)	(354)
Exchange rate (gains)/losses on obligation	241	222
(Gains)/losses on obligation related to changes in the consolidation scope	108	46
Others	-	(3)
Present value of defined-benefit obligation at end of period	**9,521**	**9,604**

- Change in the fair value of plan assets and reimbursement rights

	Plan assets		Reimbursement rights	
In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Fair value of assets at start of period	**5,094**	**4,477**	**2,802**	**2,658**
Expected return on assets	126	157	40	64
Settlements		(6)		
Actuarial gains/(losses) on assets	99	284	184	112
Actual employee contributions	14	14	10	10
Employer contributions	112	162	114	110
Benefits paid from assets	(264)	(199)	(213)	(155)
Exchange rate gains/(losses) on assets	179	203		
Gains/(losses) on assets related to changes in the consolidation scope	4	1	3	3
Others	1	1	(1)	
Fair value of assets at end of period	**5,365**	**5,094**	**2,939**	**2,802**

- Components of the cost of defined-benefit plans

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Service costs	**288**	**263**
Current service cost	293	269
Past service cost	(5)	(2)
Settlements	-	(4)
Net financial expense	**34**	**38**
Interest cost	181	240
Interest income on plan asset	(106)	(138)
Interest income on reimbursement rights	(41)	(64)
Total recognised in salary and employee benefit expense	**322**	**301**

- Other items recognised directly in equity

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Other items recognised directly in equity	**639**	**(463)**
Actuarial (losses)/gains on plan assets or reimbursement rights	283	396
Actuarial (losses)/gains of demographic assumptions on the present value of obligations	(22)	(52)
Actuarial (losses)/gains of financial assumptions on the present value of obligations	346	(988)
Experience (losses)/gains on obligations	1	152
Variation of the effect of assets limitation	31	29

- Main actuarial assumptions used to calculate obligations

In the Eurozone, United Kingdom and United States, the Group discounts its obligations using the yields of high quality corporate bonds, with a term consistent with the duration of the obligations.

The ranges of rates used are as follows:

In %	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
	Discount rate	Compensation increase rate [1]	Discount rate	Compensation increase rate [1]
Belgium	0.40%-2.00%	2.40%-3.30%	0.40%-1.50%	1.95%-3.30%
France	0.60%-2.00%	2.30%-3.30%	0.70%-1.50%	2.00%-3.00%
UK	2.50%-3.70%	2.00%-4.70%	3.40%-4.10%	2.00%-4.75%
Switzerland	0.40%-0.80%	1.90%	1.10%-1.30%	2.20%
USA	4.40%	4.00%	4.15%	4.00%
Italy	0.80%-2.00%	1.80%-2.90%	0.70%-2.20%	2.80%
Turkey	10.30%	6.00%	8.60%	6.00%

[1] Including price increases (inflation)

Observed weighted average rates are as follows:

- In the Eurozone: 1.48 % at 31 December 2015 (1.06 % at 31 December 2014),
- In the United Kingdom: 3.70 % at 31 December 2015 (3.40 % at 31 December 2014),
- In Switzerland: 0.80 % at 31 December 2015 (1.10% at 31 December 2014).

The impact of a 100 bp change in discount rates on the present value of post-employment benefit obligations is as follows:

Change in the present value of obligations In millions of euros	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
	Discount rate -100bp	Discount rate +100bp	Discount rate -100bp	Discount rate +100bp
Belgium	277	(236)	269	(225)
France	156	(131)	181	(150)
UK	389	(292)	365	(273)
Switzerland	102	(140)	140	(108)
USA	106	(91)	108	(91)
Italy	30	(30)	36	(30)
Turkey	17	(14)	20	(16)

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

In %	Year to 31 December 2015		Year to 31 December 2014	
	Range of value *(reflecting the existence of several plans in the same country)*	Weighted average rates	Range of value *(reflecting the existence of several plans in the same country)*	Weighted average rates
Belgium	1.10%-6.00%	3.72%	1.30%-8.30%	6.68%
France	3.50%	3.50%	3.60%	3.60%
UK	2.30%-6.90%	5.82%	3.30%-21.00%	17.07%
Switzerland	1.70%-5.10%	1.84%	7.80%-8.00%	7.94%
USA	1.11%-2.00%	1.48%	6.22%-11.94%	7.57%
Turkey	10.80%	10.80%	8.72%	8.72%

- Breakdown of plan assets

In %	31 December 2015						31 December 2014					
	Shares	Governmental bonds	Non-Governmental bonds	Real-estate	Deposit account	Others	Shares	Governmental bonds	Non-Governmental bonds	Real-estate	Deposit account	Others
Belgium	6%	56%	18%	2%	0%	18%	2%	63%	17%	0%	0%	18%
France	7%	66%	18%	9%	0%	0%	6%	68%	18%	8%	0%	0%
UK	29%	54%	9%	0%	2%	6%	31%	50%	12%	0%	2%	5%
Switzerland	38%	32%	0%	14%	3%	13%	38%	34%	0%	13%	4%	11%
USA	47%	35%	13%	2%	1%	2%	48%	24%	26%	2%	0%	0%
Turkey	0%	0%	0%	5%	93%	2%	0%	1%	0%	5%	91%	3%
Others	7%	13%	8%	1%	19%	52%	10%	15%	12%	1%	13%	49%
GROUP	**17%**	**47%**	**12%**	**4%**	**7%**	**13%**	**15%**	**49%**	**14%**	**3%**	**7%**	**12%**

The Group introduced an asset management governance for assets backing defined-benefit pension plan commitments, the main objectives of which are the management and control of the risks in term of investment.

It sets out investment principles, in particular, by defining an investment strategy for plan assets, based on financial objectives and financial risk management, to specify the way in which plan assets have to be managed, via financial management servicing contracts.

The investment strategy is based on an assets and liabilities management analysis that should be realised at least on an annual basis for plans with assets in excess of EUR 100 million and every three years for plans with assets of between EUR 20 and EUR 100 million.

- **Post-employment healthcare benefits**

The Group offers some healthcare benefit plans for retired employees, mainly in the United States and Belgium. These plans are mainly closed to new entrants.

The current value of post-employment healthcare benefit obligations stood at EUR 150 million at 31 December 2015, down from EUR 165 million at 31 December 2014, i.e. a decrease of EUR 15 million in 2015, of which EUR 23 million recognised directly in shareholders' equity.

7.c OTHER LONG-TERM BENEFITS

BNP Paribas offers its employees various long-term benefits, mainly long-service awards, the ability to save up paid annual leave in time savings accounts, and certain guarantees protecting them in the event they become incapacitated. The net provision amounted to EUR 546 million at 31 December 2015 (EUR 520 million at 31 December 2014).

As part of the Group's variable compensation policy, annual deferred compensation plans are set up for certain high-performing employees or pursuant to special regulatory frameworks. Under these plans, payment is deferred over time and is subject to the performance achieved by the business lines, divisions and Group.

Since 2013, BNP Paribas has introduced a Group loyalty scheme with a cash payment, at the end of a three-year vesting period, which fluctuates according to the Group's intrinsic performance. The aim of this loyalty scheme is to make different categories of managerial staff partners in the Group's development and profitability objectives. These personnel are representative of the Group's talent and the breadth of its managerial framework i.e. senior managers, managers in key positions, line managers and experts, high-potential managers, high-performing young executives with good career development prospects and key contributors to the Group's results.

The amounts allocated under this plan are linked to changes in the Group's operational performance over three years (for 80%) and to the achievement of the Group's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) targets (for 20%). These nine targets are in line with the four pillars on which the Group's CSR policy is based. In addition, the final payment is subject to continuous service within the Group between the grant date and the payment date, provided that the Group's operating income and pre-tax income for the year prior to payment are strictly positive. For employees subject to special regulatory frameworks, this loyalty scheme is adjusted in accordance with the CRD4 European Directive.

The net obligation related to deferred compensation plans and loyalty schemes amounts to EUR 532 million at 31 December 2015 (EUR 456 million at 31 December 2014).

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Net provisions for other long-term benefits	**1,078**	**976**
Asset recognised in the balance sheet under the other long-term benefits	(104)	(110)
Obligation recognised in the balance sheet under the other long-term benefits	1,182	1,086

7.d TERMINATION BENEFITS

BNP Paribas has implemented a number of voluntary redundancy plans and headcount adaptation plans for employees who meet certain eligibility criteria. The obligations to eligible active employees under such plans are provided for as soon as a bilateral agreement or a bilateral agreement proposal for a particular plan is made. Besides, BNP Paribas recognises costs related to redundancy plans in a restructuring context as soon as the Group formalises a detailed plan which has been notified to the interested parties.

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	31 December 2014
Provision for voluntary departure, early retirement plans, and headcount adaptation plans	342	382

7.e SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

SHARE-BASED LOYALTY, COMPENSATION AND INCENTIVE SCHEMES

BNP Paribas has set up several share-based payment schemes for certain employees:

- deferred share price-linked, cash-settled long term compensation plans, mainly for employees whose activities are likely to have an impact on the Group's risk exposure;
- until 2012, a Global Share-Based Incentive Plan including:
  - performance shares plans,
  - stock subscription or purchase option plans.

- **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 for employees, subject to special regulatory frameworks

  Since the publication of the Decree by the French ministry of finance on 13 December 2010, and following the provisions of the European Directive CRD4 of 26 July 2013 transposed into the French law in the Monetary and Financial Code by the Order of 20 February 2014 as well as the Decrees and Orders of 3 November 2014 and the delegated European regulation of 4 March 2014, the variable compensation plans apply to Group employees performing activities that may have a material impact on the Group's risk profile.

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

  Sums are mostly paid in cash linked to the increase or decrease in the BNP Paribas share price. In addition, in accordance with the regulatory requirements in force, some of the variable compensation granted over the year in respect of the performance of the previous year is also indexed to the BNP Paribas share price and paid to beneficiaries during the year of attribution.

- Deferred variable compensation for other Group employees

  Sums due under the annual deferred compensation plans for high-performing employees are partly paid in cash linked to the increase or decrease in the BNP Paribas share price.

- **Global Share-Based Incentive Plan**

Until 2012, BNP Paribas set up a Global Share-Based Incentive Plan for some Group employees, including stock options and performance share awards.

The option exercise price under these plans is determined at the time of issuance and no discount is offered. The duration of the options granted is 8 years.

Performance shares awarded between 2009 and 2012 vest after a period of 3 or 4 years, depending on the case and provided that the employee is still a member of the Group. The compulsory holding period for performance shares is two years for France-based employees.

Since 2010, the conditional portion granted has been set at 100% of the total award for members of the BNP Paribas Group Executive Committee and senior managers and 20% for other beneficiaries.

Under stock option plans set up between 2003 and 2011, the performance condition was not fully met on seven out of thirty occasions and the adjustments described above were therefore implemented. Under performance share plans awarded between 2009 and 2012, the performance condition was not met on three out of ten occasions and the relevant contingent portion therefore lapsed.

All unexpired plans settle in a potential subscription or transfer of BNP Paribas shares.

- Expense of share-based payment

Expense / (revenue) in millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015				Year to 31 Dec. 2014
	Stock subscription and purchase option plans	Performance share plans	Variable deferred compensation plans	Total expense	Total expense
Prior deferred compensation plans			58	**58**	(80)
Deferred compensation plans for the year			261	**261**	221
Global Share-Based Incentive Plan	1	6		**7**	19
Total	**1**	**6**	**319**	**326**	**160**

- **Valuation of stock option plans and performance share plans**

As required under IFRS 2, BNP Paribas attributes a value to stock options and performance shares 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 of the fair value during the vesting period, and hence an adjustment in the expense, are those related to the population of beneficiaries (loss of rights) and internal performance conditions. The Group's share-based payment plans are valued by an independent specialist firm.

- **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 2015:

- Stock subscription option plan

Characteristics of the plan							Options outstanding at end of period	
Originating company	Date of grant	Number of grantees	Number of options granted (1)	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)
BNP Paribas SA (2)	18/04/2008	2,402	4,085,347	18/04/2012	15/04/2016	64.47	3,270,321	0.3
BNP Paribas SA (2)	06/04/2009	1,397	2,437,234	08/04/2013	05/04/2017	35.11	1,016,769	1.3
BNP Paribas SA (2)	05/03/2010	1,820	2,423,700	05/03/2014	02/03/2018	51.20	1,884,845	2.2
BNP Paribas SA (2)	04/03/2011	1,915	2,296,820	04/03/2015	04/03/2019	56.45	2,030,024	3.2
Total options outstanding at end of period							**8,201,959**	

(1) The number of options and the exercise price have been adjusted, where appropriate, for the detachment of pre-emptive subscription rights on 30 September 2009, in accordance with the regulations in force.
(2) 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 Banks index during the applicable holding period.
Based on this relative performance condition, the adjusted exercise price for these options has been set at EUR 67.74 for 214,186 options under the 4 March 2011 plan, outstanding at the year-end.

- Performance share plans

Characteristics of the plan						Number of shares outstanding at end of period
Originating company	Date of grant	Number of grantees	Number of shares granted	Vesting date of shares granted	Expiry date of holding period for shares granted	
BNP Paribas SA (1) (2)	2009-2011					1,393
BNP Paribas SA (1)	06/03/2012	2,610	1,072,480	09/03/2015	09/03/2017	1,380
BNP Paribas SA	06/03/2012	2,755	849,455	07/03/2016	07/03/2016	753,640
Total shares outstanding at end of period						**756,413**

(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

	Year to 31 Dec. 2015		Year to 31 Dec. 2014	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (in euros)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (in euros)
Options outstanding at 1 January	**12,416,877**	**62.16**	**17,441,393**	**63.11**
Options exercised during the period	(427,478)	42.98	(1,185,557)	44.94
Options expired during the period	(3,787,440)		(3,838,959)	
Options outstanding at 31 December	**8,201,959**	**56.09**	**12,416,877**	**62.16**
Options exercisable at 31 December	**8,201,959**	**56.09**	**10,281,117**	**63.35**

The average quoted stock market price over the option exercise period in 2015 is EUR 56.61 (EUR 56.99 in 2014).

- Performance share plans

	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Shares outstanding at 1 January	**2,179,141**	**3,264,620**
Shares vested during the period	(1,340,114)	(773,316)
Shares expired during the period	(82,614)	(312,163)
Shares outstanding at 31 December	**756,413**	**2,179,141**

8. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

8.a CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

At 31 December 2015, the share capital of BNP Paribas SA amounted to EUR 2,492,770,306, and was divided into 1,246,385,153 shares. The nominal value of each share is EUR 2. At 31 December 2014, the share capital amounted to EUR 2,491,915,350 and was divided into 1,245,957,675 shares.

- **Ordinary shares issued by BNP Paribas and held by the Group**

	Proprietary transactions		Trading transactions [1]		Total	
	Number of shares	Carrying amount (in millions of euros)	Number of shares	Carrying amount (in millions of euros)	Number of shares	Carrying amount (in millions of euros)
Shares held at 31 December 2013	**2,798,942**	**138**	**(375,580)**	**(22)**	**2,423,362**	**116**
Acquisitions	1,987,822	99			1,987,822	99
Disposals	(650,904)	(35)			(650,904)	(35)
Shares delivered to employees	(773,316)	(32)			(773,316)	(32)
Capital decrease	(390,691)	(30)			(390,691)	(30)
Other movements			(2,867,888)	(138)	(2,867,888)	(138)
Shares held at 31 December 2014	**2,971,853**	**140**	**(3,243,468)**	**(160)**	**(271,615)**	**(20)**
Acquisitions	895,726	47			895,726	47
Disposals	(903,592)	(47)			(903,592)	(47)
Shares delivered to employees	(1,340,114)	(59)			(1,340,114)	(59)
Other movements			3,081,539	151	3,081,539	151
Shares held at 31 December 2015	**1,623,873**	**81**	**(161,929)**	**(9)**	**1,461,944**	**72**

[1] Transactions realised in the framework of an activity of trading and arbitrage transactions on equity indices.

At 31 December 2015, the BNP Paribas Group was a net holder of 1,461,944 BNP Paribas shares representing an amount of EUR 72 million, which was recognised as a decrease in equity.

During 2015, BNP Paribas SA purchased 65,000 shares (excluding the liquidity contract) on the market at an average share price of EUR 44.83 per share, with the intention of cancelling these shares.

Under the Bank's market-making agreement relating to the BNP Paribas share on the Italian market made with Exane BNP Paribas, and in line with the Code of Ethics recognised by the AMF, the Bank bought back 830,726 shares in 2015 at an average share price of EUR 53.18, and sold 903,592 shares at an average share price of EUR 53.76. At 31 December 2015, 100,000 shares worth EUR 5.3 million were held by BNP Paribas SA under this agreement.

From 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015, 1,340,114 shares were delivered following the definitive award of performance shares to their beneficiaries.

- **Preferred shares and Undated Super Subordinated Notes eligible as Tier 1 regulatory capital**

- Preferred shares issued by the Group's foreign subsidiaries

BNP Paribas Personal Finance made in 2004 two issues of undated non-voting preferred shares through a structured entity governed by UK law and which is exclusively controlled. Since the first call date, these preferred shares are redeemable at par at the issuer's discretion at each quarterly coupon date.

Issuer	Date of issue	Currency	Amount (in millions of euros)	Rate and term before 1st call date		Rate after 1st call date
Cofinoga Funding II LP	January and May 2004	EUR	80	TEC 10 (1) +1.35%	10 years	TEC 10 (1) + 1.35%
Total at 31 December 2015			**73 (2)**			

(1) TEC 10 is the daily long-term government bond index, corresponding to the yield-to-maturity of a fictitious 10-year Treasury note.
(2) Value at the date of acquisition of control over the LaSer group.

These issues and the related dividends are recorded under "Minority interests" in the balance sheet.

- Undated Super Subordinated Notes issued by BNP Paribas SA

BNP Paribas has issued Undated Super Subordinated Notes which 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, Libor or a swap rate if the notes are not redeemed at the end of this period.

On 17 June 2015, BNP Paribas SA has issued Undated Super Subordinated Notes for an amount of EUR 750 million, which pay a 6.125% fixed rate coupon. The notes could be redeemed at the end of a 7-year period. If the notes are not redeemed in 2022, a 5-year euro swap rate coupon will be paid half-yearly. This issue is eligible to Additional Tier 1 capital.

On 29 June 2015, BNP Paribas redeemed the June 2005 issue for a total amount of USD 1,070 million at the first call date. These notes paid a 5.186% fixed-rate coupon.

On 19 August 2015, BNP Paribas SA has issued Undated Super Subordinated Notes for an amount of USD 1,500 million which pay a 7.375% fixed-rate coupon. The notes could be redeemed at the end of a 10-year period. If the notes are not redeemed in 2025, a 5-year dollar swap rate coupon will be paid half-yearly. This issue is eligible to Additional Tier 1 capital.

The following table summarises the characteristics of these various issues:

Date of issue	Currency	Amount (in millions of currency units)	Coupon payment date	Rate and term before 1st call date		Rate after 1st call date
October 2005	EUR	1,000	annual	4.875%	6 years	4.875%
October 2005	USD	400	annual	6.25%	6 years	6.250%
April 2006	EUR	549	annual	4.73%	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	5.45%	20 years	3-month Euribor + 1.920%
July 2006	GBP	163	annual	5.954%	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	6.5%	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	100	annual	7.57%	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%
June 2015	EUR	750	semi-annual	6.125%	7 years	EUR 5-year swap + 5.230%
August 2015	USD	1,500	semi-annual	7.375%	10 years	USD 5-year swap + 5.150%
Total euro-equivalent historical value at 31 December 2015		**7,855 (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 nor on Undated Super Subordinated Note equivalents in the previous year. Interest due has to be paid in case of dividend distribution on BNP Paribas SA ordinary shares. This clause is not stipulated in 2015 issues. 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, the nominal value of the notes may be reduced in order to serve as a new basis for the calculation of the related coupons until the capital deficiency is made up and the nominal value of the notes is increased to its original amount.

The proceeds from these issues are recorded in equity under “Capital and retained earnings”. In accordance with IAS 21, issues denominated in foreign currencies are recognised at their historical value based on their translation into euros at the issue date. Interest on the instruments is treated in the same way as dividends.

At 31 December 2015, the BNP Paribas Group held EUR 25 million of Undated Super Subordinated Notes which were deducted from shareholders’ equity.

- **Earnings per share**

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

Diluted earnings per share correspond to the net income for the period attributable to holders of ordinary shares, divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding as adjusted for the maximum effect of the conversion of dilutive equity instruments into ordinary shares. In-the-money stock subscription options are taken into account in the diluted earnings per share calculation, as are performance shares granted under the Global Share-based Incentive Plan. Conversion of these instruments would have no effect on the net income figure used in this calculation.

	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014[1]
Net profit / (loss) used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share *(in millions of euros)* [2]	**6,385**	**(83)**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	**1,242,989,279**	**1,241,924,953**
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares	1,195,923	2,480,136
- Stock subscription option plan [3]	458,927	485,047
- Performance share attribution plan [3]	736,996	1,995,089
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate diluted earnings per share	**1,244,185,202**	**1,244,405,089**
Basic earnings / (losses) per share (in euros)	**5.14**	**(0.07)**
Diluted earnings / (losses) per share (in euros)	**5.13**	**(0.07)**

[1] Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2).
[2] The net profit/(loss) used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share is the net profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders, adjusted for the remuneration on the Undated Super Subordinated Notes issued by BNP Paribas SA (treated as preferred share equivalents), which for accounting purposes is handled as dividends, as well as the related foreign exchange impact recognised directly in shareholders' equity.
[3] See note 7.e Share-based payments for the description of share-based plans and performance share attribution plans.

The dividend per share paid in 2015 out of the 2014 net income amounted to EUR 1.50, unchanged as compared with the dividend paid in 2014 out of the 2013 net income.

8.b CONTINGENT LIABILITIES: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND ARBITRATION

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 amount sought to be recovered in these actions approximates USD 1.3 billion. BNP Paribas has substantial and credible defenses to these actions and is defending against them vigorously.

Various litigations and investigations are ongoing relating to the restructuring of the Fortis group, now Ageas, of which BNP Paribas Fortis is no longer part, and to events having occurred before BNP Paribas Fortis became part of the BNP Paribas Group. Among these are litigations brought by shareholder groups in The Netherlands and Belgium against Ageas and, among others, against BNP Paribas Fortis, in relation to its role as global coordinator of Fortis (now Ageas)'s capital increase in October 2007 to partly finance its acquisition of ABN Amro Bank N.V. These shareholder groups mainly allege that there has been a breach in the financial communication, as, inter alia, the disclosure regarding the exposure to subprime mortgages. Courts of Appeal's decisions found Ageas liable for mismanagement regarding its communication. BNP Paribas Fortis is not a party to these cases.
Litigation was also brought in Belgium by minority shareholders of Fortis against the *Société fédérale de Participations et d'Investissement*, Ageas and BNP Paribas seeking (amongst other things) damages from BNP Paribas as restitution for part of the BNP Paribas Fortis shares that were contributed to BNP Paribas in 2009, on the ground that the transfer of these shares was null and void.
The Bank is vigorously defending itself in these proceedings.
If these proceedings were nonetheless to succeed, they could have a financial impact on the Group. Such impact is unquantifiable at this stage but could be significant.

Regulatory and law enforcement authorities in multiple jurisdictions are conducting investigations or making inquiries of a number of financial institutions regarding trading on the foreign exchange markets, including, among other things, possible collusion among financial institutions to manipulate certain benchmark currency exchange rates. The Bank has to date received requests for information in this respect from regulatory and law enforcement authorities in the United Kingdom, the United States and several countries in the Asia-Pacific region as well as from the European Competition Commission. The Bank is cooperating with the investigations and inquiries and responding to the information requests. In November 2014 the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom, in December 2014 the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and in October 2015, the Financial Services Agency in Japan informed the Bank that they had discontinued their investigation as to BNP Paribas. Moreover the Bank is conducting its own internal review of foreign exchange trading. While this review is ongoing, the Bank is not in a position to foresee the outcome of these investigations and proceedings nor their potential impact.
The Bank, along with a number of other financial institutions, was named as a defendant in several consolidated civil class actions which were filed starting in March 2014 in the U.S. District Court of New York on behalf of purported classes of plaintiffs alleging manipulation of foreign exchange markets. It is worth noting that US antitrust proceedings provide for joint and several liability of all defendants. Without acknowledging liability, the Bank along with several of its co-defendants reached an agreement with plaintiffs to settle this consolidated civil class action. In December 2015, the U.S. District Court of New York issued a preliminary settlement order approving the settlement agreement entered into by the Bank in an amount of USD 115 million.

In connection with the European Commission's investigation into purported anti-competitive conduct in the Credit Default Swaps ("CDS") market between a number of investment banks including BNP Paribas (the closure of which was announced by the European Commission on December 4, 2015), several class actions lawsuits were filed in U.S. courts against such parties. It is worth noting that US antitrust proceedings provide for joint and several liability of all defendants. Without acknowledging liability, the Bank and its co-defendants reached an agreement with the plaintiffs to settle these class actions. In October 2015, the U.S. District Court of New York issued a preliminary settlement order approving the settlement agreement entered into by the Bank in an amount of USD 89 million.

8.c BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

- **Operations realised in 2015**

  - General Electric European Fleet Services business

Arval, the BNP Paribas subsidiary specialised in corporate vehicle leasing, has purchased on 2 November 2015 the European Fleet Services business of General Electric Capital.

This acquisition strengthens significantly the strategic positioning of Arval in Europe, and leads to a EUR 2.7 billion increase of the Group's balance sheet. In particular, "Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets" rose by EUR 2.3 billion and debts "due to the credit institutions" by EUR 1.4 billion.

The goodwill on this operation amounts to EUR 249 million.

- **Operations realised in 2014**

  - LaSer group

On 25 July 2014, BNP Paribas Personal Finance acquired the 50% interest held by its partner, the Galeries Lafayette group, in the LaSer group, previously consolidated under the equity method. This acquisition is linked to the decision of the Galeries Lafayette group to exercise its sale option under the partnership agreements. The parties are involved in an arbitration.

Following this acquisition, the BNP Paribas Group took control of the LaSer group, and the latter is fully consolidated.

The change in the consolidation method had a EUR 63 million impact on the Group's profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2014. The goodwill for the LaSer group amounts to EUR 125 million.

The Group's balance sheet increased by EUR 2.9 billion as a result of this additional acquisition with change of control; "Loans and receivables", in particular, rose by EUR 2.2 billion.

  - Bank BGŻ

Following a takeover bid during the second half of 2014 (finalised on 17 October 2014), BNP Paribas acquired an 88.98% interest in Bank BGŻ, 88.64% of which was contributed by Rabobank. As a result of this transaction, Bank BGŻ is fully consolidated by the BNP Paribas Group.

Goodwill for Bank BGŻ amounts to EUR 136 million.

A squeeze-out for the remaining 1.02% minority interest was launched on 23 December 2014 and completed on 7 January 2015. As at 31 December 2014, this commitment was recognised in liabilities in respect of the minority shareholders.

This acquisition added EUR 8.7 billion to the Group's balance sheet. In particular, "Loans and receivables due from customers" rose by EUR 7.1 billion and amounts due to customers increased by EUR 7.6 billion.

Bank BGŻ is a Polish credit institution which specialises in the food and agricultural sector.

  - DAB Bank

BNP Paribas acquired a 91.7% stake in DAB Bank in the second half of 2014, following an agreement with Unicredit and a takeover bid finalised on 17 December 2014. 81.4% was contributed by Unicredit. As a result of this transaction, DAB Bank is fully consolidated by the BNP Paribas Group.

Goodwill arising from the transaction amounts to EUR 169 million.

The effect of this acquisition was to increase the Group's balance sheet by EUR 5.3 billion, with notably EUR 3.4 billion added to "Available-for-sale financial assets" and EUR 5.2 billion to amounts "Due to customers".

This acquisition strengthens the digital banking activity in Germany, and also lays the foundations for the expansion of the bank's retail business in Austria.

- RCS

BNP Paribas Personal Finance acquired RCS Investments Holdings on 6 August 2014. As a result of this transaction, RCS is fully consolidated by the BNP Paribas Group.

Goodwill for RCS amounts to EUR 39 million.

As a result of this acquisition, the Group's balance sheet rose by EUR 251 million at the acquisition date, with, in particular, “Loans and receivables due from customers” increasing by EUR 338 million.

RCS is a South-African consumer finance institution which develops retail credit cards with distributors and grants individual loans.

8.d MINORITY INTERESTS

- **Main minority interests**

The assessment of the material nature of minority interests is based on the contribution of the relevant subsidiaries to the Group balance sheet (before elimination of intra-group balances and transactions) and to the Group profit and loss account.

In millions of euros	31 December 2015	Year to 31 Dec.2015						
	Total assets before elimination of intra-group transactions	Revenues	Net income	Net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	Minority shareholders' interest (%)	Net income attributable to minority interests	Net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity - attributable to minority interests	Dividends paid to minority shareholders
Contribution of the entities belonging to the BGL BNP Paribas group	67,485	1,534	463	453	34%	164	158	69
Other minority interests						186	182	62
TOTAL						350	340	131

In millions of euros (1)	31 December 2014	Year to 31 Dec.2014						
	Total assets before elimination of intra-group transactions	Revenues	Net income	Net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	Minority shareholders' interest (%)	Net income attributable to minority interests	Net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity - attributable to minority interests	Dividends paid to minority shareholders
Contribution of the entities belonging to the BGL BNP Paribas group	63,917	1,546	437	668	34%	163	245	59
Other minority interests						187	243	48
TOTAL						350	488	107

(1)Restated according to the IFRIC 21 interpretation (see notes 1.a and 2.).

There are no particular contractual restrictions on the assets of the BGL BNP Paribas Group related to the presence of the minority shareholder.

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

No significant internal restructuring operation occurred during the year ended 31 December 2015, nor during the year ended 31 December 2014.

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

	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
In millions of euros	Attributable to shareholders	Minority interests	Attributable to shareholders	Minority interests
BNP Paribas Bank Polska				
BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA realised a capital increase, fully subscribed by external investors. The Group's interest in this entity decreased from 99.83% to 84.94%.			(15)	67
Turk Ekonomi Bankasi BNP Paribas Fortis Yatirimlar Holding bought out minority shareholders' interests representing 1.01% of the capital, lifting its interest pourcentage of Turk Ekonomi Bankasi AS to 69.48%			16	(35)
Other	**(3)**	**(4)**	**11**	**(11)**
Total	**(3)**	**(4)**	**12**	**21**

- **Commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests**

In connection with the acquisition of certain entities, the Group granted minority shareholders put options on their holdings.
The total value of these commitments, which are recorded as a reduction in shareholders' equity, amounts to EUR 707 million at 31 December 2015, compared with EUR 853 million at 31 December 2014.

8.e SIGNIFICANT RESTRICTIONS IN SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES

Significant restrictions related to the ability of entities to transfer cash to the Group
The ability of entities to pay dividends or to repay loans and advances depends, *inter alia*, on local regulatory requirements for capitalisation and legal reserves, as well as the entities' financial and operating performance. During 2014 and 2015, no BNP Paribas Group entity was subject to significant restrictions other than those related to regulatory requirements.

Significant restrictions relative to the Group's ability to use the assets lodged in consolidated structured entities
Access to the assets of consolidated structured entities in which third-party investors have invested is limited inasmuch as these entities' assets are reserved for the holders of units or securities. These assets total EUR 23 billion as at 31 December 2015, unchanged from 31 December 2014.

Significant restrictions related to the Group's ability to use assets pledged as collateral or under repurchase agreements
The financial instruments pledged by the BNP Paribas Group as collateral or under repurchase agreements are presented in notes 5.s and 6.c.

Significant restrictions related to liquidity reserves
Significant restrictions related to liquidity reserves correspond to the mandatory deposits placed with central banks presented in chapter 5 of the registration document under “Liquidity risk”.

Assets representative of unit-linked insurance contracts
Assets representative of unit-linked insurance contracts designated as at fair value through profit or loss, which amount to EUR 50,859 million as at 31 December 2015 (compared with EUR 47,462 million as at 31 December 2014), are held for the benefit of the holders of these contracts.

8.f STRUCTURED ENTITIES

The BNP Paribas Group is engaged in transactions with sponsored structured entities mainly through its activities of securitisation of financial assets - as either originator or sponsor -, fund management and specialised asset financing.

In addition, the BNP Paribas Group is also engaged in transactions with structured entities that it has not sponsored, notably in the form of investments in funds or securitisation vehicles.

The method for assessing control for structured entities is detailed in Note 1.b.2. “Consolidation methods”.

- **Consolidated structured entities**

The main categories of consolidated structured entities are:

ABCP (Asset-Backed Commercial Paper) conduits: the ABCP securitisation conduits Starbird, Matchpoint and Scaldis fund securitisation transactions managed by the BNP Paribas Group on behalf of its customers. Details on how these are financed and the Group's risk exposure are presented in Chapter 5 of the Registration Document under "Securitisation as sponsor on behalf of clients / Short-term refinancing".

Proprietary securitisation: proprietary securitisation positions originated and held by the BNP Paribas Group are detailed in Chapter 5 of the Registration Document under "Proprietary securitisation activities (originator)".

Funds managed by the Group: the BNP Paribas Group structures different types of funds for which it may act as fund manager, investor, custodian or guarantor. These funds are consolidated when the Group is both the manager and a significant investor, and is therefore exposed to variable returns.

- **Unconsolidated structured entities**

The BNP Paribas Group has entered into relations with unconsolidated structured entities in the course of its business activities to meet the needs of its customers.

Information relative to interests in sponsored structured entities

The main categories of unconsolidated sponsored structured entities are as follows:

Securitisation: the BNP Paribas Group structures securitisation vehicles for the purposes of offering customers financing solutions for their assets, either directly or through consolidated ABCP conduits. Each vehicle finances the purchase of customers' assets (receivables, bonds, etc.) primarily by issuing bonds backed by these assets and whose redemption is linked to their performance.

Funds: the Group structures and manages funds to offer investment opportunities to its customers. Dedicated or public funds are offered to institutional and individual customers, and are distributed and commercially monitored by the BNP Paribas Group. The entities of the BNP Paribas Group responsible for managing these funds may receive management fees and performance commission. The BNP Paribas Group may hold units in these funds, as well as units in funds dedicated to the insurance activity not managed by the BNP Paribas Group.

Asset financing: the BNP Paribas Group finances structured entities that acquire assets (aircraft, ships, etc.) intended for lease, and the lease payments received by the structured entity are used to repay the financing, which is guaranteed by the asset held by the structured entity.

Other: on behalf of its customers, the Group may also structure entities which invest in assets or are involved in debt restructuring.

An interest in an unconsolidated structured entity is a contractual or non-contractual link that exposes the BNP Paribas Group to variable returns from the performance of the entity.

The Group's assets and liabilities related to the interests held in sponsored structured entities are as follows:

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2015	Securitisation	Funds	Asset Financing	Others	Total
INTERESTS ON THE GROUP BALANCE SHEET					
ASSETS					
Trading book	447	681	190	1,843	3,161
Instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss [1]		25,587	18	68	25,673
Available-for-sale financial assets		2,990	145	388	3,523
Loans and receivables	10,974	86	13,431	166	24,657
Other assets	9	441	8	3	461
TOTAL ASSETS	**11,430**	**29,785**	**13,792**	**2,468**	**57,475**
LIABILITIES					
Trading book	1,107	633	13	2,910	4,663
Instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss		26		18	44
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	769	18,782	667	1,868	22,086
Other liabilities	24	327	36	20	407
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,900**	**19,768**	**716**	**4,816**	**27,200**
MAXIMUM EXPOSURE TO LOSS	**15,427**	**30,157**	**16,016**	**2,899**	**64,499**
SIZE OF STRUCTURED ENTITIES [2]	**90,737**	**241,915**	**48,478**	**11,083**	**392,213**

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2014	Securitisation	Funds	Asset Financing	Others	Total
INTERESTS ON THE GROUP BALANCE SHEET					
ASSETS					
Trading book	396	772	298	2,872	4,338
Instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss (1)		25,350	60		25,410
Available-for-sale financial assets	63	3,867	235	472	4,637
Loans and receivables	6,843	179	10,832	274	18,128
Other assets		577		22	599
TOTAL ASSETS	**7,302**	**30,745**	**11,425**	**3,640**	**53,112**
LIABILITIES					
Trading book	29	669	8	2,682	3,388
Instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss		44		18	62
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	167	14,162	567	582	15,478
Other liabilities	384	270	41	13	708
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**580**	**15,145**	**616**	**3,295**	**19,636**
MAXIMUM EXPOSURE TO LOSS	**10,601**	**30,828**	**12,462**	**4,413**	**58,304**
SIZE OF STRUCTURED ENTITIES (2)	**62,653**	**230,765**	**42,754**	**11,084**	**347,256**

(1) of which EUR 16,981 million representative of unit-linked insurance contracts as at 31 December 2015, invested in funds managed by the BNP Paribas Group (EUR 17,096 million as at 31 December 2014).

(2) the size of sponsored structured entities equals the total assets of the structured entity for securitisation vehicles, the net asset value for funds (excluding management mandates) and the structured entity's total assets or the amount of the BNP Paribas Group's commitment for asset financing and other structures.

The BNP Paribas Group's maximum exposure to losses on sponsored structured entities is the carrying amount of the assets, excluding, for available-for-sale financial assets, changes in value taken directly to equity, as well as the nominal amount of the financing commitments and guarantee commitments given and the notional amount of credit default swaps (CDS) sold.

Information relative to interests in non-sponsored structured entities

The main interests held by the BNP Paribas Group when it acts solely as an investor in non-sponsored structured entities are detailed below:

– *Units in funds that are not managed by the Group, which are held by the Insurance business line:* as part of the asset allocation strategy corresponding to investments related to the premiums for unit-linked contracts or for the general fund, the Insurance business line subscribes to units of structured entities. These short- or medium-term investments are held for their financial performance and meet the risk diversification criteria inherent to the business. They amounted to EUR 30 billion as at 31 December 2015 (EUR 31 billion as at 31 December 2014). Changes in value and the majority of the risks associated with these investments are borne by policyholders in the case of assets representative of unit-linked contracts, and by the insurer in the case of assets representative of the general fund;

– *Other investments in funds not managed by the Group:* as part of its trading business, the BNP Paribas Group invests in structured entities without any involvement in either managing or structuring these entities (investments in mutual funds, securities funds or alternative funds), particularly as economic hedge for structured products sold to customers. The Group also invests in minority holdings in support of companies as part of its venture capital business. These investments amounted to EUR 11 billion as at 31 December 2015 (EUR 10 billion as at 31 December 2014).

– *Investments in securitisation vehicles:* the breakdown of the Group's exposure and the nature of the securities held are presented in Chapter 5 of the Registration Document in the section "Securitisation as investor".

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

The remuneration and benefits policy relating to the Group's corporate officers, as well as the detailed information on an individual basis, are presented in chapter 2 Corporate Governance of the registration document.

- **Remuneration and benefits awarded to the Group's corporate officers**

	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Gross remuneration, including Directors' fees and benefits in kind		
- payable for the year	€6,484,552	€6,378,790
- paid during the year	€4,761,620	€7,925,248
Post-employment benefits		
Retirement bonuses: present value of the benefit obligation (payroll taxes excluded)	€210,272	€261,438
Defined contribution pension plan : contributions paid by BNP Paribas during the year	€1,395	€1,857
Welfare benefits: premiums paid by BNP Paribas during the year	€10,284	€13,692
Share-based payments		
Stock subscription options		
- value of stock options granted during the year	Nil	Nil
- number of options held at 31 December	321,193	966,287
Performance shares		
- value of shares granted during the year	Nil	Nil
- number of shares held at 31 December	Nil	7,000
Long-term compensation		
- fair value at grant date (*)	€557,760	€621,000

(*) Valuation according to the method described in note 1.i.

As at 31 December 2015, no corporate officer is eligible to a contingent collective defined-benefit top-up pension plan.

- **Directors' fees paid to members of the board of directors**

The directors' fees paid in 2015 to all members of the Board of Directors amount to EUR 974,999, compared with EUR 975,001 paid in 2014. The amount paid in 2015 to members other than corporate officers was EUR 880,257, compared with EUR 866,865 in 2014.

- **Remuneration and benefits awarded to directors representing the employees**

In euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015	Year to 31 Dec. 2014
Gross remuneration paid during the year	76,660	87,681
Directors' fees (paid to the trade unions)	117,557	120,081
Premiums paid by BNP Paribas during the year into schemes related to Garantie Vie Professionnelle Accidents benefits and healthcare expense coverage	1,366	1,707
Contributions paid by BNP Paribas during the year into the defined-contribution plan	672	697

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

At 31 December 2015, the total outstanding loans granted directly or indirectly to the Group's corporate officers and their spouses amounted to EUR 1,045,637 (EUR 1,352,551 at 31 December 2014). These loans representing normal transactions were carried out on an arm's length basis.

8.h OTHER RELATED PARTIES

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

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

RELATIONS BETWEEN CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES

A list of companies consolidated by the BNP Paribas Group is provided in note 8.j "Scope of consolidation". Transactions and outstanding balances between fully-consolidated entities are eliminated. The tables below show transactions with entities accounted for under the equity method.

- **Outstanding balances of related-party transactions:**

	31 December 2015		31 December 2014	
In millions of euros	Joint ventures	Associates (1)	Joint ventures	Associates (1)
ASSETS				
Loans, advances and securities				
On demand accounts		101		51
Loans	4,156	3,585	4,548	2,083
Securities	1,102	2	1,229	
Securities held in the non-trading portfolio	**19**	**56**	**12**	**38**
Other assets	**10**	**258**	**2**	**10**
Total	**5,287**	**4,002**	**5,791**	**2,182**
LIABILITIES				
Deposits				
On demand accounts	225	403	152	209
Other borrowings	45	2,575	36	2,655
Debt securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Other liabilities	**19**	**78**	**-**	**29**
Total	**289**	**3,056**	**188**	**2,894**
FINANCING COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS				
Financing commitments given	**2,781**	**2,162**	**3,265**	**3,044**
Guarantee commitments given	**2**	**77**	**-**	**1,485**
Total	**2,783**	**2,239**	**3,265**	**4,529**

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

The Group also carries out trading transactions with related parties involving derivatives (swaps, options and forwards, etc.) and financial instruments purchased or underwritten and issued by them (equities, bonds, etc.).

- **Related-party profit and loss items:**

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2015		Year to 31 Dec. 2014	
	Joint ventures	Associates [1]	Joint ventures	Associates [1]
Interest income	38	74	136	141
Interest expense		(24)	(1)	(72)
Commission income	4	509	5	379
Commission expense	(4)	(45)	(36)	(34)
Services provided	1	22	1	15
Services received		(26)		
Lease income		7		6
Total	**39**	**517**	**105**	**435**

[1] Including controlled but non material entities consolidated under the equity method.

GROUP ENTITIES MANAGING CERTAIN POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS OFFERED TO GROUP EMPLOYEES

In Belgium, BNP Paribas Fortis funds a number of pension schemes managed by AG Insurance in which the BNP Paribas Group has a 25% equity interest.

In other countries, post-employment benefit plans are generally managed by independent fund managers or independent insurance companies, and occasionally by Group companies (in particular BNP Paribas Asset Management, BNP Paribas Cardif, 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 2015, the value of plan assets managed by Group companies or by companies over which the Group exercises significant influence was EUR 3,884 million (EUR 3,684 million as at 31 December 2014). Amounts received by Group companies in the year to 31 December 2015 totalled EUR 4.3 million, and were mainly composed of management and custody fees (EUR 4.1 million in 2014).

8.i 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 at 31 December 2015. They are liable to fluctuate from day to day as a result of changes in various parameters, such as interest rates and credit quality of the counterparty. In particular, they may differ significantly from the amounts actually received or paid on maturity of the instrument. In most cases, the fair value is not intended to be realised immediately, and in practice might not be realised immediately. Consequently, this fair value does not reflect the actual value of the instrument to BNP Paribas as a going concern;
- Most of these fair values are not meaningful, and hence are not taken into account in the management of the commercial banking activities which use these instruments;
- Estimating a fair value for financial instruments carried at historical cost often requires the use of modelling techniques, hypotheses and assumptions that may vary from bank to bank. This means that comparisons between the fair values of financial instruments carried at historical cost as disclosed by different banks may not be meaningful;
- The fair values shown below do not include the fair values of finance lease transactions, non-financial instruments such as property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets such as the value attributed to demand deposit portfolios or customer relationships. Consequently, these fair values should not be regarded as the actual contribution of the instruments concerned to the overall valuation of the BNP Paribas Group.

In millions of euros 31 December 2015	Estimated fair value				Carrying value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions (note 5.f)		43,337	45	43,382	43,427
Loans and receivables due from customers (note 5.g) (1)	694	50,272	615,589	666,555	655,898
Held-to-maturity financial assets (note 5.j)	8,866	152		9,018	7,757
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Due to credit institutions (note 5.f)		84,386		84,386	84,146
Due to customers (note 5.g)		701,207		701,207	700,309
Debt securities (note 5.i)	50,334	110,580		160,914	159,447
Subordinated debt (note 5.i)	8,281	8,061		16,342	16,544

(1) Finance leases excluded

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2014	Estimated fair value				Carrying value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions (note 5.f)		43,299	25	43,324	43,348
Loans and receivables due from customers (note 5.g) (1)		62,751	580,189	642,940	631,189
Held-to-maturity financial assets	10,206	113	82	10,401	8,965
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Due to credit institutions (note 5.f)		90,729		90,729	90,352
Due to customers (note 5.g)		643,156		643,156	641,549
Debt securities (note 5.i)	79,463	109,805		189,268	187,074
Subordinated debt (note 5.i)	5,116	8,579		13,695	13,936

(1) Finance leases excluded

The valuation techniques and assumptions used by BNP Paribas ensure that the fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost is measured on a consistent basis throughout the Group. Fair value is based on prices quoted in an active market when these are available. In other cases, fair value is determined using valuation techniques such as discounting of estimated future cash flows for loans, liabilities and held-to-maturity financial assets, or specific valuation models for other financial instruments as described in note 1, "Summary of significant accounting policies applied by the BNP Paribas Group". The description of the fair value hierarchy levels is also presented in the accounting principles (note 1.c.10). 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 of most regulated savings products, fair value equates to carrying amount. These instruments have been classified in Level 2, except for loans to customers, which are classified in Level 3.

8.j SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

Name	Country	31 December 2015 Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	31 December 2014 Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
BNP Paribas SA	France								
BNP Paribas SA (Argentina branch)	Argentina	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Australia branch)	Australia	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Bahrain branch)	Bahrain	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Belgium branch)	Belgium	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Bulgaria branch)	Bulgaria	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Canada branch)	Canada	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	E2
BNP Paribas SA (Cayman Islands branch)	Cayman Islands	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (China branch)	China								S1
BNP Paribas SA (Germany branch)	Germany	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Hong Kong branch)	Hong Kong	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Hungary branch)	Hungary	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (India branch)	India	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Ireland branch)	Ireland	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Italy branch)	Italy	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Japan branch)	Japan	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Jersey branch)	Jersey	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Kuwait branch)	Kuwait	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Luxembourg branch)	Luxembourg	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Malaysia branch)	Malaysia	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Monaco branch)	Monaco	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Netherlands branch)	Netherlands	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Norway branch)	Norway				S1	Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Panama branch)	Panama	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Philippines branch)	Philippines	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Poland branch)	Poland	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Portugal branch)	Portugal	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Qatar branch)	Qatar	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Republic of Korea branch)	Rep. of Korea	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Saudi Arabia branch)	Saudi Arabia	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Singapore branch)	Singapore	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (South Africa branch)	South Africa	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Spain branch)	Spain	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Taiwan branch)	Taiwan	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Thailand branch)	Thailand	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (U.S.A branch)	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (UK branch)	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (United Arab Emirates branch)	United Arab Emirates	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SA (Viet Nam branch)	Viet Nam	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Retail Banking & Services									
Domestic Markets									
Retail Banking - France									
Banque de Wallis et Futuna	France	Full (1)	51,0%	51,0%		Full (1)	51,0%	51,0%	
BNP Paribas Developpement	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Factor	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Factor (Spain branch)	Spain	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Factor AS	Denmark	Equity *	100%	99,9%	E1				
BNP Paribas Factor Portugal	Portugal	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Guadeloupe	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Guyane	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Martinique	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Nouvelle Caledonie	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Réunion	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
Portzamparc Gestion	France								S3
Portzamparc société de Bourse	France	Full (1)	51,0%	51,0%		Full (1)	51,0%	51,0%	
Société Alsacienne de développement et d'expansion	France	Full	100%	65,9%		Full	100%	65,9%	
Retail Banking - Belgium									
Alpha Card SCRL (Group)	Belgium	Equity	50,0%	50,0%		Equity	50,0%	50,0%	
Belgian Mobile Wallet	Belgium	Equity	20,0%	20,0%	V3	Equity	33,2%	33,2%	V2&V3
BNP Paribas Commercial Finance Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Factor Deutschland BV	Netherlands	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Factor GmbH	Germany	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Factoring Coverage Europe Holding NV	Netherlands	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis	Belgium	Full	99,9%	99,9%		Full	99,9%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis (Austria branch)	Austria	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis (Cayman Islands branch)	Cayman Islands				S1	Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis (Czech Republic branch)	Czech Republic	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis (Denmark branch)	Denmark	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis (Finland branch)	Finland	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	E2
BNP Paribas Fortis (Germany branch)	Germany	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis (Netherlands branch)	Netherlands	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis (Norway branch)	Norway	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis (Romania branch)	Romania	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis (Spain branch)	Spain	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis (Sweden branch)	Sweden	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis (U.S.A branch)	U.S.A	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis (UK branch)	UK				S1	Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis Factor NV	Belgium	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis Funding SA	Luxembourg	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
Bpost banque	Belgium	Equity (3)	50,0%	50,0%		Equity (3)	50%	50,0%	
Demetris NV	Belgium	Equity *	100%	99,9%		Equity *	100%	99,9%	
Immobilière Sauvenière SA	Belgium	Equity *	100%	99,9%		Equity *	100%	99,9%	
Special Purpose Entities									
BASS Master Issuer NV	Belgium	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Esmée Master Issuer	Belgium	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	

Name	Country	31 December 2015 Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	31 December 2014 Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
Retail Banking - Luxembourg									
BGL BNP Paribas	Luxembourg	Full	66,0%	65,9%		Full	66,0%	65,9%	
BGL BNP Paribas (Germany branch)	Germany	Full	100%	65,9%		Full	100%	65,9%	
BGL BNP Paribas Factor SA	Luxembourg	Full	100%	65,9%		Full	100%	65,9%	
BNP Paribas Lease Group Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	Full	100%	65,9%		Full	100%	65,9%	
Cofhylux SA	Luxembourg	Full	100%	65,9%		Full	100%	65,9%	
Special Purpose Entities									
Société Immobilière de Monterey SA	Luxembourg	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Retail Banking - Italy (BNL Banca Commerciale)									
Artigiancassa SPA	Italy	Full	73,9%	73,9%		Full	73,9%	73,9%	
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro SPA	Italy	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNL Finance SPA	Italy	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNL Positivity SRL	Italy	Full	51,0%	51,0%		Full	51,0%	51,0%	
Business Partners Italia SCPA	Italy	Full	100%	99,9%	V3	Full	100%	100%	E2
International Factors Italia SPA - Ifitalia	Italy	Full	99,6%	99,6%		Full	99,6%	99,6%	
Special Purpose Entities									
EMF-IT 2008-1 SRL	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Vela ABS SRL	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Vela Consumer SRL	Italy	Full	-	-	E2				
Vela Home SRL	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Vela Mortgages SRL	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Vela OBG SRL	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Vela Public Sector SRL	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Vela RMBS SRL	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	E2
Arval									
Artel	France	Equity *	100%	100%	E1				
Arval AB	Sweden	Equity *	100%	100%	E2				
Arval AS	Denmark	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Arval Austria GmbH	Austria	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Arval Belgium SA	Belgium	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Arval Benelux BV	Netherlands	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Arval Brasil Ltda.	Brazil	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Arval BV	Netherlands	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Arval China Co Ltd.	China	Equity	40,0%	40,0%	V3	Equity *	100%	100%	
Arval CZ SRO	Czech Republic	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Arval Deutschland GmbH	Germany	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Arval ECL	France				S4	Equity *	100%	100%	
Arval Hellas Car Rental SA	Greece	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Arval India Private Ltd.	India	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Arval Italy Fleet Services SRL	Italy	Full	100%	100%	E3				
Arval Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Arval Magyarorszag KFT	Hungary	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Arval Maroc SA	Morocco	Equity *	100%	88,9%	V3	Equity *	100%	89,0%	
Arval OOO	Russia	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Arval Oy	Finland	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Arval Schweiz AG	Switzerland	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Arval Service Lease	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Arval Service Lease Aluger Operational Automoveis SA	Portugal	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Arval Service Lease Italia SPA	Italy	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Arval Service Lease Polska SP ZOO	Poland	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Arval Service Lease Romania SRL	Romania	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Arval Service Lease SA	Spain	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Arval Slovakia	Slovakia	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Arval Trading	France	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Arval UK Group Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Arval UK Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Autovalley	France				S4	Equity *	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Fleet Holdings Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Cofiparc	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
GE Auto Service Leasing GmbH	Germany	Full	100%	100%	E3				
GE Auto Service Leasing GmbH [Austria]	Austria	Equity *	100%	100%	E3				
GE Capital Largo Plazo SL	Spain	Full	100%	100%	E3				
GE Commercial Finance Fleet Services Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%	E3				
GE Fleet Services BV	Netherlands	Full	100%	100%	E3				
General Electric Capital Fleet Services FR	France	Full	100%	100%	E3				
Greenval Insurance Company Ltd.	Ireland	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Itelcar - Automoveis de Aluguer, Unipessoal, Lda.	Portugal	Equity *	100%	100%	E3				
Locadif	Belgium	Full	100%	100%	E3				
Public Location Longue Durée	France	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
TEB Arval Arac Filo Kiralama AS	Turkey	Full	100%	75,0%		Full	100%	75,0%	
Leasing Solutions									
Ace Equipment Leasing	Belgium	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
Ace Leasing	Belgium								S4
Agrilease BV	Netherlands								S3
Albury Asset Rentals Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
All In One Vermietung GmbH	Austria	Equity *	100%	83,0%		Equity *	100%	83,0%	
All In One Vermietungsgesellschaft für Telekommunicationsanlagen MBH	Germany	Equity *	100%	83,0%		Equity *	100%	83,0%	
Aprolis Finance	France	Full	51,0%	42,3%		Full	51,0%	42,3%	
Aprolis Finance (Romania branch)	Romania				S1	Equity *	100%	42,3%	D1
Arius	France	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
Artegy	France	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
Artegy Ltd.	UK	Equity *	100%	83,0%		Equity *	100%	83,0%	D1
BNP Paribas Finansal Kiralama AS	Turkey	Full	100%	82,5%	V4	Full	100%	82,4%	V1
BNP Paribas Lease Group (Rentals) Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Lease Group BPLG	France	Full (1)	100%	83,0%		Full (1)	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Lease Group BPLG (Germany branch)	Germany	Full (1)	100%	83,0%		Full (1)	100%	83,0%	

Changes in the scope of consolidation

New entries (E) in the scope of consolidation
E1 Passing qualifying thresholds as defined by the Group (see note 1.b)
E2 Incorporation
E3 Purchase, gain of control or significant influence
Removals (S) from the scope of consolidation
S1 Cessation of activity (including dissolution, liquidation)
S2 Disposal, loss of control or loss of significant influence
S3 Entities removed from the scope because < qualifying thresholds (see note 1.b)
S4 Merger, Universal transfer of assets and liabilities
Variance (V) in voting or ownership interest
V1 Additional purchase
V2 Partial disposal
V3 Dilution
V4 Increase in %

Equity * Controlled but non material entities consolidated under the equity method as associates

Miscellaneous
D1 Consolidation method change not related to fluctuation in voting or ownership interest
D2 90 Construction-Sale Companies (Real Estate programmes) of which 80 fully and 10 equity method consolidated
D3 The LaSer group was consolidated under the equity method until 25 July 2014. Following the additional purchase of interest by BNP Paribas Group, the LaSer group has been fully consolidated (see note 8.c.)

Prudential scope of consolidation

(1) French subsidiaries whose supervision of prudential requirements is complied with through the supervision on a consolidated basis of BNP Paribas SA, in accordance with article 7.1 of Regulation n°575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
(2) Entities consolidated under the equity method for prudential purposes
(3) Jointly controlled entities under proportional consolidation for prudential purposes.

		31 December 2015				31 December 2014			
Name	Country	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
BNP Paribas Lease Group BPLG (Italy branch)	Italy	Full (1)	100%	83,0%		Full (1)	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Lease Group BPLG (Portugal branch	Portugal	Full (1)	100%	83,0%		Full (1)	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Lease Group BPLG (Spain branch)	Spain	Full (1)	100%	83,0%		Full (1)	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Lease Group IFN SA	Romania	Equity *	100%	83,0%		Equity *	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Lease Group KFT	Hungary	Equity *	100%	83,0%		Equity *	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Lease Group Leasing Solutions SPA	Italy	Full	100%	95,5%		Full	100%	95,5%	
BNP Paribas Lease Group Lizing RT	Hungary	Equity *	100%	83,0%		Equity *	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Lease Group PLC	UK	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Lease Group Polska SP ZOO	Poland	Equity *	100%	83,0%		Equity *	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Lease Group SA Belgium	Belgium	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions	Luxembourg	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions Immobilier Suisse	Switzerland				S4	Equity *	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions NV	Netherlands	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions Suisse SA	Switzerland	Equity *	100%	83,0%		Equity *	100%	83,0%	
Claas Financial Services	France	Full (1)	60,1%	49,9%		Full (1)	60,1%	49,9%	
Claas Financial Services (Germany branch)	Germany	Full (1)	100%	49,9%		Full (1)	100%	49,9%	
Claas Financial Services (Italy branch)	Italy	Full (1)	100%	49,9%		Full (1)	100%	49,9%	
Claas Financial Services (Poland branch)	Poland	Full (1)	100%	49,9%		Full (1)	100%	49,9%	
Claas Financial Services (Spain branch)	Spain	Full (1)	100%	49,9%		Full (1)	100%	49,9%	
Claas Financial Services Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	49,9%		Full	100%	49,9%	
Claas Financial Services Ltd.	UK	Full	51,0%	42,3%		Full	51,0%	42,3%	
CNH Industrial Capital Europe	France	Full (1)	50,1%	41,6%		Full (1)	50,1%	41,6%	
CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Belgium branch)	Belgium	Full (1)	100%	41,6%		Full (1)	100%	41,6%	
CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Germany branch)	Germany	Full (1)	100%	41,6%		Full (1)	100%	41,6%	
CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Italy branch)	Italy	Full (1)	100%	41,6%		Full (1)	100%	41,6%	
CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Poland branch)	Poland	Full (1)	100%	41,6%		Full (1)	100%	41,6%	E2
CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Spain branch)	Spain	Full (1)	100%	41,6%		Full (1)	100%	41,6%	
CNH Industrial Capital Europe BV	Netherlands	Full	100%	41,6%		Full	100%	41,6%	
CNH Industrial Capital Europe GmbH	Austria	Full	100%	41,6%		Full	100%	41,6%	
CNH Industrial Capital Europe Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	41,6%		Full	100%	41,6%	
Commercial Vehicle Finance Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
ES-Finance	Belgium	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
Fortis Lease	France	Full (1)	100%	83,0%		Full (1)	100%	83,0%	
Fortis Lease Belgium	Belgium	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
Fortis Lease Car & Truck	Belgium								S4
Fortis Lease Deutschland GmbH	Germany	Equity *	100%	83,0%		Equity *	100%	83,0%	
Fortis Lease Iberia SA	Spain	Equity *	100%	86,6%		Equity *	100%	86,6%	
Fortis Lease Operativ Lizing Zartkoruen Mukodo Reszvenytarsasag	Hungary	Equity *	100%	83,0%		Equity *	100%	83,0%	
Fortis Lease Polska Sp.zoo	Poland								S3
Fortis Lease Portugal	Portugal	Equity *	100%	83,0%		Equity *	100%	83,0%	
Fortis Lease Romania IFN SA	Romania				S4	Equity *	100%	83,0%	
Fortis Lease UK Ltd.	UK	Equity *	100%	83,0%		Equity *	100%	83,0%	D1
Fortis Lease UK Retail Ltd.	UK	Equity *	100%	83,0%		Equity *	100%	83,0%	D1
Fortis Vastgoedlease BV	Netherlands	Equity *	100%	83,0%		Equity *	100%	83,0%	D1
Heffiq Heftruck Verhuur BV	Netherlands								S3
HFGL Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
Humberclyde Commercial Investments Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
Humberclyde Commercial Investments N°1 Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
JCB Finance	France	Full (1)	100%	41,6%		Full (1)	100%	41,6%	
JCB Finance (Germany branch)	Germany	Full (1)	100%	41,6%		Full (1)	100%	41,6%	
JCB Finance (Italy branch)	Italy	Full (1)	100%	41,6%		Full (1)	100%	41,6%	
JCB Finance (Spain branch)	Spain								S1
JCB Finance Holdings Ltd.	UK	Full	50,1%	41,6%		Full	50,1%	41,6%	
Locatrice Italiana SPA	Italy	Equity *	100%	83,0%	V3	Equity *	100%	95,5%	
Manitou Finance Ltd.	UK	Full	51,0%	42,3%		Full	51,0%	42,3%	
MFF	France	Full (1)	51,0%	42,3%		Full (1)	51,0%	42,3%	
Natiocrédibail	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
Natiocrédimurs	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
Natioénergie 2	France	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
RD Portofoliu SRL	Romania	Equity *	100%	83,0%	E2				
Same Deutz Fahr Finance	France	Full (1)	100%	83,0%		Full (1)	100%	83,0%	
Same Deutz Fahr Finance Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	83,0%		Full	100%	83,0%	
SREI Equipement Finance Ltd.	India	Equity (3)	50,0%	41,5%		Equity (3)	50,0%	41,5%	
Special Purpose Entities									
BNP Paribas B Institutional II Short Term	Belgium	Full	-	-	E1				
Vela Lease SRL	Italy				S3	Full	-	-	
Personal Investors									
Cortal Consors	France								S4
Cortal Consors (Germany branch)	Germany								S4
Cortal Consors (Spain branch)	Spain								S4
DAB Bank AG	Germany				S4	Full	91,7%	91,7%	E3
Geojit BNP Paribas Financial Services Ltd. (Group)	India	Equity	34,4%	34,4%		Equity	34,4%	34,4%	V1
Geojit Technologies Private Ltd.	India	Equity *	57,4%	57,4%	D1	Full	57,4%	57,4%	V1
Hellobank BNP Paribas Austria AG (Ex-Direktanlage.AT AG)	Austria	Full	100%	100,0%	V4	Full	100%	91,7%	E3
Special Purpose Entities									
DAB Bank AG (Ex- BNP Paribas Beteiligungsholding AG)	Germany				S4	Full	-	-	E3
International Financial Services									
BNP Paribas Personal Finance									
Alpha Crédit SA	Belgium	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
Axa Banque Financement	France	Equity	35,0%	35,0%		Equity	35,0%	35,0%	
Banco BNP Paribas Personal Finance SA	Portugal	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Banco Cetelem Argentina SA	Argentina	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	

		31 December 2015				31 December 2014			
Name	Country	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
Banco Cetelem SA	Spain	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Banco Cetelem SA (ex- Banco BGN SA)	Brazil	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Banco de Servicios Financieros SA	Argentina	Equity	40,0%	40,0%		Equity	40,0%	40,0%	
Banque Solféa	France	Equity (3)	44,9%	44,9%		Equity (3)	44,9%	44,9%	V1&D3
BGN Mercantil E Servicos Ltda.	Brazil	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Bieffe 5 SPA	Italy								S4
BNP Paribas Personal Finance	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Personal Finance (Czech Republic branch)	Czech Republic	Full	100%	100%	E2				
BNP Paribas Personal Finance BV	Netherlands	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Personal Finance EAD	Bulgaria	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Personal Finance SA de CV	Mexico	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Cafineo	France	Full (1)	51,0%	50,8%		Full (1)	51,0%	50,8%	
Carrefour Banque	France	Equity	40,0%	40,0%	V1	Equity	39,2%	39,2%	
Cetelem Algérie	Algeria				S3	Equity *	100%	100%	
Cetelem America Ltda.	Brazil	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Cetelem Bank LLC	Russia	Equity	20,8%	20,8%	V3	Equity	26,0%	26,0%	
Cetelem Brasil SA	Brazil								S4
Cetelem CR AS	Czech Republic				S4	Full	100%	100%	
Cetelem IFN	Romania	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Cetelem Serviços Ltda.	Brazil	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Cetelem Slovensko AS	Slovakia	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
CMV Médiforce	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
Cofica Bail	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
Cofiplan	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
Commerz Finanz	Germany	Full	50,1%	50,1%		Full	50,1%	50,1%	
Communication Marketing Services - CMS	France				S4	Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
Compagnie de Gestion et de Prêts	France				S4	Full	65,0%	65,0%	V1&D3
Creation Consumer Finance Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
Creation Financial Services Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
Creation Marketing Services Ltd.	UK				S1	Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
Crédit Moderne Antilles Guyane	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
Crédit Moderne Océan Indien	France	Full (1)	97,8%	97,8%		Full (1)	97,8%	97,8%	
Direct Services	Bulgaria	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Domofinance	France	Full (1)	55,0%	55,0%		Full (1)	55,0%	55,0%	
Effico	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Effico Iberia SA	Spain	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
EkspresBank	Denmark	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
EkspresBank (Norway branch)	Norway	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
Eos Aremas Belgium SA NV	Belgium	Equity	50,0%	49,9%		Equity	50,0%	49,9%	
Eurocredito EFC SA	Spain				S4	Full	100%	100%	
Facet	France				S4	Full (1)	100%	100%	
Fidecom	France	Full	82,4%	82,4%		Full	82,4%	82,4%	V1&D3
Fidem	France				S4	Full (1)	100%	100%	
Fimestic Expansion SA	Spain	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Findomestic Banca SPA	Italy	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Findomestic Banka AD	Serbia	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Gesellschaft für Capital & Vermögensverwaltung GmbH (GCV)	Germany	Equity *	100%	99,9%		Equity *	100%	99,9%	
Gestion et Services Groupe Cofinoga GIE	France				S4	Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
Inkasso Kodat GmbH & CO KG	Germany	Equity *	100%	99,9%		Equity *	100%	99,9%	
LaSer Cofinoga	France				S4	Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
LaSer Loyalty	France				S4	Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
LaSer SA	France				S4	Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
Leval 20	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Loisirs Finance	France	Full (1)	51,0%	51,0%		Full (1)	51,0%	51,0%	
Magyar Cetelem Bank ZRT	Hungary	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Nissan Finance Belgium NV	Belgium								S4
Norrsken Finance	France	Full (1)	51,0%	51,0%		Full (1)	51,0%	51,0%	
Oney Magyarorszag Zrt	Hungary	Equity	40,0%	40,0%		Equity	40,0%	40,0%	
Prêts et Services SAS	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
Projeo	France	Full (1)	100%	100%	V1	Full (1)	51,0%	51,0%	
RCS Botswana Proprietary Ltd.	Botswana				S3	Full	100%	100%	E3
RCS Cards Proprietary Ltd.	South Africa	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	E3
RCS Collections Proprietary Ltd.	South Africa				S3	Full	100%	100%	E3
RCS Home Loans Proprietary Ltd.	South Africa				S3	Full	100%	100%	E3
RCS Investment Holdings Ltd.	South Africa	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	E3
RCS Investment Holdings Namibia Proprietary Ltd.	Namibia				S3	Full	100%	100%	E3
Retail Mobile Wallet	France	Full	100%	100%	D1	Equity *	100%	100%	E1
Servicios Financieros Carrefour EFC SA	Spain	Equity	37,3%	40,0%	V4	Equity	37,3%	39,9%	
Sundaram BNP Paribas Home Finance Ltd.	India	Equity	49,9%	49,9%		Equity	49,9%	49,9%	
Sygma Banque	France				S4	Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
Sygma Banque (Poland branch)	Poland				S1	Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
Sygma Banque (UK branch)	UK				S1	Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
Sygma Funding Two Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
Symag	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	V1&D3
TEB Tuketici Finansman AS	Turkey	Full	100%	92,8%		Full	100%	92,8%	
UCB Ingatlanhitel RT	Hungary	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Union de Creditos Inmobiliarios - UCI (Group)	Spain	Equity (3)	50,0%	50,0%		Equity (3)	50,0%	50,0%	
Von Essen GmbH & Co. KG Bankgesellschaft	Germany	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
Special Purpose Entities									
Autonoria 2012 - 1	France				S1	Full	-	-	
Autonoria 2012 - 2	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Autonoria 2014	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	E2
Cofinoga Funding Two LP	UK	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	V1&D3
Domos 2011 - A et B	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
FCC Domos 2008	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
FCC Retail ABS Finance Noria 2009	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
FCC U.C.I 5 -18	Spain	Equity (3)	-	-		Equity (3)	-	-	
Fideicomiso Financiero Cetelem II, III et IV	Argentina				S1	Full	-	-	E2

Changes in the scope of consolidation

New entries (E) in the scope of consolidation
E1 Passing qualifying thresholds as defined by the Group (see note 1.b)
E2 Incorporation
E3 Purchase, gain of control or significant influence

Removals (S) from the scope of consolidation
S1 Cessation of activity (including dissolution, liquidation)
S2 Disposal, loss of control or loss of significant influence
S3 Entities removed from the scope because < qualifying thresholds (see note 1.b)
S4 Merger, Universal transfer of assets and liabilities

Variance (V) in voting or ownership interest
V1 Additional purchase
V2 Partial disposal
V3 Dilution
V4 Increase in %

Equity * Controlled but non material entities consolidated under the equity method as associates

Miscellaneous
D1 Consolidation method change not related to fluctuation in voting or ownership interest
D2 90 Construction-Sale Companies (Real Estate programmes) of which 80 fully and 10 equity method consolidated
D3 The LaSer group was consolidated under the equity method until 25 July 2014. Following the additional purchase of interest by BNP Paribas Group, the LaSer group has been fully consolidated (see note 8.c.)

Prudential scope of consolidation

(1) French subsidiaries whose supervision of prudential requirements is complied with through the supervision on a consolidated basis of BNP Paribas SA, in accordance with article 7.1 of Regulation n°575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
(2) Entities consolidated under the equity method for prudential purposes
(3) Jointly controlled entities under proportional consolidation for prudential purposes.

Name	Country	31 December 2015				31 December 2014			
		Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
Florence 1 SRL	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Florence SPV SRL	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Noria 2015	France	Full	-	-	E2				
Fondo de Titulizacion de Activos, RMBS Prado I	Spain	Equity (3)	-	-	E2				
Phedina Hypotheken 2010 BV	Netherlands	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Phedina Hypotheken 2011-I BV	Netherlands	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Phedina Hypotheken 2013-I BV	Netherlands	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
International Retail Banking									
Retail Banking in the United States of America									
1897 Services Corporation	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BancWest Corporation	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Bancwest Investment Services Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Bank of the West	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Bank of the West (Cayman Islands branch)	Cayman Islands	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Bank of the West Business Park Association LLC	U.S.A								S3
Bishop Street Capital Management Corporation	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BW Insurance Agency Inc.	U.S.A				S2	Full	100%	100%	
Center Club Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
CFB Community Development Corporation	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Claas Financial Services LLC	U.S.A	Full	75,9%	63,4%		Full	75,9%	63,4%	
Commercial Federal Affordable Housing Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Commercial Federal Community Development Corporation	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Commercial Federal Insurance Corporation	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Commercial Federal Investment Service Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Community Service Inc.	U.S.A				S1	Full	100%	100%	
Equity Lending Inc.	U.S.A								S1
Essex Credit Corporation	U.S.A								S4
FHB Guam Trust Co.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
FHL SPC One Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
First Bancorp	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
First Hawaiian Bank	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
First Hawaiian Bank (Cayman Islands branch)	Cayman Islands				S1	Full	100%	100%	
First Hawaiian Capital 1	U.S.A				S1	Full	100%	100%	
First Hawaiian Leasing Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
First National Bancorporation	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
First Santa Clara Corporation	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Liberty Leasing Company	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Mountain Falls Acquisition Corporation	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Real Estate Delivery 2 Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
The Bankers Club Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Ursus Real estate Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Special Purpose Entities									
Bank of the West Auto Trust 2014-1 (ex- BOW Auto Trust LLC)	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	E2
Bank of the West Auto Trust 2015-1	U.S.A	Full	-	-	E2				
Bank of the West Auto Trust 2015-2	U.S.A	Full	-	-	E2				
BOW Auto Receivables LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	E2
Commercial Federal Realty Investors Corporation	U.S.A				S1	Full	-	-	
Commercial Federal Service Corporation	U.S.A				S1	Full	-	-	
Equipment Lot FH	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Equipment Lot Siemens 1998A-FH	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Glendale Corporate Center Acquisition LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
LACMTA Rail Statutory Trust (FH1)	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Lexington Blue LLC	U.S.A	Equity	-	-		Equity	-	-	
MNCRC Equipement Lot	U.S.A				S2	Full	-	-	
Riverwalk Village Three Holdings LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Santa Rita Townhomes Acquisition LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Southwest Airlines 1993 Trust N363SW	U.S.A				S2	Full	-	-	
ST 2001 FH-1 Statutory Trust	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
SWB 99-1	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
VTA 1998-FH	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Europe Mediterranean									
Bank BGZ BNP Paribas SA (ex- BGZ SA)	Poland	Full	88,3%	88,3%	V1&V3	Full	89,0%	89,0%	E3
Bank of Nanjing	China	Equity	18,8%	18,8%	V1	Equity	16,2%	16,2%	
Banque Internationale du Commerce et de l'Industrie Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Full	51,0%	51,0%		Full	51,0%	51,0%	
Banque Internationale du Commerce et de l'Industrie Cote d'Ivoire	Ivory Coast	Full	59,8%	59,8%		Full	59,8%	59,8%	
Banque Internationale du Commerce et de l'Industrie Gabon	Gabon	Equity	47,0%	47,0%		Equity	47,0%	47,0%	
Banque Internationale du Commerce et de l'Industrie Guinée	Guinea	Equity *	55,6%	55,6%		Equity *	55,6%	55,6%	V1
Banque Internationale du Commerce et de l'Industrie Mali	Mali	Full	85,0%	85,0%		Full	85,0%	85,0%	
Banque Internationale du Commerce et de l'Industrie Senegal	Senegal	Full	54,1%	54,1%		Full	54,1%	54,1%	
Banque Marocaine du Commerce et de l'Industrie	Morocco	Full	66,7%	66,7%		Full	67,0%	67,0%	
Banque Marocaine du Commerce et de l'Industrie Assurance	Morocco	Equity *	100%	66,7%	V3	Equity *	100%	67,0%	
Banque Marocaine du Commerce et de l'Industrie Crédit Conso	Morocco								S4
Banque Marocaine du Commerce et de l'Industrie Gestion Asset Management	Morocco	Equity *	100%	66,7%	V3	Equity *	100%	67,0%	
Banque Marocaine du Commerce et de l'Industrie Leasing	Morocco	Full	86,9%	58,0%	V3	Full	86,9%	58,2%	
Banque Marocaine du Commerce et de l'Industrie Offshore	Morocco	Full	100%	66,7%	V3	Full	100%	67,0%	

Name	Country	31 December 2015				31 December 2014			
		Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
BICI Bourse	Ivory Coast	Equity *	90,0%	53,5%	E1				
BNP Intercontinentale - BNPI	France				S4	Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA	Poland				S4	Full	85,0%	84,9%	V3
BNP Paribas El Djazair	Algeria	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Fortis Yatirimlar Holding AS	Turkey	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas IRB Participations (ex- BNP Paribas BDDI Participations)	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Yatirimlar Holding AS	Turkey	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Dominet SA	Poland								S1
IC Axa Insurance JSC	Ukraine	Equity	49,8%	49,8%		Equity	49,8%	49,8%	
Kronenburg Vastgoed BV	Netherlands				S3	Full	100%	69,5%	E1
Orient Commercial Bank	Viet Nam				S2	Equity	20,0%	20,0%	
Stichting Effecten Dienstverlening	Netherlands				S3	Full	100%	69,5%	E1
Sygma Bank Polska SA (Spolka Akcyjna)	Poland	Full	100,0%	88,3%	E2				
TEB Faktoring AS	Turkey	Full	100%	72,5%	V4	Full	100%	69,5%	V1
TEB Holding AS	Turkey	Full	50,0%	50,0%		Full	50,0%	50,0%	
TEB Portfoy Yonetimi AS	Turkey	Full	100%	72,5%	V1	Full	100%	70,8%	V1
TEB SH A	Serbia	Full	100%	50,0%		Full	100%	50,0%	
TEB Yatirim Menkul Degerler AS	Turkey	Full	100%	72,5%	V1	Full	100%	69,5%	V1
The Economy Bank NV	Netherlands				S3	Full	100%	69,5%	V1
Turk Ekonomi Bankasi AS	Turkey	Full	100%	72,5%	V1	Full	97,0%	69,5%	V1
Turk Ekonomi Bankasi AS (Bahrain branch)	Bahrain				S1	Full	100%	69,5%	V1
UkrSibbank Public JSC	Ukraine	Full	85,0%	100%		Full	85,0%	100%	
Union Bancaire pour le Commerce et l'Industrie	Tunisia	Full	50,1%	50,1%		Full	50,1%	50,1%	
Insurance									
AG Insurance (Group)	Belgium	Equity	25,0%	25,0%		Equity	25,0%	25,0%	
BNP Paribas Cardif	France	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Cardif BV	Netherlands	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Cardif Emeklilik Anonim Sirketi	Turkey	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Cardif General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Rep. of Korea	Equity *	77,5%	77,5%	V4	Equity *	75,0%	75,0%	E3
BNP Paribas Cardif Levensverzekeringen NV	Netherlands	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Cardif Pojistovna AS	Czech Republic	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Cardif PSC Ltd.	UK	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Cardif Schadeverzekeringen NV	Netherlands	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Cardif Seguros de Vida SA	Chile	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Cardif Seguros Generales SA	Chile	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Cardif Servicios y Asistencia Limitada (ex- Cardif Extension De Garantia y Asistencia Limitada)	Chile	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	E1
BNP Paribas Cardif TCB Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Taiwan	Equity	49,0%	49,0%		Equity	49,0%	49,0%	
BNP Paribas Cardif Vita Compagnia di Assicurazione E Riassicurazione SPA	Italy	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
BOB-Cardif Life Insurance Company Ltd.	China	Equity	50,0%	50,0%		Equity	50,0%	50,0%	E3
Cardif Assurance Vie	France	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurance Vie (Austria branch)	Austria	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurance Vie (Belgium branch)	Belgium	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurance Vie (Bulgaria branch)	Bulgaria	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurance Vie (Germany branch)	Germany	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurance Vie (Italy branch)	Italy	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurance Vie (Japan branch)	Japan	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurance Vie (Portugal branch)	Portugal	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurance Vie (Romania branch)	Romania	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurance Vie (Spain branch)	Spain	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurance Vie (Switzerland branch)	Switzerland	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurance Vie (Taiwan branch)	Taiwan	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurances Risques Divers	France	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Austria branch)	Austria	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Belgium branch	Belgium	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Bulgaria branch	Bulgaria	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Germany branch)	Germany	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Italy branch)	Italy	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Japan branch)	Japan	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Luxembourg branch)	Luxembourg	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Poland branch)	Poland	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Portugal branch)	Portugal	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Romania branch)	Romania	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Spain branch)	Spain	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Switzerland branch)	Switzerland	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Taiwan branch)	Taiwan	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Biztosito Magyarorszag Zrt	Hungary	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Cardif Colombia Seguros Generales SA	Colombia	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif del Peru Sa Compania de Seguros	Peru				S3	Equity *	100%	100%	
Cardif do Brasil Seguros e Garantias SA	Brazil	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif do Brasil Vida e Previdencia SA	Brazil	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif El Djazair	Algeria	Equity *	100%	100%	E1				
Cardif Forsakring AB	Sweden	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Cardif Forsakring AB (Denmark branch)	Denmark	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Cardif Forsakring AB (Norway branch)	Norway	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Cardif Hayat Sigorta Anonim Sirketi	Turkey				S3	Equity *	100%	100%	
Cardif Insurance Company LLC	Russia	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif I-Services	France	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Cardif Leven	Belgium				S4	Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Life Insurance CO. Ltd.	Rep. of Korea	Full (2)	85,0%	85,0%		Full (2)	85,0%	85,0%	

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(3) Jointly controlled entities under proportional consolidation for prudential purposes.

		31 December 2015				31 December 2014			
Name	Country	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
Cardif Livforsakring AB	Sweden	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	E1
Cardif Livforsakring AB (Denmark branch)	Denmark	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	E1
Cardif Livforsakring AB (Norway branch)	Norway	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	E1
Cardif Lux Vie	Luxembourg	Full (2)	66,7%	55,3%		Full (2)	66,7%	55,3%	
Cardif Mexico Seguros de Vida SA de CV	Mexico	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Cardif Mexico Seguros Generales SA de CV	Mexico	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Cardif Nordic AB	Sweden	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Osiguranje Dionicko Drustvo ZA Osiguranje	Croatia	Equity *	100%	100%	E1				
Cardif Pinnacle Insurance Holdings PLC	UK	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Pinnacle Insurance Management Services PLC	UK	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Polska Towarzystwo Ubezpieczen na Zycie SA	Poland	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Seguros SA	Argentina	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Cardif Services SAS	France	Equity *	100%	100%	E1				
Cargeas Assicurazioni SPA (ex- UBI Assicurazioni SPA)	Italy	Equity	50,0%	50,0%		Equity	50,0%	50,0%	E3
CB (UK) Ltd.	UK	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Darnell Ltd.	Ireland	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
F&B Insurance Holdings SA (Group)	Belgium				S1	Equity	50,0%	50,0%	
Financial Telemarketing Services Ltd.	UK								S3
GIE BNP Paribas Cardif	France	Full (2)	100%	99,0%		Full (2)	100%	99,0%	
Icare	France	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	E3
Icare Assurance	France	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	E3
Luizaseg	Brazil	Equity	50,0%	50,0%		Equity	50,0%	50,0%	
Natio Assurance	France	Equity	50,0%	50,0%		Equity	50,0%	50,0%	
NCVP Participacoes Societarias SA	Brazil	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Pinnacle Insurance PLC	UK	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Pocztylion Arka Powszechne Towarzystwo Emerytalne SA	Poland	Equity	33,3%	33,3%		Equity	33,3%	33,3%	
Poistovna Cardif Slovakia AS	Slovakia	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Portes de Claye SCI	France	Equity	45,0%	45,0%	V3	Equity	45,0%	56,9%	
Scoo SCI	France	Equity	46,4%	46,4%	V3	Equity	46,4%	57,9%	V3
State Bank of India Life Insurance Company Ltd.	India	Equity	26,0%	26,0%		Equity	26,0%	26,0%	
Special Purpose Entities									
BNP Paribas Actions Euroland	France	Full (2)	-	-	E1				
BNP Paribas Aqua	France	Full (2)	-	-		Full (2)	-	-	E1
BNP Paribas Convictions	France	Full (2)	-	-	E1				
BNP Paribas Developpement Humain	France	Full (2)	-	-	E1				
BNP Paribas Global Senior Corporate Loans	France	Full (2)	-	-		Full (2)	-	-	
BNP Paribas Money 3M	France				S3	Full (2)	-	-	
Cardimmo	France	Full (2)	-	-		Full (2)	-	-	
Natio Fonds Ampère 1	France	Full (2)	-	-		Full (2)	-	-	
Odyssée SCI	France	Full (2)	-	-		Full (2)	-	-	
Profilea Monde Equilibre	France				S4	Full (2)	-	-	
Société Immobilière du Royal Building SA	Luxembourg	Full (2)	-	-		Full	-	-	
Theam Quant Equity Europe Guru	France	Full (2)	-	-	E1				
Wealth Management									
B*Capital	France	Full (1)	100%	100,0%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
Bank Insinger de Beaufort NV	Netherlands	Full	63,0%	63,0%		Full	63,0%	63,0%	
Bank Insinger de Beaufort NV (UK branch)	UK	Full	100%	63,0%		Full	100%	63,0%	
BNP Paribas Espana SA	Spain	Full	99,7%	99,7%		Full	99,7%	99,7%	V1
BNP Paribas Wealth Management	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Wealth Management (Hong Kong branch)	Hong Kong	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Wealth Management (Singapore branch)	Singapore	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Wealth Management Monaco	Monaco	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
Conseil Investissement SNC	France	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Investment Partners									
Alfred Berg Asset Management AB	Sweden	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
Alfred Berg Asset Management AB (Denmark branch)	Denmark	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
Alfred Berg Asset Management AB (Finland branch)	Finland	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
Alfred Berg Asset Management AB (Norway branch)	Norway	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
Alfred Berg Fonder AB	Sweden	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
Alfred Berg Kapitalforvaltning AB	Sweden	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
Alfred Berg Kapitalforvaltning AS	Norway	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
Alfred Berg Kapitalforvaltning Finland AB	Finland	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
Alfred Berg Rahastoyhtio Oy	Finland	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
Bancoestado Administradora General de Fondos SA	Chile	Equity	50,0%	49,1%		Equity	50,0%	49,1%	
BNP Paribas Asset Management Brasil Ltda.	Brazil	Full	100%	99,6%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Asset Management Inc.	U.S.A				S4	Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Asset Management India Private Ltd.	India	Equity *	100%	98,3%		Equity *	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Asset Management SAS	France	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Asset Management SAS (Austria branch)	Austria	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Capital Partners	France	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners	France	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners (Australia) Holdings Pty Ltd.	Australia	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners (Australia) Ltd.	Australia	Equity *	100%	98,3%		Equity *	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Argentina SA	Argentina	Equity *	100%	99,6%		Equity *	100%	100%	E1
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Asia Ltd.	Hong Kong	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners BE Holding	Belgium	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Belgium	Belgium	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Belgium (Germany branch)	Germany	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Funds (Nederland) NV	Netherlands	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Japan Ltd.	Japan	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Latam SA	Mexico	Equity *	99,1%	97,4%		Equity *	99,1%	97,4%	V4
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Full	99,7%	98,0%		Full	99,7%	98,0%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Netherlands NV	Netherlands	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners NL Holding NV	Netherlands	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners PT	Indonesia	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Singapore Ltd.	Singapore	Equity *	100%	98,3%		Equity *	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners Societa di Gestione del Risparmio SPA	Italy	Full	100%	100%	V4	Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners UK Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
BNP Paribas Investment Partners USA Holdings Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
CamGestion	France	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
Fischer Francis Trees & Watts Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Fischer Francis Trees & Watts UK Ltd.	UK	Equity *	100%	98,3%		Equity *	100%	98,3%	
Fund Channel	Luxembourg	Equity	50,0%	49,1%		Equity	50,0%	49,1%	
FundQuest Advisor	France	Equity *	100%	98,3%		Equity *	100%	98,3%	
FundQuest Advisor (UK branch)	UK	Equity *	100%	98,3%		Equity *	100%	98,3%	
FundQuest UK Ltd.	UK								S3
Haitong - Fortis Private Equity Fund Management CO. Ltd.	China	Equity	33,0%	32,4%		Equity	33,0%	32,4%	
HFT Investment Management CO Ltd. (Group)	China	Equity	49,0%	48,2%		Equity	49,0%	48,2%	
Shinhan BNP Paribas Asset Management CO Ltd.	Rep. of Korea	Equity	35,0%	34,4%		Equity	35,0%	34,4%	
THEAM	France	Full	100%	98,3%		Full	100%	98,3%	
TKB BNP Paribas Investment Partners Holding BV	Netherlands				S2	Equity	50,0%	49,1%	
Real Estate Services									
Asset Partners	France								S4
Atisreal Netherlands BV	Netherlands	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Auguste-Thouard Expertise	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Immobilier Promotion Immobilier d'Entreprise	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Immobilier Promotion Residentiel (ex-BNP Paribas Immobilier Residentiel Promotion Ile de France)	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Immobilier Residences Services	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Immobilier Residentiel	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Immobilier Residentiel Service Clients	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Immobilier Residentiel Transaction & Conseil	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Immobilier Residentiel V2i	France				S4	Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Advisory & Property Management Czech Republic SRO	Czech Republic	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Advisory & Property Management Hungary Ltd.	Hungary	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Advisory & Property Management Ireland Ltd.	Ireland	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Advisory & Property Management LLC	United Arab Emirates				S3	Full	49,0%	49,0%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Advisory & Property Management Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Advisory & Property Management UK Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Advisory Belgium SA	Belgium	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Advisory Italy SPA	Italy	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Advisory Netherlands BV	Netherlands	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Advisory SA	Romania	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Advisory Spain SA	Spain	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Consult France	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Consult GmbH	Germany	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Facilities Management Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Financial Partner	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate GmbH	Germany	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Holding Benelux SA	Belgium	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Holding GmbH	Germany	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Hotels France	France	Full	100%	96,0%	V3	Full	100%	96,1%	V2
BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management Belgium	Belgium	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management France	France	Full	96,8%	96,8%		Full	96,8%	96,8%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management Germany GmbH	Germany	Full	94,9%	94,9%		Full	94,9%	94,9%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management Italy	Italy	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management Spain SA	Spain	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management UK Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Services	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Italy SRL	Italy	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	

Changes in the scope of consolidation

New entries (E) in the scope of consolidation
E1 Passing qualifying thresholds as defined by the Group (see note 1.b)
E2 Incorporation
E3 Purchase, gain of control or significant influence

Removals (S) from the scope of consolidation
S1 Cessation of activity (including dissolution, liquidation)
S2 Disposal, loss of control or loss of significant influence
S3 Entities removed from the scope because < qualifying thresholds (see note 1.b)
S4 Merger, Universal transfer of assets and liabilities

Variance (V) in voting or ownership interest
V1 Additional purchase
V2 Partial disposal
V3 Dilution
V4 Increase in %

Equity * Controlled but non material entities consolidated under the equity method as associates

Miscellaneous
D1 Consolidation method change not related to fluctuation in voting or ownership interest
D2 90 Construction-Sale Companies (Real Estate programmes) of which 80 fully and 10 equity method consolidated
D3 The LaSer group was consolidated under the equity method until 25 July 2014. Following the additional purchase of interest by BNP Paribas Group, the LaSer group has been fully consolidated (see note 8.c.)

Prudential scope of consolidation

(1) French subsidiaries whose supervision of prudential requirements is complied with through the supervision on a consolidated basis of BNP Paribas SA, in accordance with article 7.1 of Regulation n°575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
(2) Entities consolidated under the equity method for prudential purposes
(3) Jointly controlled entities under proportional consolidation for prudential purposes.

		31 December 2015				31 December 2014			
Name	Country	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
BNP Paribas Real Estate Jersey Ltd.	Jersey	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Poland SP ZOO	Poland	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Property Development UK Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Property Developpement Italy SPA	Italy	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Property Management Belgium	Belgium	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Property Management France SAS	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Property Management GmbH	Germany	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Property Management Italy SRL	Italy	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Property Management Spain SA	Spain	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Real Estate Transaction France	France	Full	96,0%	96,0%	V3	Full	96,1%	96,1%	V2
BNP Paribas Real Estate Valuation France	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
European Direct Property Management SA	Luxembourg								S3
FG Ingenierie et Promotion Immobilière	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Immobilière des Bergues	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Locchi SRL	Italy	Full	100%	100%	E1				
Meunier Hispania	Spain	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Parker Tower Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%	E3				
Partner's & Services	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Pyrotex GB 1 SA	Luxembourg	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Pyrotex SARL	Luxembourg	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
San Basilio 45 SRL	Italy	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Siège Issy	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Sociétés de Construction de Vente	France	Full / Equity	-	-	D2	Full / Equity	-	-	D2
Sviluppo HQ Tiburtina SRL	Italy	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Sviluppo Residenziale Italia SRL	Italy	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Tasaciones Hipotecarias SA	Spain								S2
Via Crespi 26 SRL	Italy				S2	Full	100%	100%	
Special Purpose Entities									
REPD Parker Ltd.	UK	Full	-	-	E2				
Corporate & Institutional Banking									
Securities services									
BNP Paribas Dealing Services	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Dealing Services (UK branch)	UK	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Dealing Services Asia Ltd.	Hong Kong	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Fund Administration Services Ireland Ltd.	Ireland	Full	100%	100%	E3				
BNP Paribas Fund Services Australasia Pty Ltd.	Australia	Equity *	100%	100%	D1	Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Fund Services Australasia Pty Ltd. (New Zealand branch)	New Zealand	Equity *	100%	100%	D1	Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Fund Services Dublin Ltd.	Ireland				S4	Equity *	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Fund Services France	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Australia branch)	Australia	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Belgium branch)	Belgium	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Germany branch)	Germany	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Greece branch)	Greece	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Guernsey branch)	Guernsey	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Hong Kong branch)	Hong Kong	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Hungary branch)	Hungary	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Ireland branch)	Ireland	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Isle of Man branch)	Isle of Man								S1
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Italy branch)	Italy	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Jersey branch)	Jersey	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Luxembourg branch)	Luxembourg	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Netherlands branch)	Netherlands	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Poland branch)	Poland	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Spain branch)	Spain	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Portugal branch)	Portugal	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (UK branch)	UK	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Singapore branch)	Singapore	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Services - BP2S (Switzerland branch)	Switzerland	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	

		31 December 2015				31 December 2014			
Name	Country	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
BNP Paribas Sundaram Global Securities Operations Private Ltd.	India	Full	100,0%	100,0%	V1	Equity *	51,0%	51,0%	
CIB EMEA (Europ, Middle East, Africa)									
France									
BNP Paribas Arbitrage	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Arbitrage (U.S.A branch)	U.S.A	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Arbitrage (UK branch)	UK	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Equities France	France								S4
Esomet	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Laffite Participation 22	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Opéra Trading Capital	France	Full	100%	100%	E2				
Opéra Trading Capital (Hong Kong branch)	Hong Kong	Full	100%	100%	E2				
Opéra Trading Capital (UK branch)	UK	Full	100%	100%	E2				
Parifergie	France								S4
Parilease	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
Taitbout Participation 3 SNC	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Verner Investissements (Group)	France	Equity	40,0%	50,0%		Equity	40,0%	50,0%	
Other European countries									
Alpha Murcia Holding BV	Netherlands	Equity *	100%	99,9%		Equity *	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Arbitrage Issuance BV	Netherlands	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Bank JSC (ex- BNP Paribas ZAO)	Russia	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Bank NV	Netherlands								S3
BNP Paribas Commodity Futures Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Emission-und Handel. MBH	Germany	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Ireland	Ireland	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Islamic Issuance BV	Netherlands	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Net Ltd.	UK	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Prime Brokerage International Ltd.	Ireland	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	E2
BNP Paribas U.K. Holdings Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas UK Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Vartry Reinsurance Ltd.	Ireland	Equity *	100%	100%	D1	Full (2)	100%	100%	
BNP PUK Holding Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
FScholen	Belgium	Equity	50,0%	50,0%		Equity	50,0%	50,0%	E1
GreenStars BNP Paribas	Luxembourg	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Harewood Holdings Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Hime Holding 1 SA	Luxembourg				S3	Equity	26,4%	26,4%	
Hime Holding 2 SA	Luxembourg				S3	Equity	21,0%	21,0%	
Hime Holding 3 SA	Luxembourg				S3	Equity	20,6%	20,6%	
Landspire Ltd.	UK	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
SC Nueva Condo Murcia SL	Spain	Equity *	100%	99,9%		Equity *	100%	99,9%	
Utexam Logistics Ltd.	Ireland	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Utexam Solutions Ltd.	Ireland	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Middle East									
BNP Paribas Investment Company KSA	Saudi Arabia	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Africa									
BNP Paribas Securities South Africa Holdings PTY Ltd. (ex- BNP Paribas Cadiz Securities)	South Africa	Equity *	60,0%	60,0%		Equity *	60,0%	60,0%	E1
BNP Paribas Securities South Africa PTY Ltd. (ex- BNP Paribas Cadiz Stockbroking)	South Africa	Equity *	100%	60,0%	V1	Equity *	60,0%	60,0%	
CIB Americas									
Banco BNP Paribas Brasil SA	Brazil	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Banexi Holding Corporation	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas (Canada) Valeurs Mobilières	Canada	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	E1
BNP Paribas Canada	Canada	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Capital Services Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas CC Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Colombia Corporation Financiera SA	Colombia	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Energy Trading Canada Corp	Canada	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Energy Trading GP	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Energy Trading Holdings Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Energy Trading LLC	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas FS LLC	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas IT Solutions Canada Inc.	Canada	Equity *	100%	100%	E1				
BNP Paribas Leasing Corporation	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Mortgage Corporation	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas North America Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Prime Brokerage Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Prime Brokerage International Ltd.	Cayman Islands								S1
BNP Paribas RCC Inc.	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas Securities Corporation	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Cronos Holding Company Ltd. (Group)	Bermuda				S3	Equity	30,1%	30,0%	
FB Transportation Capital LLC	U.S.A	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
Fortis Funding LLC	U.S.A	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
French American Banking Corporation - FABC	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
FSI Holdings Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Paribas North America Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Via North America Inc.	U.S.A	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
CIB Pacific Asia									
Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia PT	Indonesia	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Pacific (Australia) Ltd.	Australia	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas (China) Ltd.	China	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	

Changes in the scope of consolidation

New entries (E) in the scope of consolidation
E1 Passing qualifying thresholds as defined by the Group (see note 1.b)
E2 Incorporation
E3 Purchase, gain of control or significant influence

Removals (S) from the scope of consolidation
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S2 Disposal, loss of control or loss of significant influence
S3 Entities removed from the scope because < qualifying thresholds (see note 1.b)
S4 Merger, Universal transfer of assets and liabilities

Variance (V) in voting or ownership interest
V1 Additional purchase
V2 Partial disposal
V3 Dilution
V4 Increase in %

Equity * Controlled but non material entities consolidated under the equity method as associates

Miscellaneous
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D3 The LaSer group was consolidated under the equity method until 25 July 2014. Following the additional purchase of interest by BNP Paribas Group, the LaSer group has been fully consolidated (see note 8.c.)

Prudential scope of consolidation

(1) French subsidiaries whose supervision of prudential requirements is complied with through the supervision on a consolidated basis of BNP Paribas SA, in accordance with article 7.1 of Regulation n°575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
(2) Entities consolidated under the equity method for prudential purposes
(3) Jointly controlled entities under proportional consolidation for prudential purposes.

Name	Country	31 December 2015				31 December 2014			
		Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
BNP Paribas Arbitrage (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Capital (Asia Pacific) Ltd.	Hong Kong				S3	Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Commodities Trading (Shanghai) Co Ltd.	China	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	E2
BNP Paribas Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas India Holding Private Ltd.	India	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas India Solutions Private Ltd.	India	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Japan Ltd.	Japan								S1
BNP Paribas Malaysia Berhad	Malaysia	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Principal Investments Japan Ltd.	Japan								S1
BNP Paribas Securities (Asia) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities (Singapore) Pte Ltd.	Singapore	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities (Taiwan) Co Ltd.	Taiwan	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities India Private Ltd.	India	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Indonesia PT	Indonesia	Full	99,0%	99,0%		Full	99,0%	99,0%	
BNP Paribas Securities Japan Ltd.	Japan	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Securities Korea Company Ltd.	Rep. of Korea	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SJ Ltd.	Hong Kong	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SJ Ltd. (Japan branch)	Japan	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
BPP Holdings Pte Ltd.	Singapore	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Special Purpose Entities									
54 Lombard Street Investments Ltd.	UK				S1	Full	-	-	
ACG Capital Partners Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore				S2	Equity (3)	-	-	
Alamo Funding II Inc.	U.S.A				S2	Full	-	-	
Alectra Finance PLC	Ireland	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Alleray SARL	Luxembourg	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	E1
Antin Participation 8	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Aquarius + Investments PLC	Ireland	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	E1
Aquarius Capital Investments Ltd.	Ireland								S3
Astir BV	Netherlands								S3
Atargatis	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Austin Finance	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas EQD Brazil Fund Fundo Invest Multimercado	Brazil	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas Finance Inc.	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas Flexi III Deposit Euro	France				S2	Full	-	-	E1
BNP Paribas International Finance Dublin	Ireland	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas Investments N°1 Ltd.	UK	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas Investments N°2 Ltd.	UK	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas IP Euro Clo 2015-1 B.V (ex-Leveraged Finance Europe Capital V BV)	Netherlands				S3	Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas Proprietario Fundo de Investimento Multimercado	Brazil	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG Adonis LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG BMC Select LLC	U.S.A								S1
BNP Paribas VPG Brookfin LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG Brookline Cre LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG CB LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG CT Holdings LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG EDMC Holdings LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG Freedom Communications LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG Lake Butler LLC	U.S.A				S1	Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG Legacy Cabinets LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG Mark IV LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG Master LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG Medianews Group LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG MGM LLC	U.S.A								S1
BNP Paribas VPG Express LLC (Ex- BNP Paribas VPG Modern Luxury Media LLC)	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG Northstar LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG PCMC LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG Reader's Digest Association LLC	U.S.A								S1
BNP Paribas VPG SBX Holdings LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG SDI Media Holdings LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas VPG Semgroup LLC	U.S.A								S1
BNP Paribas VPG Titan Outdoor LLC	U.S.A				S1	Full	-	-	
Boug BV	Netherlands	Full	-	-	V1	Full	-	-	
Boug BV (UK branch)	UK	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Compagnie d'Investissement Italiens SNC	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Compagnie d'Investissement Opéra SNC	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Crossen SARL	Luxembourg	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
European Index Assets BV	Netherlands				S2	Full	-	-	E2
Financière des Italiens	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Financière Paris Haussmann	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Financière Taitbout	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Grenache et Cie SNC	Luxembourg								S1
Harewood Financing Ltd.	UK	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Madison Arbor LLC	U.S.A								S1
Madison Arbor Ltd.	Ireland	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	E2
Marc Finance Ltd.	Cayman Islands				S3	Full	-	-	
Matchpoint Finance Public Company Ltd.	Ireland	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Matchpoint Master Trust	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	E1
Méditerranéa	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Omega Capital Funding Ltd.	Ireland	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Omega Capital Investments PLC	Ireland	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Optichamps	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Participations Opéra	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Ribera del Loira Arbitrage	Spain								S3
Royale Neuve I SARL	Luxembourg	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	

Name	Country	31 December 2015				31 December 2014			
		Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
Royale Neuve VI SARL	Luxembourg								S3
Scaldis Capital (Ireland) Ltd.	Ireland	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Scaldis Capital LLC	U.S.A				S1	Full	-	-	
Scaldis Capital Ltd.	Jersey	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
Starbird Funding Corporation	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
TCG Fund I, LP	Cayman Islands				S1	Full	-	-	
Tender Option Bond Municipal program	U.S.A				S3	Equity *	-	-	
VPG SDI Media LLC	U.S.A	Equity *	-	-	V1	Equity	-	-	
Other Business Units									
BNP Paribas Suisse SA	Switzerland	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Suisse SA (Guernsey branch)	Guernsey	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Suisse SA (Jersey branch)	Jersey	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Private Equity (BNP Paribas Capital)									
BNP Paribas Fortis Private Equity Belgium (ex-Fortis Private Equity Belgium NV)	Belgium	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis Private Equity Expansion (ex-Fortis Private Equity Expansion Belgium NV)	Belgium	Full	100%	99,9%		Full	100%	99,9%	
BNP Paribas Fortis Private Equity Management (ex- Fortis Private Equity Management Belgium)	Belgium	Equity *	100%	99,9%		Equity *	100%	99,9%	E1
Cobema	Belgium	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Compagnie Financière Ottomane SA	Luxembourg	Full	97,1%	97,0%	V1	Full	97,0%	97,0%	
Fortis Private Equity Venture Belgium SA	Belgium								S4
Gepeco	Belgium								S4
Property companies (property used in operations)									
Antin Participation 5	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Ejesur SA	Spain								S3
Société Immobilière du Marché Saint-Honoré	France	Full	99,9%	99,9%		Full	99,9%	99,9%	
Investment companies and other subsidiaries									
BNL International Investments SA	Luxembourg	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Home Loan SFH	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas Mediterranée Innovation et Technologies	Morocco				S2	Full	100%	96,7%	
BNP Paribas Partners for Innovation (Group)	France	Equity	50,0%	50,0%		Equity	50,0%	50,0%	
BNP Paribas Public Sector SCF	France	Full (1)	100%	100%		Full (1)	100%	100%	
BNP Paribas SB Re	Luxembourg	Full (2)	100%	100%		Full (2)	100%	100%	
Compagnie d'Investissements de Paris - CIP	France				S4	Full	100%	100%	
Financière BNP Paribas	France				S4	Full	100%	100%	
Financière du Marché Saint Honoré	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
GIE Groupement Auxiliaire de Moyens	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Le Sphinx Assurances Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	Equity *	100%	100%		Equity *	100%	100%	
Omnium de Gestion et de Developpement Immobilier - OGDI	France								S4
Plagefin SA	Luxembourg	Full	100%	65,9%		Full	100%	65,9%	
Plagefin - Placement, Gestion, Finance Holding SA	Luxembourg								S4
Sagip	Belgium	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Société Auxiliaire de Construction Immobilière - SACI	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
Société Orbaisienne de Participations	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
UCB Bail 2	France	Full	100%	100%		Full	100%	100%	
UCB Entreprises	France								S4
Special Purpose Entities									
BNP Paribas US Medium Term Notes Program LLC	U.S.A	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
BNP Paribas-SME-1	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	E2
FCT Opéra	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	E2
BNP Paribas B Institutional II Court Terme	Belgium	Full	-	-	E1				
Klépierre									
Klépierre SA (Group)	France				S2	Equity	21,7%	21,6%	

Changes in the scope of consolidation

New entries (E) in the scope of consolidation
E1 Passing qualifying thresholds as defined by the Group (see note 1.b)
E2 Incorporation
E3 Purchase, gain of control or significant influence
Removals (S) from the scope of consolidation
S1 Cessation of activity (including dissolution, liquidation)
S2 Disposal, loss of control or loss of significant influence
S3 Entities removed from the scope because < qualifying thresholds (see note 1.b)
S4 Merger, Universal transfer of assets and liabilities
Variance (V) in voting or ownership interest
V1 Additional purchase
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V3 Dilution
V4 Increase in %

Equity * Controlled but non material entities consolidated under the equity method as associates

Miscellaneous
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D2 90 Construction-Sale Companies (Real Estate programmes) of which 80 fully and 10 equity method consolidated
D3 The LaSer group was consolidated under the equity method until 25 July 2014. Following the additional purchase of interest by BNP Paribas Group, the LaSer group has been fully consolidated (see note 8.c.)

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8.k Fees paid to the Statutory Auditors

In 2015	Deloitte		PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit		Mazars		TOTAL	
Excluding tax, in thousands of euros	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Audit								
Statutory audits and contractual audits, including								
- *Issuer*	3,254	16%	5,000	22%	1,957	19%	10,211	19%
- *Consolidated subsidiaries*	10,727	54%	10,036	44%	7,785	76%	28,548	53%
Other reviews and services directly related to the statutory audit engagement, including								
- *Issuer*	2,324	12%	2,119	9%	246	2%	4,689	9%
- *Consolidated subsidiaries*	2,211	11%	4,882	21%	214	2%	7,307	14%
Sub-total	**18,516**	**93%**	**22,037**	**96%**	**10,202**	**99%**	**50,755**	**95%**
Other services provided by the networks to fully-consolidated subsidiaries								
Legal, tax, social	29	0%	96	0%	2	0%	127	0%
Others	1,376	7%	1,006	4%	65	1%	2,447	5%
Sub-total	**1,405**	**7%**	**1,102**	**4%**	**67**	**1%**	**2,574**	**5%**
TOTAL	**19,921**	**100%**	**23,139**	**100%**	**10,269**	**100%**	**53,329**	**100%**

In 2014	Deloitte		PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit		Mazars		TOTAL	
Excluding tax, in thousands of euros	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Audit								
Statutory audits and contractual audits, including								
- *Issuer*	2,903	17%	4,584	21%	1,751	17%	9,238	19%
- *Consolidated subsidiaries*	9,195	56%	8,934	42%	7,684	78%	25,813	53%
Other reviews and services directly related to the statutory audit engagement, including								
- *Issuer*	359	2%	1,973	9%	13	0%	2,345	5%
- *Consolidated subsidiaries*	2,245	13%	4,684	21%	505	5%	7,434	15%
Sub-total	**14,702**	**88%**	**20,175**	**93%**	**9,953**	**100%**	**44,830**	**92%**
Other services provided by the networks to fully-consolidated subsidiaries								
Legal, tax, social	-	0%	262	1%	31	0%	293	1%
Others	2,082	12%	1,377	6%	46	0%	3,505	7%
Sub-total	**2,082**	**12%**	**1,639**	**7%**	**77**	**0%**	**3,798**	**8%**
TOTAL	**16,784**	**100%**	**21,814**	**100%**	**10,030**	**100%**	**48,628**	**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 934 thousand for the year 2015 (EUR 1,001 thousand in 2014).

Other work and services related directly to audit work, are mainly composed this year of reviews of the entity's compliance with regulatory provisions, which were increased due to regulatory changes, and reviews of internal control quality by comparison with international standards (such as ISAE 3402) as part of services provided to customers, particularly in the Securities and Asset Management businesses. To a lesser extent, they also include works related to reviews of risks and internal control and due diligences on financial transactions.