



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2025

Unaudited figures



BNP PARIBAS

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world

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union

The Board of directors of BNP Paribas approved the Group consolidated financial statements on 4 February 2026.

The consolidated financial statements of the BNP Paribas Group are presented for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024. In accordance with Annex I of European Delegated Regulation (EU) n° 2019/980 as amended by Delegated Regulation (EU) n° 2020/1273, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 are provided in the Universal registration document filed with the Autorité des Marchés Financiers on 20 March 2025 under number D.25-0122.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2025

In millions of euros	Notes	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Interest income	2.a	71,532	83,020
Interest expense	2.a	(50,329)	(63,496)
Commission income	2.b	17,727	16,196
Commission expense	2.b	(6,022)	(5,495)
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2.c	11,283	11,569
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through equity	2.d	261	209
Net gain on derecognised financial assets at amortised cost		31	55
Net income from insurance activities	5.a	2,383	2,396
of which Insurance revenue		10,270	9,711
Insurance service expenses		(8,101)	(7,502)
Investment return		11,896	11,554
Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts		(11,682)	(11,367)
Income from other activities	2.e	22,362	21,922
Expense on other activities	2.e	(18,005)	(17,545)
REVENUES		51,223	48,831
Operating expenses	2.f	(29,003)	(27,803)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	4.l	(2,371)	(2,390)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME		19,849	18,638
Cost of risk	2.g	(3,350)	(2,999)
Other net losses for risk on financial instruments	2.h	(203)	(202)
OPERATING INCOME		16,296	15,437
Share of earnings of equity-method entities	4.k	777	701
Net gain on non-current assets	2.i	(56)	(191)
Goodwill	4.m	48	241
PRE-TAX INCOME		17,065	16,188
Corporate income tax	2.j	(4,207)	(4,001)
NET INCOME		12,858	12,187
Net income attributable to minority interests		633	499
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS		12,225	11,688
Basic earnings per share	8.a	10.29	9.57
Diluted earnings per share	8.a	10.29	9.57

STATEMENT OF NET INCOME AND CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2025

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Net income for the period	12,858	12,187
Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	(1,939)	945
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss	(2,131)	1,129
- Changes in exchange differences	(2,212)	1,177
- Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through equity		
<i>Changes in fair value recognised in equity</i>	920	(632)
<i>Changes in fair value reported in net income</i>	(59)	(66)
- Changes in fair value of investments of insurance activities		
<i>Changes in fair value recognised in equity</i>	(2,800)	(543)
<i>Changes in fair value reported in net income</i>	235	447
- Changes in fair value of contracts of insurance activities	2,472	259
- Changes in fair value of hedging instruments		
<i>Changes in fair value recognised in equity</i>	328	(111)
<i>Changes in fair value reported in net income</i>	(5)	(5)
- Income tax	(157)	150
- Changes in equity-method investments, after tax	(853)	453
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	192	(184)
- Changes in fair value of equity instruments designated as at fair value through equity	443	(17)
- Debt remeasurement effect arising from BNP Paribas Group issuer risk	(274)	(587)
- Remeasurement gains (losses) related to post-employment benefit plans	(45)	228
- Income tax	26	112
- Changes in equity-method investments, after tax	42	80
Total	10,919	13,132
- Attributable to equity shareholders	10,273	12,431
- Attributable to minority interests	646	701

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

In millions of euros, at	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and balances at central banks		211,330	182,496
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss			
Securities	4.a	321,293	267,357
Loans and repurchase agreements	4.a	254,310	225,699
Derivative financial instruments	4.a	274,625	322,631
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	4.b	20,017	20,851
Financial assets at fair value through equity			
Debt securities	4.c	77,940	71,430
Equity securities	4.c	1,420	1,610
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Loans and advances to credit institutions	4.e	26,259	31,147
Loans and advances to customers	4.e	897,358	900,141
Debt securities	4.e	151,687	146,975
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios		(2,335)	(758)
Investments and other assets related to insurance activities	5.c	305,471	286,849
Current and deferred tax assets	4.i	5,746	6,215
Accrued income and other assets	4.j	167,788	174,147
Equity-method investments	4.k	6,950	7,862
Property, plant and equipment and investment property	4.l	53,601	50,314
Intangible assets	4.l	4,583	4,392
Goodwill	4.m	7,133	5,550
Assets held for sale	8.e	7,805	-
TOTAL ASSETS		2,792,981	2,704,908
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from central banks		4,401	3,366
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss			
Securities	4.a	98,487	79,958
Deposits and repurchase agreements	4.a	357,947	304,817
Issued debt securities and subordinated debt	4.a	129,279	104,934
Derivative financial instruments	4.a	252,726	301,953
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	4.b	28,493	36,864
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Deposits from credit institutions	4.g	69,938	66,872
Deposits from customers	4.g	1,075,564	1,034,857
Debt securities	4.h	173,933	198,119
Subordinated debt	4.h	34,468	31,799
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios		(9,811)	(10,696)
Current and deferred tax liabilities	4.i	3,336	3,657
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	4.j	143,059	136,955
Liabilities related to insurance contracts	5.d	261,223	247,699
Financial liabilities related to insurance activities	5.c	21,500	19,807
Provisions for contingencies and charges	4.n	10,193	9,806
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	8.e	6,072	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,660,808	2,570,767
EQUITY			
Share capital, additional paid-in capital and retained earnings		117,787	118,957
Net income for the period attributable to shareholders		12,225	11,688
Total capital, retained earnings and net income for the period attributable to shareholders		130,012	130,645
Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity		(4,499)	(2,508)
Shareholders' equity		125,513	128,137
Minority interests	8.b	6,660	6,004
TOTAL EQUITY		132,173	134,141
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		2,792,981	2,704,908

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2025

In millions of euros	Notes	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Pre-tax income		17,065	16,188
Non-monetary items included in pre-tax net income and other adjustments		11,148	11,094
Net depreciation/amortisation expense on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		8,055	7,272
Impairment of goodwill and other non-current assets		(11)	21
Net addition to provisions		4,226	3,023
Variation of assets/liabilities related to insurance contracts		5,305	3,181
Share of earnings of equity-method entities		(777)	(701)
Net income (expense) from investing activities		(320)	(277)
Net income (expense) from financing activities		(545)	(604)
Other movements		(4,785)	(821)
Net increase (decrease) related to assets and liabilities generated by operating activities		18,358	(124,658)
Net increase (decrease) related to transactions with customers and credit institutions		60,793	(8,672)
Net decrease related to transactions involving other financial assets and liabilities		(29,381)	(102,669)
Net decrease related to transactions involving non-financial assets and liabilities		(9,233)	(10,184)
Taxes paid		(3,821)	(3,133)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		46,571	(97,376)
Net decrease (increase) related to acquisitions and disposals of consolidated entities		(3,183)	1,956
Net decrease related to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(2,875)	(2,136)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS RELATED TO INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(6,058)	(180)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents related to transactions with shareholders		(13,342)	(8,756)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents generated by other financing activities		6,523	2,338
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS RELATED TO FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(6,819)	(6,418)
EFFECT OF MOVEMENT IN EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(7,073)	(393)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		26,621	(104,367)
Balance of cash and cash equivalent accounts at the start of the period		178,212	282,579
Cash and amounts due from central banks		182,511	288,279
Due to central banks		(3,366)	(3,374)
On demand deposits with credit institutions		9,482	8,352
On demand loans from credit institutions	4.g	(10,608)	(10,770)
Deduction of receivables and accrued interest on cash and cash equivalents		193	92
Balance of cash and cash equivalent accounts at the end of the period		204,833	178,212
Cash and amounts due from central banks		211,343	182,511
Due to central banks		(4,401)	(3,366)
On demand deposits with credit institutions		10,458	9,482
On demand loans from credit institutions	4.g	(12,369)	(10,608)
Deduction of receivables and accrued interest on cash and cash equivalents		(236)	193
Cash and cash equivalent accounts classified as "Assets held for sale"		38	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		26,621	(104,367)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Capital and retained earnings				Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Share capital and additional paid-in-capital	Undated super subordinated notes	Non-distributed reserves	Total	Financial assets designated as at fair value through equity	Own-credit valuation adjustment of debt securities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	Remeasurement gains (losses) related to post-employment benefit plans	Total
In millions of euros								
Balance at 31 December 2023	21,202	13,472	92,110	126,784	855	146	431	1,432
Appropriation of net income for 2023			(5,198)	(5,198)				-
Increases in capital and issues				-				-
Reductions or redemptions of capital	(1,051)	(1,326)	(62)	(2,439)				-
Movements in own equity instruments	(18)	(17)	423	388				-
Share-based payment plans			(5)	(5)				-
Remuneration on undated super subordinated notes			(743)	(743)				-
Movements in consolidation scope impacting minority shareholders (note 8.b)				-				-
Acquisitions of additional interests or partial sales of interests (note 8.b)			4	4				-
Change in commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests			(4)	(4)				-
Other movements			(39)	(39)				-
Realised gains or losses reclassified to retained earnings			209	209	(210)	1		(209)
Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity				-	79	(435)	165	(191)
Net income for 2024			11,688	11,688				-
Balance at 31 December 2024	20,133	12,129	98,383	130,645	724	(288)	596	1,032
Appropriation of net income for 2024			(5,413)	(5,413)				-
Increases in capital and issues				-				-
Reductions or redemptions of capital	(1,124)	(1,534)	63	(2,595)				-
Movements in own equity instruments	(1,181)	19	177	(985)				-
Share-based payment plans			(7)	(7)				-
Remuneration on undated super subordinated notes			(822)	(822)				-
Impact of internal transactions on minority shareholders (note 8.b)			(35)	(35)				-
Movements in consolidation scope impacting minority shareholders (note 8.b)				-				-
Acquisitions of additional interests or partial sales of interests (note 8.b)			2	2				-
Change in commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests			4	4				-
Other movements			(155)	(155)				-
Realised gains or losses reclassified to retained earnings			39	39	(59)	20		(39)
Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity				-	438	(210)	(41)	187
Net income for 2025			12,225	12,225				-
Interim dividend payments			(2,891)	(2,891)				-
Balance at 31 December 2025	17,828	10,614	101,570	130,012	1,103	(478)	555	1,180

BETWEEN 1 JANUARY 2024 AND 31 DECEMBER 2025

Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that may be reclassified to profit or loss					Total shareholders' equity	Minority interests (note 8.b)	Total equity
Exchange differences	Financial assets at fair value through equity	Financial investments and contracts of insurance activities	Derivatives used for hedging purposes	Total			
(3,429)	(358)	(972)	285	(4,474)	123,742	5,125	128,867
				-	(5,198)	(364)	(5,562)
				-	-	5	5
				-	(2,439)		(2,439)
				-	388		388
				-	(5)		(5)
				-	(743)	(8)	(751)
				-	-	258	258
				-	4	192	196
				-	(4)	93	89
				-	(39)	2	(37)
				-	-		-
1,218	(494)	365	(155)	934	743	202	945
				-	11,688	499	12,187
(2,211)	(852)	(607)	130	(3,540)	128,137	6,004	134,141
				-	(5,413)	(253)	(5,666)
				-	-	75	75
				-	(2,595)		(2,595)
				-	(985)		(985)
				-	(7)		(7)
				-	(822)	(7)	(829)
				-	(35)	35	-
				-	-	3	3
				-	2	247	249
				-	4	(88)	(84)
				-	(155)	(2)	(157)
				-	-		-
(2,696)	611	(322)	268	(2,139)	(1,952)	13	(1,939)
				-	12,225	633	12,858
				-	(2,891)		(2,891)
(4,907)	(241)	(929)	398	(5,679)	125,513	6,660	132,173

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED BY THE 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 Union¹. Accordingly, certain provisions of IAS 39 on hedge accounting have been excluded.

Information on the nature and extent of risks relating to financial instruments as required by IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” along with information on regulatory capital required by IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” are presented in chapter 5 of the Universal registration document. This information, which is an integral part of the notes to the consolidated financial statements of the BNP Paribas Group at 31 December 2025, is covered by the opinion of the Statutory Auditors on the consolidated financial statements, and is identified by the word “Audited” within this chapter. Section 4 of chapter 5, paragraph *Exposures, provisions and cost of risk* provides, in particular, IFRS 7 information on credit risk exposures and related impairment broken down according to whether the underlying loans are performing or non-performing, by geographic area and by industry.

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

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

Furthermore, income before tax and corporate income tax by country are presented in chapter 8 of the 2025 Universal registration document (part 8.6, section II. *Profit and Loss account items and headcount by country*).

The introduction of other standards, amendments and interpretations that are mandatory as from 1 January 2025 had no effect on the Group’s financial statements at 31 December 2025.

1.a.2 NEW MAJOR ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, PUBLISHED BUT NOT YET APPLICABLE

The Group did not early apply new standards, amendments and interpretations endorsed by the European Union when the application in 2025 was optional.

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

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

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

On 30 May 2024, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. These amendments approved by the European Commission on 27 May 2025, which will be applicable for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2026. These amendments:

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

Based on the analysis conducted, the Group does not expect these amendments to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Publication of IFRS 18 "Presentation and disclosure in financial statements" in replacement of IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements".

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

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

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

The Bank continued to assess the detailed implications of applying IFRS 18 to the Group's consolidated financial statements, and does not expect significant changes to the presentation of its profit and loss account other than those resulting from the reclassification to operating income of items previously classified under "Net gain on non-current assets" and "Goodwill".

1.b CONSOLIDATION

1.b.1 SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

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

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

1.b.2 CONSOLIDATION METHODS

Exclusive control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Joint control

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

Significant influence

Companies over which the Group exercises significant influence or associates are accounted for by the equity method. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of a company without exercising control. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds, directly or indirectly, 20% or more of the voting rights of a company. Interests of less than 20% can be included in the consolidation scope if

the Group effectively exercises significant influence. This is the case for example for entities developed in partnership with other associates, where the BNP Paribas Group participates in strategic decisions of the enterprise through representation on the Board of directors or equivalent governing body, or exercises influence over the enterprise's operational management by supplying management systems or senior managers, or provides technical assistance to support the enterprise's development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For transactions resulting in a loss of significant influence, any equity interest retained by the Group is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9 principles applicable to financial instruments held.

1.b.3 CONSOLIDATION RULES

- **Elimination of intragroup balances and transactions**

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

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

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

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

- **Translation of accounts expressed in foreign currencies**

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.b.4 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND MEASUREMENT OF GOODWILL

- **Business combinations**

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method.

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

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

The cost of a business combination is the fair value, at the date of exchange, of assets given by the purchaser, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued to obtain control of the acquiree.

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.

Costs directly attributable to the business combination are treated as a separate transaction and recognised through profit or loss. Likewise, amounts paid to the seller (or to parties related to the seller) that remunerate transactions separate from the business combination are excluded from the acquisition cost. This includes, for example, amounts paid under commercial contracts entered concurrently with the acquisition and that did not pre-exist within the acquired entity. These amounts are recognised separately in accordance with the applicable IFRS standards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Measurement of goodwill**

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

- Cash-generating units

The BNP Paribas Group has split all its activities into cash-generating units² 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 TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

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

- **Monetary assets and liabilities³ expressed in foreign currencies**

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

- **Non-monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies**

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

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

1.d FINANCIAL INFORMATION IN HYPERINFLATIONARY ECONOMIES

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

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

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

For this purpose:

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

In a period of inflation, an entity holding an excess of monetary assets over monetary liabilities loses purchasing power and an entity with an excess of monetary liabilities over monetary assets gains purchasing power to the extent the assets and liabilities are not linked to a price level.

The gain or loss on the net monetary position, which reflects this gain or loss on purchasing power incurred by the Group during the reporting period, may be derived as the difference resulting from the restatement of non-monetary assets, equity and the profit and loss account and the adjustment of index linked assets and liabilities. This gain or loss is recognised under "Net gain on non-current assets".

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

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

In accordance with the provisions of the IFRIC's decision of March 2020 on classifying the effects of indexation and translation of accounts of subsidiaries in hyperinflationary economies, the Group has opted to present these effects (including the net book value effect at the date of the initial application of IAS 29) within changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly through equity related to exchange differences.

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

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

1.e.1 NET INTEREST INCOME

Incomes and expenses relating to debt instruments measured at amortised cost or at fair value through shareholders' equity, to finance lease contracts, as well as the effect of the financing components of certain commercial contracts, are recognised in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

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

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

1.e.2 INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM COMMISSIONS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

Commission

The Group records commission incomes and expenses in profit or loss either:

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

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

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

Income and expenses from other activities

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

The asset depreciation charge for assets held by the Group for its leasing activity are recognised in "Expense on other activities" line item.

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

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

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

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

1.f FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

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

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

1.f.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

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

This category includes, in particular, loans granted by the Group, as well as reverse repurchase agreements and securities held by the Group ALM Treasury in order to collect contractual flows and which meet the cash flow criterion.

Business model criterion

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

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

Cash flow criterion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

environmental, social or governance (ESG) objectives and disclosed in chapter 7 of the Universal registration document, do not call into question the cash flow criterion when such an adjustment is considered to have a de minimis effect. Structured instruments indexed to ESG market indices do not meet the cash flow criterion.

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

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

Recognition

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

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

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

1.f.2 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Debt instruments

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

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

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

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

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

Equity instruments

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

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

1.f.3 FINANCING AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

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

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

1.f.4 REGULATED SAVINGS AND LOAN CONTRACTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.f.5 IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST AND DEBT INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

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

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

General model

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of default

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

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

Credit-impaired or doubtful financial assets

Definition

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

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

Specific cases of purchased or originated credit-impaired assets

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

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

Simplified model

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

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

Significant increase in credit risk

A significant increase in credit risk may be assessed on an individual basis or on a collective basis (by grouping financial instruments according to common credit risk characteristics), taking into account all reasonable and supportable information and comparing the risk of default of the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of default of the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition.

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

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

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

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

Measurement of expected credit losses

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

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

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

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

Maturity

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

Probabilities of Default (PD)

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

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

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

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

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

Loss Given Default (LGD)

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

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

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

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

Exposure At Default (EAD)

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

Forward-looking information

The amount of expected credit losses is measured on the basis of probability-weighted scenarios, in view of past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable economic forecasts. From 31 December 2024, forward

looking information specifically takes into account risks related to climate change transition, in particular through the use of long-term scenarios.

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

Write-offs

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

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

Recoveries through the repossession of the collateral

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

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

Restructuring of financial assets for financial difficulties

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

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

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

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

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

Probation periods

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

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

1.f.6 COST OF RISK

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

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

1.f.7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

1.f.8 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

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

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

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

Debt securities and subordinated debt

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

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

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

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

Equity instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

- as equity instruments if they are settled by physical delivery of a fixed number of own equity instruments for a fixed amount of cash or other financial asset. Such instruments are not revalued;
- as derivatives if they are settled in cash or by choice by physical delivery of the shares or in cash. Changes in value of such instruments are taken to the profit and loss account.

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

1.f.9 HEDGE ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- the risk designated as being hedged is the interest rate risk associated with the interbank rate component of interest rates on commercial banking transactions (loans to customers, savings accounts and demand deposits);
- the instruments designated as being hedged correspond, for each maturity band, to a portion of the interest rate gap associated with the hedged underlying;
- the hedging instruments used consist exclusively of “plain vanilla” swaps;
- prospective hedge effectiveness is established by the fact that all derivatives must, on inception, have the effect of reducing interest rate risk in the portfolio of hedged underlying. Retrospectively, a hedge will be disqualified from hedge accounting once a shortfall arises in the underlying specifically associated with that hedge for each maturity band (due to prepayment of loans or withdrawals of deposits).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.f.10 DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.f.11 DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Repurchase agreements and securities lending/borrowing

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

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

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

1.f.12 OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

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

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

1.g INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

1.g.1 INVESTMENTS RELATED TO INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

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

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

1.g.2 INSURANCE CONTRACTS

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

The main insurance contracts issued by the Group correspond to:

- contracts covering risks related to persons or property: creditor protection insurance contracts, protection contracts, contracts covering other non-life risks (automobile, multi-risk housing, *etc.*). These contracts are measured according to the general measurement model (Building Block Approach - BBA) or the premium allocation approach (PAA) for contracts eligible for this method;
- life or savings contracts: euro-denominated and multiple saving contracts (invested in a general fund and in unit-linked accounts) with or without insurance risk including a discretionary participating component and unit-linked contracts with a floor guarantee in the event of death. These contracts are measured using the variable fee approach (VFA).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- *Insurance contracts*

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

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

The insurance risks covered by Group entities are:

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

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

- *Investment contracts with discretionary participating features*

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

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

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

Accounting and measurement*- Aggregation of contracts*

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

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

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

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

- Recognition and derecognition

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

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

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

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

- **General measurement model (Building Block Approach – BBA)**

- Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The risk adjustment is determined using the quantile method.

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

- Contracts concerned

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

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

- Characteristics

Direct participating contracts are insurance or investment contracts for which:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Contracts concerned

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

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

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

- **Simplified measurement model (Premium Allocation Approach – PAA)**

- Characteristics

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

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

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

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

Liabilities for incurred claims are discounted if the expected settlement of claims takes place after one year from the date of occurrence. The discount expense is recognised in insurance financial income or expenses as in the general model. In this case, the option to classify the effect of changes in the discount rate into equity is also applicable. The Group has retained this option for the liabilities for incurred claims.

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

-Contracts concerned

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

- **Treatment of the reinsurance**

- *Reinsurance contracts issued (reinsurance accepted)*

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

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

- *Reinsurance contracts held (reinsurance ceded)*

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

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

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

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

Presentation in the balance sheet and in the profit and loss

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

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

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

Effect of accounting estimates in interim financial statements

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

1.h PROPERTY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The depreciation periods used for office property are as follows: 80 years or 60 years for the shell (for prime and other property respectively); 30 years for facades; 20 years for general and technical installations; and respectively 10 years and 12 years for the fixtures and fittings of operating properties and the fixtures and fittings of investment properties.

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

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

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

1.i LEASES

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

1.i.1 GROUP COMPANY AS LESSOR

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

- **Finance leases**

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

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

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

- **Operating leases**

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

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

Vehicles leased by the Group and classified under operating leases are assets with an average lease term of between one and five years. The cost of acquiring these assets includes their purchase price, as well as any directly attributable costs necessary to make the vehicle available to the lessee customers. Residual value is a statistical model estimate of the resale value of the asset and is re-estimated monthly, taking into account, in particular, historical data on the sale of vehicles in the second-hand market and the specific context of each geographical area. In the event of a change in the amount of the residual value of the asset relative to its estimated value, a forward-looking adjustment to the depreciation plan is made vehicle by vehicle.

1.i.2 GROUP COMPANY AS LESSEE

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

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

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

1.j ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

1.k EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employee benefits are classified into four categories:

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

• Short-term benefits

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

• Long-term benefits

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

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

• Termination benefits

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

• Post-employment benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.1 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

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

- **Stock option and share award plans**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.m PROVISIONS RECORDED UNDER LIABILITIES

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

A provision is recognised when it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation arising from a past event, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount of such obligations is discounted, where the impact of discounting is material, in order to determine the amount of the provision.

1.n CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.o CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

This applies in particular to:

- the analysis of the cash flow criterion for specific financial assets;
- the measurement of expected credit losses. This applies in particular to the assessment of significant increase in credit risk, the models and assumptions used to measure expected credit losses, including those relating to climate risks, the determination of the different economic scenarios and their weighting;
- the analysis of renegotiated loans, in order to assess whether they should be maintained on the balance-sheet or derecognised;
- the assessment of an active market, and the use of internally developed models for the measurement of the fair value of financial instruments not quoted in an active market classified in "Financial assets at fair value through equity", or in "Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss", whether as assets or liabilities, and more generally calculations of the fair value of financial instruments subject to a fair value disclosure requirement;
- the assumptions applied to assess the sensitivity to each type of market risk of the market value of financial instruments and the sensitivity of these valuations to the main unobservable inputs as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements;
- the appropriateness of the designation of certain derivative instruments such as cash flow hedges, and the measurement of hedge effectiveness;
- the valuation of intangible assets recognised in the context of business combinations;
- the valuation of assets recognised in the context of partnerships and commercial contracts;
- impairment tests performed on intangible assets, notably the goodwill;
- the estimation of residual assets values under simple lease agreements. These values are used as a basis for the determination of depreciation as well as any impairment, notably in relation to the effect of environmental considerations on the evaluation of future prices of second-hand vehicles;
- the deferred tax assets;

- the measurement of insurance liabilities and assets, and investment contracts with discretionary participation, by groups of contracts, on the basis of discounted and probability weighted future fulfilment cash flows, based on assumptions that can be derived from market or entity-specific data, and the recognition of the results of such contracts on the basis of the services rendered over the coverage period;
- the measurement of uncertainty over income tax treatments and other provisions for contingencies and charges. In particular, while investigations and litigations are ongoing, it is difficult to foresee their outcome and potential impact. Provision estimation is established by taking into account all available information at the date of the preparation of the financial statements, in particular the nature of the dispute, the underlying facts, the ongoing legal proceedings and court decisions, including those related to similar cases. The Group may also use the opinion of experts and independent legal advisers to exercise its judgement.

2. NOTES TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2025

2.a NET INTEREST INCOME

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

These items also include the interest income and expense of non-trading financial instruments the characteristics of which do not allow for recognition at amortised cost or at fair value through equity, as well as of financial instruments that the Group has designated as at fair value through profit or loss. The change in fair value on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (excluding accrued interest) is recognised under “Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss”.

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

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

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025			Year to 31 Dec. 2024		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Financial instruments at amortised cost	62,327	(42,834)	19,493	69,819	(52,364)	17,455
Deposits, loans and borrowings	52,874	(32,224)	20,650	59,598	(39,095)	20,503
Repurchase agreements	645	(1,246)	(601)	815	(1,248)	(433)
Finance leases	3,257	(126)	3,131	3,134	(118)	3,016
Debt securities	5,551		5,551	6,272		6,272
Issued debt securities and subordinated debt		(9,238)	(9,238)		(11,903)	(11,903)
Financial instruments at fair value through equity	3,280	-	3,280	2,892	-	2,892
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (Trading securities excluded)	102	(1,241)	(1,139)	305	(1,595)	(1,290)
Cash flow hedge instruments	3,429	(1,404)	2,025	3,916	(1,961)	1,955
Interest rate portfolio hedge instruments	2,394	(4,769)	(2,375)	6,088	(7,497)	(1,409)
Lease liabilities	-	(81)	(81)		(79)	(79)
Total interest income/(expense)	71,532	(50,329)	21,203	83,020	(63,496)	19,524

The year ended 2024 includes an expense of EUR 36 million due to the adjustment of economic hedges consecutive to the changes in the TLTRO (Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations) terms and conditions.

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

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

Interest income on individually impaired loans amounted to EUR 372 million for the year ended 2025, compared with EUR 338 million for the year ended 2024.

2.b COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025			Year to 31 Dec. 2024		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Customer transactions	5,580	(1,468)	4,112	5,466	(1,488)	3,978
Securities and derivatives transactions	2,775	(2,249)	526	2,619	(2,004)	615
Financing and guarantee commitments	1,263	(159)	1,104	1,267	(92)	1,175
Asset management and other services	6,737	(565)	6,172	5,549	(431)	5,118
Others	1,372	(1,581)	(209)	1,295	(1,480)	(185)
Commission income and expense	17,727	(6,022)	11,705	16,196	(5,495)	10,701
- of which net commission income related to trust and similar activities through which the Group holds or invests assets on behalf of clients, trusts, pension and personal risk funds or other institutions	4,420	(597)	3,823	3,243	(410)	2,833
- of which commission income and expense on financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,519	(351)	3,168	3,421	(311)	3,110

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

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

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

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Financial instruments held for trading	12,721	11,633
Interest rate and credit instruments	1,279	(1,406)
Equity financial instruments	11,998	12,794
Foreign exchange financial instruments	3,325	6,269
Loans and repurchase agreements	(4,978)	(6,048)
Other financial instruments	1,097	24
Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	(2,474)	(964)
Other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	995	797
Impact of hedge accounting	41	103
Fair value hedging derivatives	5,901	1,677
Hedged items in fair value hedge	(5,860)	(1,574)
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	11,283	11,569

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

Net gain on financial instruments held for trading in 2025 and 2024 includes a non-material amount related to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges.

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

Cumulated changes in fair value related to discontinued cash flow hedge relationships, previously recognised in equity and included in 2025 and 2024 in profit and loss accounts are not material, whether the hedged item ceased to exist or not.

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

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Net gain on debt instruments	195	145
Dividend income on equity instruments	66	64
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through equity	261	209

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

2.e NET INCOME FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025			Year to 31 Dec. 2024		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Net income from investment property	53	(23)	30	53	(24)	29
Net income from assets held under operating leases	20,425	(16,703)	3,722	19,556	(15,729)	3,827
Net income from property development activities	384	(347)	37	308	(277)	31
Other net income	1,500	(932)	568	2,005	(1,515)	490
Total net income from other activities	22,362	(18,005)	4,357	21,922	(17,545)	4,377

2.f OPERATING EXPENSES

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Salary and employee benefit expense for banking activities	(19,137)	(18,143)
Other operating expenses for banking activities	(10,154)	(9,913)
<i>of which external services and other operating expenses</i>	<i>(8,905)</i>	<i>(8,737)</i>
<i>of which taxes and contributions</i>	<i>(1,249)</i>	<i>(1,176)</i>
Insurance activities non attributable costs (note 5.b)	(877)	(832)
Reclassification of expenses incurred by internal distributors attributable to insurance contracts	1,165	1,085
Operating expenses	(29,003)	(27,803)

Taxes and contributions, including those related to insurance activities, amounted to EUR 1,369 million for the year ended 2025 (compared with EUR 1,273 million for the year ended 2024).

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

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

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

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

2.g COST OF RISK

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

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

Both steps rely on forward-looking information.

Significant increase in credit risk

Credit risk is assumed to have significantly increased, and the asset is classified in stage 2, if the probability of default to maturity of the instrument has increased at least threefold since its origination. This relative variation criterion is supplemented by an absolute variation criterion of the default probability of 400 basis points. These criteria are in line with the recommendations issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA) and the European Central Bank (ECB).

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

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

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

Credit risk is assumed to have increased significantly since initial recognition and the asset is classified in stage 2 in the event of late payment of more than 30 days, restructuring due to financial difficulties (as long as the facility is not credit-impaired) or, for corporate clients, when the counterparty is placed on credit watchlist.

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

Forward-Looking Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- the weight of the baseline scenario is around 50%;
- the weight of the three alternative scenarios is defined according to the position in the credit cycle. In this approach, the adverse scenario carries more weight in situations at the upper end of the cycle than those at the lower end of the cycle, in anticipation of a potential downturn in the economy.

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

Macroeconomic scenarios

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

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

The link between the macroeconomic scenarios and the measurement of the ECL is complemented by an approach allowing to take into account anticipation aspects not captured by the models in the generic approach. This is particularly the case when unprecedented events in the historical chronicle taken into account to build the models occur or are anticipated, or when the nature or amplitude of change in macroeconomic parameter calls into question past correlations. Thus, the situation of high inflation and the level of interest rates recorded earlier were not observed in the reference history. In this context, the Group has implemented in 2022 an approach projecting the impact of higher interest rates on customers' financial ratios, notably considering their level of indebtedness. Since the end of 2024 and the interest rates' decrease, this mechanism is inactive. This approach has also been used from 2022 to the end of 2025 to anticipate the effect of lower prices of commercial properties. Starting in 2024, this approach is also used to complete the prospective assessment of the potential consequences of climate change (transition and physical risks) on the credit risk of corporate counterparties and mortgages.

Baseline scenario

In 2025, the expansion of global activity continued at a moderate pace. The economic recovery of the euro area continued, with an acceleration in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth between 2024 (+0.8%) and 2025 (+1.4%). This improvement notably reflects the strengthening of domestic demand, supported by a more accommodative monetary policy. In the United States, on the other hand, growth slowed between 2024 (+2.8%) and 2025 (+2%), due in particular to the shocks related to tariffs and domestic uncertainty.

Anticipations do not point to a significant change in the pace of global growth in the coming quarters and years. On the one hand, monetary policies will on average be a little more accommodative; on the other hand, the international context will continue to be marked by trade and geopolitical uncertainties. In the euro area, growth is expected to remain around the pace observed in 2025 over the next three years, supported by relatively favourable monetary and fiscal conditions. In the United States, the ongoing slowdown is expected to lead to annual growth of less than 2% in 2026 and beyond.

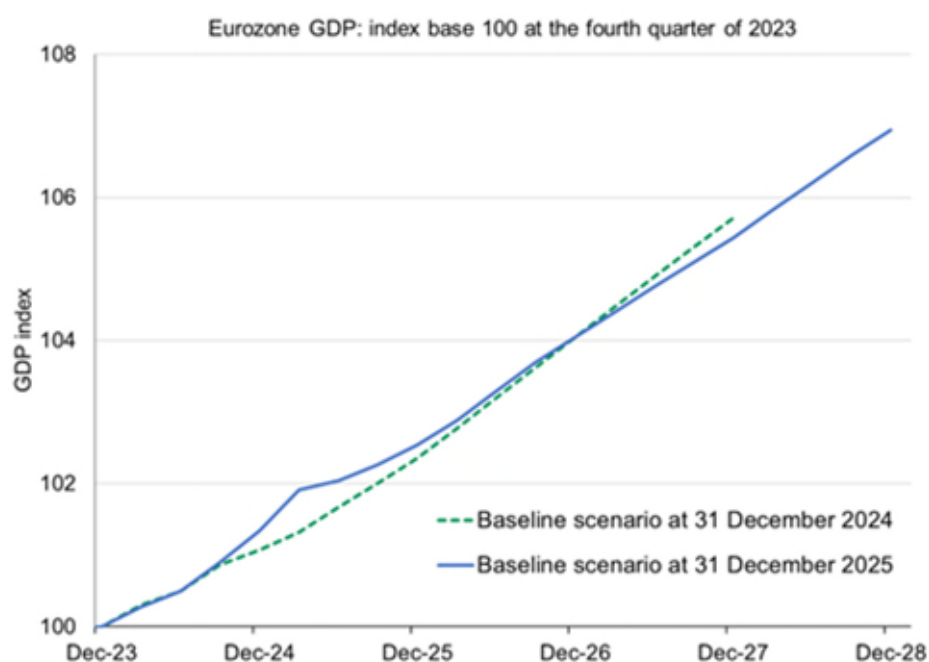
After a general decline in 2024, inflation dynamics were more contrasted at the global level in 2025. In a number of advanced economies, notably in the euro area, inflation continued to move closer to the central bank target, around 2%. On the other hand, it remained higher in other regions such as the United States and Japan, while China continued to face the risk of deflation. While inflation in the euro area is expected to remain close to 2% for the foreseeable future, it will continue to stand significantly above this level in the coming quarters in the United States, due in particular to the trade measures put in place, before moderating thereafter.

As a result, major central banks are not at the same stage of their monetary policy cycle. The ECB appears to have completed most of its easing cycle, although it may adjust policy depending on the evolution of inflation and growth. For its part, the US Federal Reserve resumed monetary easing in the third quarter of 2025 to support activity in the face of signs of a slowdown in the labour market, despite a still present inflationary environment, and is expected to continue to do so in the coming quarters.

Long-term interest rates have risen in recent years to levels not seen in more than a decade. They are expected to remain high over the next few years, reflecting in particular the persistent fiscal constraints in several advanced economies. Sovereign bond yields would thus stabilise at 2.55% for the German 10-year and 4% for the US 10-year.

The uncertainty surrounding this scenario remains significant, particularly in relation to trade and geopolitical tensions, as well as the risks weighing on the macroeconomic and financial environment.

The graph below presents a comparison of Eurozone GDP projections used in the baseline scenario for the calculation of ECLs on 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.



- Macroeconomic variables, baseline scenario at 31 December 2025**

(annual averages)	2025	2026	2027	2028
GDP growth rate				
Eurozone	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
France	0.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Italy	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%
Belgium	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%
United States	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%
Unemployment rate				
Eurozone	6.4%	6.4%	6.2%	5.9%
France	7.6%	7.8%	7.7%	7.5%
Italy	6.2%	6.3%	6.1%	5.8%
Belgium	6.0%	5.8%	5.4%	4.9%
United States	4.3%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%
Inflation rate				
Eurozone	2.1%	1.7%	1.9%	2.0%
France	0.9%	1.4%	1.8%	1.9%
Italy	1.7%	1.2%	1.9%	2.0%
Belgium	3.0%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%
United States	2.8%	2.9%	2.4%	2.4%
10-year sovereign bond yields				
Germany	2.61%	2.55%	2.55%	2.55%
France	3.37%	3.40%	3.40%	3.40%
Italy	3.56%	3.35%	3.35%	3.35%
Belgium	3.17%	3.10%	3.10%	3.10%
United States	4.29%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%

Adverse and severely adverse scenarios

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

The following main risks are identified:

- **Trade and geo-economic fragmentation.** Trade tensions have significantly increased in recent years, particularly since the United States' tariff hikes in 2025. These tensions could further intensify and become long-lasting, with additional increases in tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade, amplifying global fragmentation and disrupting trade flows. Protectionist measures would fuel inflationary pressures in the countries implementing them, weigh on global demand, and weaken the confidence of businesses and households.
- **Geopolitics.** Geopolitical tensions can affect the global economy through various channels. They can notably generate shocks in commodity prices, disrupt activity directly or through supply chains, or weigh on financial markets and economic agents' confidence. They are thus likely to simultaneously cause an increase in inflation and a decrease in activity, which complicates the actions of central banks.
- **Public finances.** A number of governments face a combination of high debt levels, high borrowing costs, and moderate growth. This environment limits the budget capacity at a time when structural pressures on public spending are intensifying (climate transition, defence capabilities, age-related spending). These conditions could fuel tensions in the markets in some countries (widening of sovereign bond spreads) and weigh on activity through several channels (tax increases, reduction in public spending).
- **Financial fragilities.** Financial risks are fuelled by several developments, notably the high level of some market valuations and the more significant role played in the financial system by non-bank financial institutions, making it more difficult to measure the actual fragilities of the system. Under these conditions, a significant market correction could occur in the event of unfavourable developments.
- **Climate events and policies.** Climate change-related and nature degradation developments can generate adverse shocks through various channels. Extreme weather events can disrupt production and demand locally and trigger difficulties in supply chains in other regions, thus exerting upward pressure on prices. Transition policies, by increasing costs, can negatively affect business activity and domestic demand, being particularly harmful to high-emission sectors.

The adverse and severe scenarios assume the materialization of these risks starting from the first quarter of 2026. Although the identified risks are present in both scenarios, their repercussions are assumed to be significantly more pronounced in the severe scenario due to more significant direct shocks and the development of a negative spiral among the main factors (activity, public debt, bond yields, stock markets). The deterioration in activity drives unemployment rates to significantly higher levels. Inflation is higher than in the baseline scenario in the first part of the projection horizon, reflecting, in particular, pressure from commodity prices, trade tariffs, and disruptions in supply chains. In a second phase, inflation decreases in most countries, reflecting the impacts of the recession. Given the marked decline in activity, central banks adopt a more accommodative monetary policy. Reflecting these easing measures and the flight to quality, German and American bond yields are lower than in the baseline scenario, while sovereign spreads widen. Stock market indices fall sharply over the first four quarters of the projection horizon.

Among the considered countries, GDP levels in the adverse scenario stand between 7% and 12% lower than in the baseline scenario at the end of the shock period. This deviation reaches 7.4% in the Eurozone and 7.7% in the United States. In the severe scenario, GDP levels stand between 10.3% and 17.5% lower than in the baseline scenario at the end of the shock period. This deviation reaches 11% in the Eurozone and 11.4% in the United States.

Scenario weighting and cost of risk sensitivity

At 31 December 2025, the weight of the favourable scenario considered by the Group was 26%, and 21% for the adverse scenario and 2% for the severe scenario. At 31 December 2024, the weight of the favourable scenario was 28%, 17% for the adverse scenario and 5% for the severe scenario.

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

- an increase in ECL of 20%, or EUR 780 million according to the adverse scenario (21% at 31 December 2024);
- a decrease in ECL of 15%, or EUR 560 million according to the favourable scenario (14% at 31 December 2024).

Post-model adjustments

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

Notably, additional adjustments were made in 2022 to take into account the effects of inflation and interest rate hikes when this effect is not directly estimated by the models. For example, within the consumer credit specialist business, adjustments were considered for the categories of customers most sensitive to the gradual decline in the level of their net income. Given the evolution of the macroeconomic context between 2023 and 2025, these adjustments have been reassessed and had been gradually reversed or used.

All of these adjustments represent 2.1 % of the total amount of expected credit losses at 31 December 2025, compared with 3.7 % at 31 December 2024.

- **Cost of credit risk for the period**

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Net allowances to impairment	(3,209)	(2,689)
Recoveries on loans and receivables previously written off	216	250
Losses on irrecoverable loans	(357)	(560)
Total cost of risk for the period	(3,350)	(2,999)

- **Cost of risk for the period by accounting category and asset type**

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Cash and balances at central banks	1	4
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(1)	(98)
Financial assets at fair value through equity	(2)	(1)
Financial assets at amortised cost	(3,215)	(3,013)
<i>Loans and receivables</i>	(3,164)	(2,907)
<i>Debt securities</i>	(51)	(106)
Other assets	3	1
Financing and guarantee commitments and other items	(136)	108
Total cost of risk for the period	(3,350)	(2,999)
<i>Cost of risk on unimpaired assets and commitments</i>	188	765
<i>of which stage 1</i>	85	212
<i>of which stage 2</i>	103	553
<i>Cost of risk on impaired assets and commitments - stage 3</i>	(3,538)	(3,764)

- Credit risk impairment**

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

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2024	Net allowance to impairment	Impairment provisions used	Changes in scope, exchange rates and other items	Reclassification of assets held for sale ⁽¹⁾	31 December 2025
Assets impairment						
Amounts due from central banks	15	(1)		(2)		12
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	90	1	(11)	(5)		75
Financial assets at fair value through equity	123	2		(101)		24
Financial assets at amortised cost	17,181	3,097	(3,210)	(150)	(626)	16,292
<i>Loans and receivables</i>	16,993	3,046	(3,210)	(134)	(625)	16,070
<i>Debt securities</i>	188	51		(16)	(1)	222
Other assets	50	(3)	(1)	(2)		44
Total impairment of financial assets	17,459	3,096	(3,222)	(260)	(626)	16,447
<i>of which stage 1</i>	1,813	(91)	(4)	(15)	(28)	1,675
<i>of which stage 2</i>	1,951	(113)	(2)	(76)	(42)	1,718
<i>of which stage 3</i>	13,695	3,300	(3,216)	(169)	(556)	13,054
Provisions recognised as liabilities						
Provisions for commitments	706	89		(35)	(36)	724
Other provisions	349	24	(53)	(1)		319
Total provisions recognised for credit commitments	1,055	113	(53)	(36)	(36)	1,043
<i>of which stage 1</i>	182	24		(1)	(8)	197
<i>of which stage 2</i>	206	11		(19)	(11)	187
<i>of which stage 3</i>	667	78	(53)	(16)	(17)	659
Total impairment and provisions	18,514	3,209	(3,275)	(296)	(662)	17,490

⁽¹⁾ This variation is related to the application of IFRS 5 standard on the Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie and its subsidiaries (see note 8.e).

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

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

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

In millions of euros	Impairment on assets subject to 12-month Expected Credit Losses (Stage 1)	Impairment on assets subject to lifetime Expected Credit Losses (Stage 2)	Impairment on doubtful assets (Stage 3)	Total
At 31 December 2024	1,785	1,939	13,457	17,181
Net allowance to impairment	(92)	(114)	3,303	3,097
Financial assets purchased or originated during the period	533	181		714
Financial assets derecognised during the period ⁽¹⁾	(281)	(226)	(767)	(1,274)
Transfer to stage 2	(281)	1,848	(215)	1,352
Transfer to stage 3	(36)	(822)	2,308	1,450
Transfer to stage 1	223	(922)	(38)	(737)
Other allowances / reversals without stage transfer ⁽²⁾	(250)	(173)	2,015	1,592
Impairment provisions used	(4)	(2)	(3,204)	(3,210)
Changes in exchange rates	(14)	(35)	(296)	(345)
Changes in scope of consolidation and other items	1	(39)	233	195
Reclassification of assets held for sale ⁽³⁾	(28)	(42)	(556)	(626)
At 31 December 2025	1,648	1,707	12,937	16,292

⁽¹⁾ Including disposals

⁽²⁾ Including amortisation

⁽³⁾ This variation is related to the application of IFRS 5 standard on the Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie and its subsidiaries (see note 8.e).

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

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

⁽¹⁾ Including disposals

⁽²⁾ Including amortisation

2.h OTHER NET LOSSES FOR RISK ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The expected and realised cash flow losses relating to the risk of loss of cash flows on financial instruments granted that are not linked to the counterparty's default, but to legal risks calling into question the validity or enforceability of such contracts are presented under "Other net losses for risk on financial instruments".

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

In 2025, the expenses thus recognised are mainly related to:

- Swiss franc-denominated or Swiss franc-indexed mortgage loans granted in Poland, for an amount of EUR 118 million, compared to EUR 186 million in 2024;
- The revolving loans granted in Spain, due to the Supreme Court rulings regarding requirements for information transparency, for an amount of EUR 100 million.

2.i NET GAIN ON NON-CURRENT ASSETS

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Gain or loss on investments in consolidated undertakings (note 8.d)	264	133
Gain or loss on tangible and intangible assets	9	(30)
Results from net monetary position	(329)	(294)
Net gain on non-current assets	(56)	(191)

According to IAS 29 in connection with the hyperinflation situation of the economy in Türkiye, the line "Results from net monetary positions" corresponds to the effect of the revaluation of the monetary assets net of the evolution of the consumer price index in Türkiye on the valuation of non-monetary assets and liabilities (- EUR 487 million) and on income from the Turkish government bonds portfolio indexed to inflation and held by Turk Ekonomi Bankasi AS (+ EUR 158 million, reclassified from interest margin) in 2025 (respectively - EUR 549 million and + EUR 255 million in 2024).

2.j CORPORATE INCOME TAX

Reconciliation of the effective tax expense to the theoretical tax expense at standard tax rate in France	Year to 31 Dec. 2025		Year to 31 Dec. 2024	
	in millions of euros	tax rate	in millions of euros	tax rate
Corporate income tax expense on pre-tax income at standard tax rate in France ⁽¹⁾	(4,195)	25.8%	(3,938)	25.8%
Impact of differently taxed foreign profits	(132)	0.8%	(160)	1.0%
Impact of changes in tax rates	32	-0.2%		
Impact of dividends and disposals taxed at reduced rate	244	-1.5%	188	-1.2%
Impact of the non-deductibility of taxes and bank levies	(114)	0.7%	(132)	0.9%
Impact of the hyperinflation in Türkiye	(118)	0.7%	(98)	0.6%
Other items	76	-0.4%	139	-0.9%
Corporate income tax expense from continuing activities	(4,207)	25.9%	(4,001)	26.2%
<i>Current tax expense ⁽²⁾</i>	<i>(3,890)</i>		<i>(3,013)</i>	
<i>Deferred tax expense (note 4.i)</i>	<i>(317)</i>		<i>(988)</i>	

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

⁽²⁾ Tax expense related to OECD Pillar II Model Rules on global minimum taxation for large multinational enterprises applicable from 1st January 2024 amounted to EUR 15 million for the year ended 2025, compared to EUR 8 million for the year ended 2024.

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group is composed of three operating divisions:

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

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

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

In addition, Other Activities carry the impact, related to the application of IFRS 17, of the reclassification as a deduction from revenues of the operating expenses "attributable to insurance contracts" of the Group's business lines (other than Insurance) that distribute insurance contracts (i.e., internal distributors), in order not to disrupt the readability of their financial performance. This is also the case for the impact of the volatility on the financial result generated by the recognition at fair value through profit or loss of assets backing insurance entities' equity or non-participating contracts. In the event of divestment connected to this portfolio, the realised gains or losses are allocated to the revenues of the Insurance business line.

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

The capital allocation is carried out on the basis of risk exposure, taking into account various conventions relating primarily to the capital requirement of the business as derived from the risk-weighted asset calculations required under capital adequacy rules. Normalised equity income by segment is determined by attributing to each segment the income of its allocated equity. The capital allocation to segments is based on a minimum of 12% of weighted assets. The breakdown of balance sheet by core business follows the same rules as the breakdown of the profit or loss by core business.

In order to present a consistent reference with the presentation of the financial statements and the results applied from 1st January 2025, the quarterly series for the 2024 financial year include the main effects described below:

- as part of the coming into force of the finalisation of Basel 3 on 1st January 2025, and in line with its CET1 target of 12%, the Group decided to change the normalized equity allocated to its business lines, excluding Insurance, to 12% of risk-weighted assets, from 11% previously, as of 1st January 2025;
- The impact of this transposition (the finalisation of Basel 3)⁴ on the level of risk-weighted assets;

⁴ Transposition into European law of the finalisation of Basel 3 by Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2024 amending Regulation (EU) 575/2013, published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 19 June 2024.



- Full consolidation in the prudential scope of entities under the exclusive control of the Arval business as if it had occurred on 1st January 2024 (instead of 1st July 2024);
- The geographical focus (sale and run-off of businesses in 10 countries) carried out by Personal Finance: it leads to the reclassification of the outstanding amounts, as well as the income and business data from the non-strategic, or non-core, perimeter (equivalent to the activities put into run-off) in Other Activities; Personal Finance's balance sheet and profit and loss account therefore correspond to the remaining strategic, or core, perimeter;
- A change in revenue allocation methodology between Wealth Management and Other Activities.

• **Income by business segment**

	Year to 31 Dec. 2025							
	Revenues	of which Interest income ⁽¹⁾	Operating expenses	Cost of risk ⁽²⁾	Operating income	Share of earnings of equity-method entities	Other non-operating items	Pre-tax income
In millions of euros								
Corporate & Institutional Banking	18,997		(11,061)	(452)	7,484	20	3	7,506
Global Banking	6,244	4,029	(2,919)	(229)	3,096	6	1	3,102
Global Markets	9,568		(5,952)	(223)	3,393	5	2	3,399
Securities Services	3,185	1,645	(2,190)		995	9		1,005
Commercial, Personal Banking & Services	26,717		(16,053)	(3,059)	7,604	423	(222)	7,805
Commercial & Personal Banking in the Eurozone	13,555	8,255	(8,997)	(750)	3,809	22	77	3,907
Commercial & Personal Banking in France ⁽³⁾	6,464	3,358	(4,442)	(468)	1,554		2	1,555
BNL banca commerciale ⁽³⁾	2,699	1,634	(1,658)	(214)	827		62	889
Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium ⁽³⁾	3,732	2,690	(2,584)	(47)	1,101	23	1	1,125
Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg ⁽³⁾	661	572	(313)	(21)	327	(1)	11	338
Europe-Mediterranean ⁽³⁾	3,693	3,053	(2,179)	(376)	1,138	375	(188)	1,325
Specialised businesses	9,468		(4,878)	(1,933)	2,657	26	(112)	2,572
Personal Finance (core)	5,154	4,438	(2,568)	(1,642)	943	27	(3)	968
Arval & Leasing Solutions	3,254		(1,626)	(194)	1,434	4	(108)	1,330
New Digital Businesses & Personal Investors ⁽³⁾	1,060	508	(683)	(97)	280	(5)	(1)	274
Investment & Protection Services	6,929		(4,158)	(10)	2,761	186	142	3,089
Insurance	2,424		(830)		1,594	220	143	1,956
Wealth Management	1,799		(1,224)	(5)	570			570
Asset Management ⁽⁴⁾	1,924		(1,557)	(5)	362	(41)		321
AXA IM	782		(548)		234	7		242
Other Activities - excl. restatement related to insurance activities	(214)		(1,267)	(32)	(1,512)	149	69	(1,294)
Other Activities - restatement related to insurance activities	(1,206)		1,165		(41)			(41)
of which volatility	(41)				(41)			(41)
of which attributable costs to internal distributors	(1,165)		1,165					
Total	51,223		(31,374)	(3,553)	16,296	777	(8)	17,065

⁽¹⁾ Mainly corresponding to the net interest margin and other income from assets held as part of banking activities, as reported for the monitoring of the Group's businesses

⁽²⁾ Including "Other net losses for risk on financial instruments"

⁽³⁾ Commercial & Personal Banking in France, BNL banca commerciale, Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium, Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg, Europe-Mediterranean and Personal Investors after the reallocation within Wealth and Asset Management of one-third of the Wealth Management activities in France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Türkiye and Poland

⁽⁴⁾ Including Real Estate and IPS Investments

	Year to 31 Dec. 2024							
	Revenues	of which Interest income ⁽¹⁾	Operating expenses	Cost of risk ⁽²⁾	Operating income	Share of earnings of equity-method entities	Other non-operating items	Pre-tax income
In millions of euros								
Corporate & Institutional Banking	17,993		(10,731)	143	7,405	17	(4)	7,418
Global Banking	6,276	4,317	(2,921)	171	3,526	6		3,532
Global Markets	8,770		(5,649)	(28)	3,093	2	(1)	3,095
Securities Services	2,946	1,496	(2,161)		785	9	(3)	791
Commercial, Personal Banking & Services	26,050		(15,912)	(3,201)	6,937	409	(298)	7,047
Commercial & Personal Banking in the Eurozone	13,202	8,008	(9,046)	(1,033)	3,124	80		3,205
Commercial & Personal Banking in France ⁽³⁾	6,258	3,252	(4,420)	(670)	1,169		(2)	1,167
BNL banca commerciale ⁽³⁾	2,774	1,697	(1,745)	(338)	690	(2)	(2)	686
Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium ⁽³⁾	3,559	2,536	(2,585)	(21)	953	82	5	1,040
Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg ⁽³⁾	611	523	(296)	(4)	312			311
Europe-Mediterranean⁽³⁾	3,181	2,574	(2,016)	(365)	800	302	(249)	853
Specialised businesses	9,666		(4,851)	(1,803)	3,012	27	(50)	2,989
Personal Finance (core)	4,950	4,182	(2,572)	(1,499)	879	36		914
Arval & Leasing Solutions	3,656		(1,556)	(202)	1,898		(62)	1,836
New Digital Businesses & Personal Investors ⁽³⁾	1,060	496	(724)	(102)	235	(9)	13	239
Investment & Protection Services	5,793		(3,570)	(15)	2,208	120	(4)	2,324
Insurance	2,241		(840)		1,401	176	(4)	1,572
Wealth Management	1,651		(1,199)		452			452
Asset Management ⁽⁴⁾	1,900		(1,530)	(15)	355	(55)		300
AXA IM								
Other Activities - excl. restatement related to insurance activities	86		(1,065)	(129)	(1,108)	155	356	(597)
Other Activities - restatement related to insurance activities	(1,090)		1,085		(5)			(5)
of which volatility	(5)				(5)			(5)
of which attributable costs to internal distributors	(1,085)		1,085					
Total	48,831		(30,193)	(3,201)	15,437	701	50	16,188

⁽¹⁾ Mainly corresponding to the net interest margin and other income from assets held as part of banking activities, as reported for the monitoring of the Group's businesses

⁽²⁾ Including "Other net losses for risk on financial instruments"

⁽³⁾ Commercial & Personal Banking in France, BNL banca commerciale, Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium, Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg, Europe-Mediterranean and Personal Investors after the reallocation within Wealth and Asset Management of one-third of the Wealth Management activities in France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Türkiye and Poland

⁽⁴⁾ Including Real Estate and IPS Investments

- Net commission income by business segment

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Corporate & Institutional Banking	2,710	2,490
Global Banking	2,214	1,959
Global Markets	(1,044)	(919)
Securities Services	1,541	1,450
Commercial, Personal Banking & Services	7,282	7,189
Commercial & Personal Banking in the eurozone	5,301	5,195
Commercial & Personal Banking in France ⁽¹⁾	3,106	3,006
BNL banca commerciale ⁽¹⁾	1,065	1,077
Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium ⁽¹⁾	1,041	1,023
Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg ⁽¹⁾	89	88
Europe-Mediterranean ⁽¹⁾	640	607
Specialised businesses	1,342	1,388
Personal Finance (core)	716	768
Arval & Leasing Solutions	73	56
New Digital Businesses & Personal Investors ⁽¹⁾	552	564
Investment & Protection Services	2,941	2,018
Insurance	(284)	(361)
Wealth Management	946	896
Asset Management ⁽²⁾	1,545	1,483
AXA IM	734	
Other activities - excl. restatement related to insurance activities	(63)	89
Other activities - restatement related to insurance activities	(1,165)	(1,085)
Total Group	11,705	10,701

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

⁽²⁾ Including Real Estate and IPS Investments

- Assets and liabilities by business segment

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Corporate & Institutional Banking	1,280,405	1,427,146	1,257,271	1,375,940
Global Banking	190,744	254,479	195,330	258,037
Global Markets	1,035,342	1,004,893	1,016,601	960,504
Securities Services	54,319	167,774	45,340	157,400
Commercial, Personal Banking & Services	821,207	719,647	801,331	700,527
Commercial & Personal Banking in the Eurozone	559,838	562,944	547,798	551,464
Commercial & Personal Banking in France ⁽¹⁾	236,289	239,968	236,792	242,000
BNL banca commerciale ⁽¹⁾	89,522	78,469	89,722	78,660
Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium ⁽¹⁾	202,914	208,698	192,644	197,679
Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg ⁽¹⁾	31,114	35,808	28,640	33,126
Europe-Mediterranean⁽¹⁾	72,278	70,349	71,050	68,419
Specialised businesses	189,090	86,354	182,484	80,643
Personal Finance (core)	111,693	29,969	108,278	26,945
Arval & Leasing Solutions	73,257	18,630	70,283	20,785
New Digital Businesses & Personal Investors ⁽¹⁾	4,140	37,755	3,923	32,913
Investment & Protection Services	345,077	378,951	322,771	355,810
Insurance	305,475	291,364	286,849	274,655
Wealth Management	28,018	78,535	27,373	76,611
Asset Management ⁽²⁾	9,597	5,911	8,549	4,544
AXA IM	1,987	3,140		
Other activities	346,292	267,237	323,535	272,630
Total Group	2,792,981	2,792,981	2,704,908	2,704,908

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

⁽²⁾ Including Real Estate and IPS Investments

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

- **Information by geographic area**

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

- Revenues by geographic area

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
EMEA	41,381	39,649
Americas (North and South)	5,513	4,938
APAC	4,329	4,243
Total Group	51,223	48,831

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

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
EMEA	2,259,839	2,196,747
Americas (North and South)	361,325	316,411
APAC	171,818	191,750
Total Group	2,792,981	2,704,908

4. NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

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

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Financial instruments held for trading	Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Total	Financial instruments held for trading	Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Total
In millions of euros, at								
Securities	308,994		12,299	321,293	256,779	15	10,563	267,357
Loans and repurchase agreements	251,979		2,331	254,310	221,622		4,077	225,699
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	560,973	-	14,630	575,603	478,401	15	14,640	493,056
Securities	98,487			98,487	79,958			79,958
Deposits and repurchase agreements	354,672	3,275		357,947	302,488	2,329		304,817
Issued debt securities and subordinated debt (note 4.h)		129,279		129,279		104,934		104,934
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	453,159	132,554		585,713	382,446	107,263		489,709

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

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

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

The redemption value of debt issued and designated as at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2025 was EUR 134,398 million (EUR 110,823 million at 31 December 2024).

- **Other financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss**

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

- debt instruments that do not meet the criteria defined by IFRS 9 to be classified as financial instruments at “fair value through equity” or at “amortised cost”:
- their business model is not to “collect contractual cash flows” nor “collect contractual cash flows and sell the instruments”; and/or
- their cash flows are not solely repayments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- equity instruments that the Group did not choose to classify as at “fair value through equity”.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

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

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Positive market value	Negative market value	Positive market value	Negative market value
Interest rate derivatives	124,177	93,816	121,491	95,045
Foreign exchange derivatives	98,749	92,760	158,085	152,269
Credit derivatives	14,373	14,157	10,767	11,085
Equity derivatives	32,683	47,026	28,065	40,185
Other derivatives	4,643	4,967	4,223	3,369
Derivative financial instruments	274,625	252,726	322,631	301,953

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

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Exchange-traded	Over-the-counter, cleared through central clearing houses	Over-the-counter	Total	Exchange-traded	Over-the-counter, cleared through central clearing houses	Over-the-counter	Total
Interest rate derivatives	907,328	15,254,043	7,992,014	24,153,385	983,378	15,690,701	7,277,395	23,951,474
Foreign exchange derivatives	80,381	271,460	10,093,925	10,445,766	74,516	194,540	10,769,644	11,038,700
Credit derivatives		531,312	591,596	1,122,908		436,041	463,565	899,606
Equity derivatives	1,493,313		988,686	2,481,999	1,356,158		798,676	2,154,834
Other derivatives	194,078		76,688	270,766	184,941		93,181	278,122
Derivative financial instruments	2,675,100	16,056,815	19,742,909	38,474,824	2,598,993	16,321,282	19,402,461	38,322,736

As part of its *Client Clearing* activity, the Group guarantees the risk of default of its clients to central clearing houses. The corresponding notional amount is EUR 1,405 billion at 31 December 2025 (EUR 1,271 billion at 31 December 2024).

4.b DERIVATIVES USED FOR HEDGING PURPOSES

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

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Notional amounts	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amounts	Positive fair value	Negative fair value
Fair value hedges	1,135,352	18,586	26,059	1,215,184	19,489	32,610
Interest rate derivatives	1,131,813	18,525	25,952	1,210,173	19,305	32,391
Foreign exchange derivatives	3,539	61	107	5,011	184	219
Cash flow hedges	247,644	1,340	2,375	267,840	1,297	4,196
Interest rate derivatives	51,426	526	846	75,830	654	1,583
Foreign exchange derivatives	195,315	617	1,505	191,237	590	2,532
Other derivatives	903	197	24	773	53	81
Net foreign investment hedges	2,969	91	59	2,885	65	58
Foreign exchange derivatives	2,969	91	59	2,885	65	58
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	1,385,965	20,017	28,493	1,485,909	20,851	36,864

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

The table below presents the detail of fair value hedge relationships for identified financial instruments and portfolios of financial instruments that are continuing at 31 December 2025:

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2025	Hedging instruments				Hedged instruments			
	Notional amounts	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Cumulated changes in fair value used as the basis for recognising ineffectiveness	Carrying amount - asset	Cumulated changes in fair value - asset	Carrying amount - liability	Cumulated changes in fair value - liability
Fair value hedges of identified instruments	463,030	11,118	10,796	3,429	170,280	(6,431)	153,802	(3,069)
Interest rate derivatives hedging the interest rate risk related to	460,058	11,057	10,696	3,431	168,579	(6,434)	152,587	(3,069)
Loans and receivables	12,941	155	253	(73)	10,292	74		
Securities	238,687	10,539	5,973	6,581	158,287	(6,508)		
Deposits	28,464	127	145	(22)			23,918	(23)
Debt securities	179,966	236	4,325	(3,055)			128,669	(3,046)
Foreign exchange derivatives hedging the interest rate and foreign exchange risks related to	2,972	61	100	(2)	1,701	3	1,215	-
Loans and receivables	716	53	30	(5)	667	5		
Securities	1,040	6	3	2	1,034	(2)		
Deposits	84						84	
Debt securities	1,132	2	67	1			1,131	
Interest rate risk hedged portfolios	672,322	7,468	15,263	(6,600)	171,576	(3,167)	159,798	(9,735)
Interest rate derivatives hedging the interest rate risk related to ⁽¹⁾	671,755	7,468	15,256	(6,596)	171,009	(3,169)	159,798	(9,735)
Loans and receivables	289,435	4,977	2,033	3,154	171,009	(3,169)		
Deposits	382,320	2,491	13,223	(9,750)			159,798	(9,735)
Foreign exchange derivatives hedging the interest rate and foreign exchange risks related to	567	-	7	(4)	567	2	-	-
Loans and receivables	567		7	(4)	567	2		
Total fair value hedge	1,135,352	18,586	26,059	(3,171)	341,856	(9,598)	313,600	(12,804)

⁽¹⁾Are included in this section the notional amounts of hedging derivatives and of swaps that reverse the interest rate positions, thus reducing the hedge relationship, when the hedged item still exists, for respectively EUR 127,283 million for derivatives hedging loans and receivables and EUR 215,351 million for derivatives hedging deposits.

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

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

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

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

As regards discontinued fair value hedge relationships where the derivative contract was terminated, the cumulated amount of revaluation remaining to be amortised over the residual life of the hedged instruments amounted to EUR 831 million in assets at 31 December 2025, and to - EUR 77 million in liabilities, for hedges of portfolios of financial instruments. At 31 December 2024, these amounts were EUR 986 million in assets and - EUR 104 million in liabilities.

Regarding hedges of identified instruments, the cumulated amount of revaluation remaining to be amortised over the residual life of the hedged instruments amounts to EUR 93 million in assets at 31 December 2025. At 31 December 2024, this amount was EUR 99 million in assets.

The notional amount of cash flow hedge derivatives is EUR 247,644 million at 31 December 2025. Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity amount to EUR 372 million. At 31 December 2024, the notional amount of cash flow hedge derivatives was EUR 267,840 million and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity amounted to EUR 48 million.

The tables below present the notional amounts of hedging derivatives by maturity at 31 December 2025 and at 31 December 2024 :

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2025	Maturity date			
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Fair value hedges	300,017	491,093	344,242	1,135,352
Interest rate derivatives	298,329	489,343	344,141	1,131,813
Foreign exchange derivatives	1,688	1,750	101	3,539
Cash flow hedges	181,738	51,736	14,170	247,644
Interest rate derivatives	17,789	22,425	11,212	51,426
Foreign exchange derivatives	163,541	28,819	2,955	195,315
Other derivatives	408	492	3	903
Net foreign investment hedges	2,457	348	164	2,969
Foreign exchange derivatives	2,457	348	164	2,969

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

4.c FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Fair value	of which changes in value recognised directly to equity	Fair value	of which changes in value recognised directly to equity
In millions of euros, at				
Debt securities	77,940	(327)	71,430	(1,285)
Governments	43,638	(155)	36,128	(545)
Other public administrations	21,220	(104)	20,721	(432)
Credit institutions	10,661	(63)	11,148	(306)
Others	2,421	(5)	3,433	(2)
Equity securities	1,420	374	1,610	489
Total financial assets at fair value through equity	79,360	47	73,040	(796)

Debt securities at fair value through equity include EUR 6 million classified as stage 3 at 31 December 2025 (EUR 106 million at 31 December 2024). For these securities, the credit impairment recognised in the profit and loss account has been charged to the negative changes in value recognised in equity amounting to EUR 3 million at 31 December 2025 (compared with EUR 102 million at 31 December 2024).

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

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group sold several investments and a net gain of EUR 36 million was transferred to “retained earnings” (a net gain of EUR 207 million for the year ended 31 December 2024).

4.d MEASUREMENT OF THE FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

VALUATION PROCESS

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

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

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

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

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

The main valuation adjustments are presented in the section below.

VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Own-credit valuation adjustment for debts (OCA) and for derivatives (debit valuation adjustment - DVA): OCA and DVA are adjustments reflecting the effect of credit worthiness of BNP Paribas, 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 through profit or loss increased by EUR 641 million at 31 December 2025, compared with an increase in value of EUR 388 million at 31 December 2024, i.e. a +EUR 253 million variation recognised directly in equity that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

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

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

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025											
	Financial instruments held for trading				Instruments at fair value through profit or loss not held for trading				Financial assets at fair value through equity			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities	264,725	42,613	1,656	308,994	490	2,193	9,616	12,299	71,728	6,005	1,627	79,360
Governments	87,517	18,234	100	105,851	-	-	-	-	40,076	3,097	465	43,638
Other debt securities	20,592	23,337	1,207	45,136	46	317	396	759	30,824	2,908	570	34,302
Equities and other equity securities	156,616	1,042	349	158,007	444	1,876	9,220	11,540	828	-	592	1,420
Loans and repurchase agreements	191	250,715	1,073	251,979	-	1,792	539	2,331	-	-	-	-
Loans	191	10,720	1,073	11,984	-	1,792	539	2,331	-	-	-	-
Repurchase agreements	-	239,995	-	239,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE	264,916	293,328	2,729	560,973	490	3,985	10,155	14,630	71,728	6,005	1,627	79,360
Securities	95,813	2,214	460	98,487	-	-	-	-				
Governments	54,791	440	21	55,252	-	-	-	-				
Other debt securities	9,624	1,490	227	11,341	-	-	-	-				
Equities and other equity securities	31,398	284	212	31,894	-	-	-	-				
Borrowings and repurchase agreements	-	353,810	862	354,672	-	3,110	165	3,275				
Borrowings	-	7,589	-	7,589	-	3,110	165	3,275				
Repurchase agreements	-	346,221	862	347,083	-	-	-	-				
Issued debt securities and subordinated debt (note 4.h)	-	-	-	-	802	83,197	45,280	129,279				
Issued debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	83,178	45,280	128,458				
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	802	19	-	821				
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE	95,813	356,024	1,322	453,159	802	86,307	45,445	132,554				

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

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

31 December 2025								
In millions of euros, at	Positive market value				Negative market value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Interest rate derivatives	437	122,248	1,492	124,177	584	92,435	797	93,816
Foreign exchange derivatives	180	98,238	331	98,749	81	92,358	321	92,760
Credit derivatives		13,308	1,065	14,373		12,339	1,818	14,157
Equity derivatives		29,566	3,117	32,683	35	38,324	8,667	47,026
Other derivatives	1,335	3,253	55	4,643	937	4,006	24	4,967
Derivative financial instruments not used for hedging purposes	1,952	266,613	6,060	274,625	1,637	239,462	11,627	252,726
Derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes	-	20,017	-	20,017	-	28,493	-	28,493

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

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

During the year 2025, transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 were not significant.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIN INSTRUMENTS IN EACH LEVEL

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

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

Level 1

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

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

Level 2

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

Loans classified as Level 2 are those traded on the secondary market or on the lending/borrowing market, and whose liquidity, assessed on the basis of external indicators, is lower than that of the Level 1 loans.

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

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

Derivatives classified in Level 2 comprise mainly the following instruments:

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

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

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

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

Level 3

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

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

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

Loans and fixed-income securities classified as Level 3 are those with the lowest level of liquidity, based on external indicators.

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

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

Derivatives

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

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

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

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

- **Structured interest rate options** are classified in Level 3 when they involve currencies where there is not sufficient observation or when they include a quanto feature where the pay-off is measured with a forex forward fixed rate (except for the main currencies). Long term structured derivatives are also classified in Level 3.
- **Hybrid FX/Interest rate products** essentially comprise a specific product family known as Power Reverse Dual Currency (PRDC) when there is material valuation uncertainty. When valuation of PRDCs requires sophisticated modelling of joint behaviour of FX and interest rate, and is notably sensitive to the unobservable FX/ interest rate correlations, such products are classified as Level 3. PRDCs valuations are corroborated with recent trade data and consensus data.
- **Securitisation swaps** mainly comprise fixed-rate swaps, cross-currency or basis swaps whose notional is indexed to the prepayment behaviour of some underlying portfolio. The estimation of the maturity profile of securitisation swaps is corroborated by statistical estimates using external historical data.
- **Forward volatility options** are generally products whose pay-off is indexed to the future variability of a rate index such as volatility swaps. These products involve material model risk as it is difficult to infer forward volatility information from market-traded instruments. The valuation adjustment framework is calibrated to the uncertainty inherent in the product, and to the range of uncertainty from the existing external consensus data.
- **Inflation derivatives** classified in Level 3 mainly comprise swap products on inflation indices that are not associated with a liquid indexed bond market, optional products on inflation indices (such as caps and floors) and other forms of inflation indices involving optionality on the inflation indices or on the inflation annual rate. Valuation techniques used for inflation derivatives are predominantly standard market models. Proxy techniques are used for a few limited exposures. Although the valuations are corroborated through monthly consensus data, these products are classified as Level 3 due to their lack of liquidity and some uncertainties inherent in the calibration.
- The valuation of **bespoke CDO** requires correlation of default events when there is material valuation uncertainty. This information is inferred from the active index tranche market through a proprietary projection technique and involves proprietary extrapolation and interpolation techniques. Multi-geography CDO further require an additional correlation assumption. Finally, the bespoke CDO model also involves proprietary assumptions and parameters related to the dynamic of the recovery factor. CDO modelling is calibrated on the observable index tranche markets, and is regularly back-tested against consensus data on standardised pools. The uncertainty arises from the model risk associated with the projection and geography mixing technique, and the uncertainty of associated parameters, together with the recovery modelling.
- **N to Default baskets** are other forms of credit correlation products, modelled through standard copula techniques. The main inputs required are the pair-wise correlations between the basket components which can be observed in the consensus and the transactions. Linear baskets are considered observable.
- **Equity and equity-hybrid correlation products** are instruments whose pay-off is dependent on the joint behaviour of a basket of equities/indices leading to a sensitivity of the fair value measurement to the correlation amongst the basket components. Hybrid versions of these instruments involve baskets that mix equity and non-equity underlyings such as commodity indices, or foreign exchange rates. Only a subset of the Equity/index correlation matrix is regularly observable and traded, while most cross-asset correlations are not active. Therefore, classification in Level 3 depends on the composition of the basket, the maturity, and the hybrid nature of the product. The correlation input is derived from a proprietary model combining historical estimators, and other adjustment factors, that are corroborated by reference to recent trades or external data. The correlation matrix is essentially available from consensus services, and when a correlation between two underlying instruments is not available, it might be obtained from extrapolation or proxy techniques.

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

Valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA and FVA)

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

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

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

Risk classes	Balance Sheet valuation (in millions of euros)		Main product types composing the Level 3 stock within the risk class	Valuation technique used for the product types considered	Main unobservable inputs for the product types considered	Range of unobservable input across Level 3 population considered	Weighted average
	Asset	Liability					
Repurchase agreements	-	862	Long-term repo and reverse-repo agreements	Proxy techniques, based amongst other on the funding basis of a benchmark bond pool, that is actively traded and representative of the repo underlying	Long-term repo spread on private bonds (High Yield, High Grade) and on ABS	0 bp to 194 bp	39 bp (a)
Interest rate derivatives	1,492	797	Hybrid Forex / Interest rates derivatives	Hybrid Forex interest rate option pricing model	Correlation between FX rate and interest rates. Main currency pairs are EUR/JPY, USD/JPY, AUD/JPY	3% to 55%	36% (a)
			Hybrid inflation rates / Interest rates derivatives	Hybrid inflation interest rate option pricing model	Correlation between interest rates and inflation rates mainly in Europe.	13% to 51%	33%
			Floors and caps on inflation rate or on the cumulative inflation (such as redemption floors), predominantly on European and French inflation	Inflation pricing model	Volatility of cumulative inflation	1.1% to 11.5%	(b)
					Volatility of the year-on-year inflation rate	0.3% to 2.2%	
			Forward Volatility products such as volatility swaps, mainly in euros	Interest rates option pricing model	Forward volatility of interest rates	0.5% to 0.7%	(b)
Credit derivatives	1,065	1,818	Balance-guaranteed fixed rate, basis or cross currency swaps, predominantly indexed on European collateral pools	Prepayment modelling Discounted cash flows	Constant prepayment rates	0% to 25%	6.2% (a)
			Collateralised Debt Obligations and index tranches for inactive index series	Base correlation projection technique and recovery modelling	Base correlation curve for bespoke portfolios	23% to 92%	(b)
					Recovery rate variance for single name underlyings	0% to 25 %	(b)
			N-to-default baskets	Credit default model	Default correlation	50% to 52%	50% (a)
			Single name Credit Default Swaps (other than CDS on ABs and loans indices)	Stripping, extrapolation and interpolation	Credit default spreads beyond observation limit (10 years)	9 bp to 885 bp	80 bp
Equity derivatives	3,117	8,667	Simple and complex derivatives on multi-underlying baskets on stocks	Various volatility option models	Illiquid credit default spread curves (across main tenors)	7 bp to 9,816 bp (1)	80 bp (c)
					Unobservable equity volatility	0% to 423% (2)	28% (d)
					Unobservable equity correlation	9% to 99%	58% (c)

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Simple averaging

TABLE OF MOVEMENTS IN LEVEL 3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

For Level 3 financial instruments, the following movements occurred during the year ended 2025:

	Financial assets				Financial liabilities		
	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss held for trading	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss not held for trading	Financial assets at fair value through equity	TOTAL	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss held for trading	Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	TOTAL
In millions of euros							
At 31 December 2024	7,139	9,744	769	17,652	(10,495)	(38,557)	(49,052)
Purchases	2,442	1,556	1,052	5,050			-
Issues				-		(23,813)	(23,813)
Sales	(1,542)	(1,600)	(92)	(3,234)	231		231
Settlements ⁽¹⁾	484	(23)	(21)	440	(2,502)	18,339	15,837
Transfers to Level 3	1,593	139	274	2,006	(784)	(1,832)	(2,616)
Transfers from Level 3	(1,650)		(307)	(1,957)	1,331	1,505	2,836
Gains (or losses) recognised in profit or loss with respect to transactions expired or terminated during the period	297	467	6	770	(120)	(173)	(293)
Gains (or losses) recognised in profit or loss with respect to unexpired instruments at the end of the period	76			76	(636)	(1,043)	(1,679)
Items related to exchange rate movements	(50)	(128)	(25)	(203)	26	129	155
Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities recognised in equity			(29)	(29)			-
At 31 December 2025	8,789	10,155	1,627	20,571	(12,949)	(45,445)	(58,394)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Potential impact on income	Potential impact on equity	Potential impact on income	Potential impact on equity
Debt securities	+/-21	+/-10	+/-10	+/-4
Equities and other equity securities	+/-93	+/-6	+/-84	+/-4
Loans and repurchase agreements	+/-25		+/-26	
Sensitivity of Level 3 financial instruments	+/-139	+/-16	+/-120	+/-8

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

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

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	Potential impact on income	Potential impact on income
Interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives	+/-211	+/-194
Credit derivatives	+/-95	+/-79
Equity derivatives	+/-301	+/-308
Other derivatives	+/-4	+/-3
Sensitivity of Level 3 derivative financial instruments	+/-611	+/-584

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

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

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

In millions of euros	Deferred margin at 31 December 2024	Deferred margin on transactions during the period	Margin taken to the profit and loss account during the period	Deferred margin at 31 December 2025
Interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives	167	82	(66)	183
Credit derivatives	229	148	(123)	254
Equity derivatives	373	470	(430)	413
Other instruments	12	30	(30)	12
Financial instruments	781	730	(649)	862

4.e FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

- Detail of loans and advances by nature

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Gross value	Impairment (note 2.g)	Carrying amount	Gross value	Impairment (note 2.g)	Carrying amount
Loans and advances to credit institutions	26,437	(178)	26,259	31,232	(85)	31,147
On demand accounts	9,246	(11)	9,235	8,384	(4)	8,380
Loans ⁽¹⁾	8,507	(167)	8,340	14,447	(81)	14,366
Repurchase agreements	8,684		8,684	8,401		8,401
Loans and advances to customers	913,251	(15,892)	897,359	917,049	(16,908)	900,141
On demand accounts	59,305	(2,136)	57,169	59,558	(2,720)	56,838
Loans to customers ⁽²⁾	799,902	(12,596)	787,306	804,734	(12,941)	791,793
Finance leases	52,822	(1,160)	51,662	52,268	(1,247)	51,021
Repurchase agreements	1,222		1,222	489		489
Total loans and advances at amortised cost	939,688	(16,070)	923,618	948,281	(16,993)	931,288

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

⁽²⁾ Of which EUR 230 million discount for mortgage loans in Swiss franc or indexed to the Swiss franc in Poland at 31 December 2025 compared with EUR 352 million at 31 December 2024, as well as EUR 33 million discount for foreign currency loans issued by BNP Paribas Personal Finance at 31 December 2025 compared with EUR 47 million at 31 December 2024.

- Contractual maturities of finance leases

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Gross investment	57,755	57,602
Receivable within 1 year	18,124	17,772
Receivable after 1 year but within 5 years	35,693	34,434
Receivable beyond 5 years	3,938	5,396
Unearned interest income	(4,933)	(5,334)
Net investment before impairment	52,822	52,268
Receivable within 1 year	16,301	15,858
Receivable after 1 year but within 5 years	33,014	31,481
Receivable beyond 5 years	3,507	4,929
Impairment provisions	(1,160)	(1,247)
Net investment after impairment	51,662	51,021

- Detail of debt securities by type of issuer

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Gross value	Impairment (note 2.g)	Carrying amount	Gross value	Impairment (note 2.g)	Carrying amount
Governments	70,821	(33)	70,788	69,172	(31)	69,141
Other public administration	27,106	(1)	27,105	25,709	(2)	25,707
Credit institutions	14,455	(7)	14,448	14,743	(2)	14,741
Others	39,527	(181)	39,346	37,539	(153)	37,386
Total debt securities at amortised cost	151,909	(222)	151,687	147,163	(188)	146,975

- Detail of financial assets at amortised cost by stage

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Gross Value	Impairment (note 2.g)	Carrying amount	Gross Value	Impairment (note 2.g)	Carrying amount
Loans and advances to credit institutions	26,437	(178)	26,259	31,232	(85)	31,147
Stage 1	25,879	(7)	25,872	30,998	(8)	30,990
Stage 2	395	(10)	385	157	(6)	151
Stage 3	163	(161)	2	77	(71)	6
Loans and advances to customers	913,251	(15,892)	897,359	917,049	(16,908)	900,141
Stage 1	823,717	(1,624)	822,093	821,576	(1,762)	819,814
Stage 2	63,281	(1,665)	61,616	69,649	(1,904)	67,745
Stage 3	26,253	(12,603)	13,650	25,824	(13,242)	12,582
Debt securities	151,909	(222)	151,687	147,163	(188)	146,975
Stage 1	150,151	(18)	150,133	144,987	(15)	144,972
Stage 2	1,477	(31)	1,446	1,911	(28)	1,883
Stage 3	281	(173)	108	265	(145)	120
Total financial assets at amortised cost	1,091,597	(16,292)	1,075,305	1,095,444	(17,181)	1,078,263

4.f IMPAIRED FINANCIAL ASSETS (STAGE 3)

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

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

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025			
	Impaired financial assets (Stage 3)			Collateral received
	Gross value	Impairment	Net	
Loans and advances to credit institutions (note 4.e)	163	(161)	2	
Loans and advances to customers (note 4.e)	26,253	(12,603)	13,650	8,377
Debt securities at amortised cost (note 4.e)	281	(173)	108	
Total amortised-cost impaired assets (stage 3)	26,697	(12,937)	13,760	8,377
Financing commitments given	997	(74)	923	329
Guarantee commitments given	1,158	(266)	892	299
Total off-balance sheet impaired commitments (stage 3)	2,155	(340)	1,815	628

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

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

Gross value In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Impaired exposures (Stage 3) at opening balance	26,166	25,570
Transfer to stage 3	8,863	9,163
Transfer to stage 1 or stage 2	(1,758)	(2,041)
Assets written off	(3,536)	(4,101)
Other changes ⁽¹⁾	(3,038)	(2,425)
Impaired exposures (Stage 3) at closing balance	26,697	26,166

⁽¹⁾ In 2025, this amount includes a reclassification of - EUR 811 million towards the "Assets held for sale" aggregate, related to the application of IFRS 5 on the Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie and its subsidiaries (see note 8.e).

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

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deposits from credit institutions	69,938	66,872
On demand accounts	12,369	10,608
Interbank borrowings ⁽¹⁾	47,073	33,753
Repurchase agreements	10,496	22,511
Deposits from customers	1,075,564	1,034,857
On demand deposits	588,359	562,520
Savings accounts	170,145	162,064
Term accounts and short-term notes	277,820	307,335
Repurchase agreements	39,240	2,938

⁽¹⁾ Interbank borrowings from credit institutions include term borrowings from central banks.

4.h DEBT SECURITIES AND SUBORDINATED DEBT

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

- **Debt securities designated at fair value through profit or loss (note 4.a)**

Issuer / Issue date	Currency	Original amount in foreign currency (millions)	Date of call or interest step-up	Interest rate	Interest rate reset	Conditions precedent for coupon payment ⁽¹⁾	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
In millions of euros, at								
ISSUED DEBT SECURITIES AND SUBORDINATED DEBT							129,279	104,934
Debt securities							128,458	104,118
Subordinated debt							821	816
- Redeemable subordinated debt			(2)				19	18
- Perpetual subordinated debt							802	798
BNP Paribas Fortis Dec. 2007 ⁽³⁾	EUR	3,000	Dec.-14	3-month Euribor +200 bp		A	802	798

⁽¹⁾ Conditions precedent for coupon payment:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Debt securities measured at amortised cost

Issuer / Issue date In millions of euros, at	Currency	Original amount in foreign currency (millions)	Date of call or interest step-up	Interest rate	Interest rate reset	Conditions precedent for coupon payment ⁽¹⁾	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Debt securities							173,933	198,119
- Debt securities with an initial maturity at the date of issuance of less than one year							54,639	82,327
Negotiable debt securities and savings certificates							54,639	82,327
- Debt securities with an initial maturity at the date of issuance of more than or equal to one year							119,311	115,792
Negotiable debt securities and savings certificates							32,590	31,109
Bonds							86,705	84,683
Subordinated debt							34,468	31,799
- Redeemable subordinated debt (2)							26,585	26,073
- Undated subordinated notes							7,662	5,460
Contingent convertible bonds recognised as Tier 1 capital							6,169	3,851
BNP Paribas SA Aug. 23 ⁽⁴⁾	USD	1,500	Aug.-28	8.500%	CMT +4.354%	D	1,278	1,449
BNP Paribas SA Feb. 24 ⁽⁴⁾	USD	1,500	Aug.-31	8.000%	CMT +3.727%	D	1,278	1,449
BNP Paribas SA Sept. 24 ⁽⁴⁾	USD	1,000	Sept.-34	7.375%	CMT +3.535%	D	852	953
BNP Paribas SA June 25 ⁽⁴⁾	USD	1,500	June-35	7.450%	CMT +3.134%	D	1,275	-
BNP Paribas SA Dec. 25 ⁽⁴⁾	AUD	750	June-31	7.000%	3.036%	D	426	-
BNP Paribas SA Dec. 25 ⁽⁴⁾	USD	1,250	Dec.-33	6.875%	2.853%	D	1,060	-
Other perpetual subordinated notes							1,493	1,609
BNP SA Oct. 85 ⁽³⁾	EUR	305	-	TMO -0.25%	-	B	254	254
BNP Paribas Cardif Nov. 14	EUR	1,000	Nov.-25	4.032%	3-month Euribor +393 bp	C	-	1,000
BMCi Feb. 23 ⁽⁷⁾	MAD	750	Feb.-28	3.900%	2.5%-2.6%	E	-	71
TEB Sept. 24	USD	300	Sept.-29	9.375%	CMT +5.758%	F	251	284
BNP Paribas Cardif Nov. 25	EUR	1,000	Nov.-35	6.000%	3.370%	G	988	-
- Perpetual participating notes							225	225
BNP Paribas SA July 84 ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	EUR	337	-	(6)	-		219	219
Others							6	6
- Expenses and commission, related debt							-4	41

⁽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, 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.
- D Payment of the interest is at full discretion and could be cancelled in whole or in part if the relevant regulator notifies based on its assessment of the financial and solvency situation of the issuer. Interest Amounts on the Notes will be non-cumulative, once coupon payments resume.
- E Payment of interest is made on a discretionary basis and may be fully or partially cancelled with the prior approval of Bank Al-Maghrib for an indefinite period and on a non-cumulative basis to meet its obligations. Interest amounts on bonds will not be cumulative when coupon payments resume.
- F Payment of interest is discretionary and may be fully or partially cancelled at any time and for any reason for an indefinite period. Interest amounts on bonds will not be cumulative when coupon payments resume.
- G Payment of interest is made on a discretionary basis and may be fully or partially cancelled. The cancellation of the payment of all or part of the interest becomes mandatory in case of regulatory deficiency, at the request of the regulator and based on the applicable regulation, if there is no income available for distribution, or in case of suspension of payments. All cancelled interest payments are non-cumulative.

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

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

⁽⁴⁾ The instruments issued by BNP Paribas SA in 2023, 2024 and 2025 are contingent convertible securities classified as financial liabilities in accounting and eligible to Additional Tier 1 capital (see note 1.f.8). The distribution from these instruments is recognised directly as a reduction from equity.

⁽⁵⁾ 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 1,469,554.

⁽⁶⁾ Depending on net income subject to a minimum of 85% of the TMO rate and a maximum of 130% of the TMO rate.

⁽⁷⁾ BNP Paribas has entered into exclusive discussions with the Holmarcom group for the sale of 67% of BMCi's capital. In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 5 standard relating to groups of assets and liabilities held for sale, this security is reclassified on a separate line "Liabilities associated with assets held for sale".

4.i CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Current taxes	2,496	2,836
Deferred taxes	3,250	3,379
Current and deferred tax assets	5,746	6,215
Current taxes	1,793	2,346
Deferred taxes	1,543	1,311
Current and deferred tax liabilities	3,336	3,657

Change in deferred tax by nature over the period:

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2024	Changes recognised in profit or loss	Changes recognised in equity that may be reclassified to profit or loss	Changes recognised in equity that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	Effects of exchange rates, consolidation scope and other movements	31 December 2025
Financial instruments	(2,523)	(289)	(157)	23	66	(2,880)
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	1,120	(31)		3	(1)	1,091
Unrealised finance lease reserve	(606)	(70)			1	(675)
Credit risk impairment	2,019	97			(59)	2,057
Tax loss carryforwards	1,086	(90)			112	1,108
Other items	972	66			(32)	1,006
Net deferred taxes	2,068	(317)	(157)	26	87	1,707
Deferred tax assets	3,379					3,250
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,311)					(1,543)

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

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

Unrecognised deferred tax assets totalled EUR 663 million at 31 December 2025 (of which EUR 590 million of tax loss carryforwards) compared with EUR 658 million at 31 December 2024 (of which EUR 585 million of tax loss carryforwards).

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

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Guarantee deposits and bank guarantees paid	115,087	125,090
Collection accounts	542	460
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	7,527	5,686
Other debtors and miscellaneous assets	44,632	42,911
Total accrued income and other assets	167,788	174,147
Guarantee deposits received	91,315	86,113
Collection accounts	3,113	2,959
Accrued expense and deferred income	8,645	8,498
Lease liabilities	2,871	2,848
Other creditors and miscellaneous liabilities	37,115	36,537
Total accrued expense and other liabilities	143,059	136,955

4.k EQUITY-METHOD INVESTMENTS

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

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025			31 December 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024			31 December 2024
	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	34	(411)	(377)	823	(10)	225	215	1,960
Associates ⁽¹⁾	743	(400)	343	6,127	711	308	1,019	5,902
Total equity-method entities	777	(811)	(34)	6,950	701	533	1,234	7,862

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

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

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

In millions of euros, at	Country of registration	Activity	Interest (%)	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Joint ventures					
Union de Creditos Inmobiliarios	Spain	Retail mortgage	50%	223	233
BoB Cardif Life Insurance	China	Life Insurance	50%	105	454
Genius Auto Finance Co Ltd ⁽¹⁾	China	Specialised loans	25%		331
Pinnacle Pet Holding Ltd ⁽²⁾	United Kingdom	Insurance			407
Associates					
BON BNPP Consumer Finance Co Ltd	China	Specialised loans	32%	284	256
AG Insurance ⁽³⁾	Belgium	Insurance	25%		593
Genius Auto Finance Co Ltd ⁽¹⁾	China	Specialised loans	25%	309	
Bank of Nanjing	China	Retail banking	18%	4,058	3,661
Allfunds Group Plc	United Kingdom	Financial Services	13%	261	283

⁽¹⁾ As of 31 December 2025, the BNP Paribas Group has lost joint control over Genius Auto Finance but retains significant influence over this entity.

⁽²⁾ In 2025, the BNP Paribas Group lost significant influence over the Pinnacle Pet Holding Ltd group (see note 8.d)

⁽³⁾ As of 31 December 2025, BNP Paribas Group has classified AG Insurance as activities held for sale according to IFRS 5 (see note 8.e).

4.I INVESTMENT PROPERTY AND FIXED ASSETS USED IN OPERATIONS

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	Carrying amount	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	Carrying amount
Investment property	617	(236)	381	855	(331)	524
Land and buildings	11,253	(4,663)	6,590	11,049	(4,758)	6,291
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	6,912	(5,339)	1,573	7,067	(5,468)	1,599
Assets leased as lessor under operating leases	55,928	(12,322)	43,606	51,333	(11,021)	40,312
Other property, plant and equipment	2,781	(1,330)	1,451	2,924	(1,336)	1,588
Property, plant and equipment	76,874	(23,654)	53,220	72,373	(22,583)	49,790
<i>Of which rights of use</i>	<i>5,663</i>	<i>(3,255)</i>	<i>2,408</i>	<i>5,786</i>	<i>(3,387)</i>	<i>2,399</i>
Purchased software	4,093	(3,371)	722	4,135	(3,407)	728
Internally developed software	7,218	(5,590)	1,628	6,752	(5,137)	1,615
Other intangible assets	2,971	(738)	2,233	2,696	(647)	2,049
Intangible assets	14,282	(9,699)	4,583	13,583	(9,191)	4,392
INVESTMENT PROPERTY AND FIXED ASSETS USED IN OPERATIONS	91,773	(33,589)	58,184	86,811	(32,105)	54,706

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2024	Increase	Decrease	Net depreciation and impairment	Other movements	31 December 2025
Investment property	524	21	(56)	(1)	(107)	381
Property, plant and equipment	49,790	19,625	(10,117)	(5,550)	(528)	53,220
<i>Of which Assets leased as lessor under operating leases</i>	<i>40,312</i>	<i>17,229</i>	<i>(8,179)</i>	<i>(5,450)</i>	<i>(306)</i>	<i>43,606</i>
Intangible assets	4,392	1,728	(994)	(635)	92	4,583
INVESTMENT PROPERTY AND FIXED ASSETS USED IN OPERATIONS	54,706	21,374	(11,167)	(6,186)	(543)	58,184

- Investment property**

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

The estimated fair value of investment property accounted for at amortised cost at 31 December 2025 is EUR 565 million, compared with EUR 718 million at 31 December 2024.

- **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, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases	12,858	12,142
<i>Payments receivable within 1 year</i>	5,434	5,131
<i>Payments receivable after 1 year but within 5 years</i>	7,388	6,987
<i>Payments receivable beyond 5 years</i>	36	24

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

At 31 December 2025, commitments to purchase vehicles and equipment intended for operating leasing amounted to EUR 4.8 billion, compared with EUR 5.2 billion for the year ended 31 December 2024.

- **Intangible assets**

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

- **Amortisation and provision**

Net depreciation and amortisation expense for the year ended 31 December 2025 was EUR 2,367 million, compared with EUR 2,356 million for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The net increase in impairment on property, plant, equipment and intangible assets taken to the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to EUR 4 million, compared with EUR 34 million for the year ended 31 December 2024.

4.m GOODWILL

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Carrying amount at start of period	5,550	5,549
Acquisitions	1,697	130
Divestments	-	(157)
Impairment recognised during the period	-	-
Transfer to assets held for sale (note 8.e)	(30)	-
Exchange rate adjustments	(84)	28
Carrying amount at end of period	7,133	5,550
Gross value	10,208	8,636
Accumulated impairment recognised at the end of period	(3,075)	(3,086)

Goodwill by cash-generating unit is as follows:

In millions of euros	Carrying amount		Recognised impairment		Acquisitions	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Corporate & Institutional Banking	1,220	1,275	-	-	-	-
Global Banking	275	280				
Global Markets	501	534				
Securities Services	444	461				
Commercial, Personal Banking & Services	2,911	2,954	-	-	3	30
Arval	630	641				
Leasing Solutions	147	147				
Personal Finance	1,359	1,360			3	30
Personal Investors	488	488				
New Digital Businesses	253	253				
Commercial Bank in Belgium	34	34				
Other		31				
Investment & Protection Services	2,999	1,318	-	-	1,694	100
Asset Management ⁽¹⁾	1,901	202			1,565	
Insurance	404	397			7	100
Real Estate ⁽¹⁾	259	407				
Wealth Management ⁽²⁾	435	312			122	
Other Activities	3	3	-	-	-	-
Total goodwill	7,133	5,550	-	-	1,697	130
Negative goodwill			48	241		
Change in value of goodwill recognised in the profit and loss account			48	241		

⁽¹⁾ During the year ended 2025, the goodwill of Axa Investment Managers was allocated to the Asset Management cash-generating unit (see note 8.d). Moreover, the goodwill relating to BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management (EUR 144 million) was reclassified from the Real Estate to the Asset Management cash-generating unit.

⁽²⁾ The increase in the carrying amount of the goodwill allocated to the Wealth Management cash-generating unit results from the acquisition of private banking activities in Germany.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Digital Businesses: they include the account management service "Nickel", 50% of Floa since January 2022 and 50% of Kantox since July 2023. Nickel is open to all, without any conditions regarding income, deposits or personal wealth, and without any overdraft or credit facility. This service, which operates in real time using the latest technology, is available in France, Spain, Belgium, Portugal and Germany. Floa offers consumers split payments, mini-loans and bank cards. The company is a partner of major e-retailers, key players in travel and FinTechs, for which it develops tailor-made services. Already leader in France in payment facilities, Floa is also present abroad mainly in Southern Europe (Italy, Spain and Portugal). Kantox provides currency management automation software, enabling companies to effectively handle the entire currency management stream and unlock growth opportunities.

Asset Management: asset management activities, led by BNP Paribas Asset Management and AXA Investment Managers (AXA IM), offers investment solutions to individual savers, companies and institutional investors, and provides them with specific expertise: high-conviction active strategies, liquidity solutions, emerging markets, multi-asset investments, systematic, quantitative & index investments and alternative assets (real estate investments, private debt, alternative credit, infrastructure, private equity and solutions focused on private markets).

On 1st July 2025, BNP Paribas completed the acquisition of AXA IM. This acquisition aims to create within IPS a leading European asset management platform by combining the expertise of AXA IM, BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNP Paribas AM), and BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management (BNP Paribas REIM). The consolidation of these activities will form an asset management platform with over EUR 1.6 trillion in assets under management, including EUR 850 billion in long-term savings assets under management.

The new ensemble will be able to offer a very wide range of investment solutions, to consolidate an already strong commitment to sustainability and to strengthen its innovation capacity. The legal entity reorganisation was initiated at 31 December 2025 and is expected to enable a gradual implementation of the target operational model starting from mid-2026.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Allocated capital is determined for each cash-generating unit based on the "Common Equity Tier One" regulatory requirements for the main legal entity to which the cash-generating unit belongs, with a minimum of 7%.

The perpetuity growth rate applied is 2%. It is calculated based on data provided by private companies specialised in macroeconomic research and analysis.

The tests carried out as of 31 December 2025, did not lead to any impairment of the recorded goodwill.

Sensitivity tests were conducted to measure the impact of changes in the cost of capital, cost of risk, cost/income ratio and the perpetuity growth rate on the valuation of all CGUs.

- A sensitivity of +50bp applied to the cost of capital of each CGU shows that there is no reason to impair the goodwill. The impact on the valuation of all CGUs amounts to -7%.
- A sensitivity of +10% applied to the cost of risk of each CGU shows that there is no reason to impair the goodwill. The impact on the valuation of all CGUs amounts to -2%.
- A sensitivity of +100bp applied to the cost/income ratio of each CGU shows that there is no reason to impair the goodwill. The impact on the valuation of all CGUs amounts to -2%.
- A sensitivity of -50bp applied to the perpetuity growth rate of each CGU shows that there is no reason to impair the goodwill. The impact on the valuation of all CGUs amounts to -4%.

More specifically, for the Personal Finance and Asset Management cash-generating units, whose goodwill carrying amounts are the most significant, the sensitivities of their value-in-use are as follows:

	Personal Finance	Asset Management
Cost of capital used in the impairment test	9.2%	10.2%
Sensitivity of +50bp applied to the cost of capital	-7%	-6%
Sensitivity of +10% applied to the cost of risk	-8%	-
Sensitivity of +100bp applied to the cost/income ratio	-3%	-2%
Sensitivity of -50bp applied to the perpetuity growth rate	-2%	-4%

Furthermore, the combined application of these most unfavourable variations shows that there is no reason to impair the goodwill.

4.n PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES

- Provisions for contingencies and charges by type

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2024	Net additions to provisions	Provisions used	Changes in value recognised directly in equity	Effect of movements in exchange rates and other movements	31 December 2025
Provisions for employee benefits	6,543	1,980	(1,481)	50	(80)	7,012
of which post-employment benefits (note 7.b)	2,997	194	(242)	54	(63)	2,940
of which post-employment healthcare benefits (note 7.b)	75	4	(3)	(4)	(1)	71
of which provision for other long-term benefits (note 7.c)	1,709	613	(408)		87	2,001
of which provision for voluntary departure, early retirement plans, and headcount adaptation plan (note 7.d)	328	59	(209)		(4)	174
of which provision for share-based payments (note 7.e)	1,434	1,110	(619)		(99)	1,826
Provisions for home savings accounts and plans	35	8	-		-	43
Provisions for credit commitments (note 2.g)	1,055	113	(53)		(72)	1,043
Provisions for litigations	905	266	(168)		7	1,010
Other provisions for contingencies and charges	1,268	111	(314)		20	1,085
Total provisions for contingencies and charges	9,806	2,478	(2,016)	50	(125)	10,193

The provisions for litigations include in particular:

- EUR 399 million in provisions for mortgage loans in Swiss franc or indexed to the Swiss franc in Poland at 31 December 2025, compared with EUR 366 million at 31 December 2024;
- EUR 94 million in provisions for revolving loans granted in Spain on the issue of contractual transparency, constituted during the year;
- EUR 22 million in provisions for loans in foreign currency loans issued by BNP Paribas Personal Finance at 31 December 2025, compared with EUR 38 million at 31 December 2024.

- Provisions and discount for home savings accounts and plans

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deposits collected under home savings accounts and plans	11,091	12,636
of which deposits collected under home savings plans	9,086	10,504
Aged more than 10 years	7,257	7,131
Aged between 4 and 10 years	1,121	2,610
Aged less than 4 years	708	763
Outstanding loans granted under home savings accounts and plans	22	18
of which loans granted under home savings plans	18	14
Provisions and discount recognised for home savings accounts and plans	44	35
provisions recognised for home savings plans	29	24
provisions recognised for home savings accounts	14	11
discount recognised for home savings accounts and plans	1	-

4.0 OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

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

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

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

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

	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
In millions of euros, at 31 December 2025						
Assets						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
Securities	321,293		321,293			321,293
Loans and repurchase agreements ⁽¹⁾	492,943	(238,633)	254,310	(26,370)	(208,955)	18,985
Derivative financial instruments (including derivatives used for hedging purposes)	957,880	(663,238)	294,642	(195,033)	(61,365)	38,244
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,076,429	(1,125)	1,075,304	(1,089)	(8,624)	1,065,591
<i>of which repurchase agreements</i>	11,031	(1,125)	9,906	(1,089)	(8,624)	193
Accrued income and other assets	167,788		167,788		(35,776)	132,012
<i>of which guarantee deposits paid</i>	115,087		115,087		(35,776)	79,311
Other assets not subject to offsetting	679,644		679,644			679,644
TOTAL ASSETS	3,695,977	(902,996)	2,792,981	(222,492)	(314,720)	2,255,769

	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
In millions of euros, at 31 December 2025						
Liabilities						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
Securities	98,487		98,487			98,487
Deposits and repurchase agreements ⁽¹⁾	596,580	(238,633)	357,947	(24,017)	(317,044)	16,886
Issued debt securities	129,279		129,279			129,279
Derivative financial instruments (including derivatives used for hedging purposes)	944,457	(663,238)	281,219	(195,033)	(38,719)	47,467
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	1,146,627	(1,125)	1,145,502	(3,442)	(45,431)	1,096,629
<i>of which repurchase agreements</i>	50,861	(1,125)	49,736	(3,442)	(45,431)	863
Accrued expense and other liabilities	143,059		143,059		(51,717)	91,342
<i>of which guarantee deposits received</i>	91,315		91,315		(51,717)	39,598
Other liabilities not subject to offsetting	505,315		505,315			505,315
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,563,804	(902,996)	2,660,808	(222,492)	(452,911)	1,985,405

	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
In millions of euros, at 31 December 2024						
Assets						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
Securities	267,357		267,357			267,357
Loans and repurchase agreements	429,312	(203,613)	225,699	(28,506)	(178,752)	18,441
Derivative financial instruments (including derivatives used for hedging purposes)	986,171	(642,689)	343,482	(245,188)	(52,223)	46,071
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,078,804	(541)	1,078,263	(1,194)	(7,485)	1,069,584
<i>of which repurchase agreements</i>	9,431	(541)	8,890	(1,194)	(7,485)	211
Accrued income and other assets	174,147		174,147		(43,944)	130,203
<i>of which guarantee deposits paid</i>	125,090		125,090		(43,944)	81,146
Other assets not subject to offsetting	615,960		615,960			615,960
TOTAL ASSETS	3,551,751	(846,843)	2,704,908	(274,888)	(282,404)	2,147,616

	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
In millions of euros, at 31 December 2024						
Liabilities						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss						
Securities	79,958		79,958			79,958
Deposits and repurchase agreements	508,430	(203,613)	304,817	(27,351)	(262,872)	14,594
Issued debt securities	104,934		104,934			104,934
Derivative financial instruments (including derivatives used for hedging purposes)	981,506	(642,689)	338,817	(245,188)	(46,548)	47,081
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	1,102,270	(541)	1,101,729	(2,349)	(22,573)	1,076,807
<i>of which repurchase agreements</i>	25,990	(541)	25,449	(2,349)	(22,573)	527
Accrued expense and other liabilities	136,955		136,955		(44,223)	92,732
<i>of which guarantee deposits received</i>	86,113		86,113		(44,223)	41,890
Other liabilities not subject to offsetting	503,557		503,557			503,557
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,417,610	(846,843)	2,570,767	(274,888)	(376,216)	1,919,663

5. NOTES RELATED TO INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

5.a NET INCOME FROM INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The various income and expenses of insurance contracts are broken down in the “Net income from insurance activities” as follows:

- “Insurance revenue” includes revenue from insurance activities related to groups of insurance contracts issued. Insurance revenue reflects the provision of services relating to a group of contracts in an amount corresponding to the consideration to which the insurer expects to be entitled in exchange for those services;
- “Insurance service expenses”: actual charges attributable to insurance contracts incurred over the period, changes related to past and current service, amortisation of acquisition costs, and the loss component for onerous contracts;
- “Investment return”;
- “Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts” includes the change in the carrying amount of insurance contracts resulting from the undiscounting effect, and the financial risk including changes in financial assumptions.

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Insurance revenue	10,270	9,711
Insurance service expenses ⁽¹⁾	(8,101)	(7,502)
Investment return	11,896	11,554
Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts	(11,682)	(11,367)
Net income from insurance activities	2,383	2,396

⁽¹⁾ Insurance service expenses include attributable expenses which amounted to - EUR 4,482 million for the year ended 2025, compared with - EUR 4,125 million for the year ended 2024 (see note 5.b).

• Insurance service result

“Insurance service result” includes:

- “Insurance revenue”: for contracts under the variable fee approach and under the building block approach, it represents the release of fulfilment insurance contracts cash flows over the period (excluding changes in investment component and the amount allocated to the loss component), change in the non-financial risk adjustment, amortisation of the contractual service margin for services provided over the period, the amount allocated for the amortisation of acquisition cost, and for the general measurement model specifically, experience adjustments related to premiums.

For contracts under the variable fee approach, the amortisation of the margin on contractual services is determined after adjusting the difference between the real-world expected financial return and the risk-neutral projection. The main financial assumptions underlying the calculation of the real-world expected financial return are those adopted by the Group over the horizon of the strategic plan. Beyond this horizon, the interest rate and return assumptions used are determined in line with those underlying the risk- neutral projection.

The recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows corresponds to the portion of the premiums that relate to recovering these cash flows and the same amount is recognised as an expense on the line “Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows”.

For contracts under the simplified measurement model, revenue represents expected cash-flows over the period.

- “Insurance service expenses” includes incurred and past claims expenses of the period (excluding repayments of investment component) and other expenses that have been incurred related to insurance activities. Other insurance service expenses include the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows; changes that relate to past services and changes that relate to future services. This line also includes the operating expenses and depreciation and amortisation attributable to insurance contracts.

- “Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held” are service expenses from reinsurance net of amounts recovered from reinsurers.

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach	5,995	5,551
Changes in the liability for remaining coverage	2,730	2,349
Change in the risk adjustment	150	133
Contractual service margin	2,006	1,908
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	1,109	1,161
Contracts measured under the premium allocation approach	4,275	4,160
Insurance revenue	10,270	9,711
Incurred claims and expenses	(4,641)	(4,077)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,840)	(2,876)
Changes that relate to past service	(55)	(42)
Loss component recognised in profit or loss	(71)	(54)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(494)	(453)
Insurance service expenses	(8,101)	(7,502)
INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT	2,169	2,209

• Financial result

“Financial Result” includes “Investment return” and “Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts.”

“Investment return” includes net income from financial instruments and from investment properties.

“Changes in fair value of underlying items of direct participation contracts” reflects the changes in value of underlying investments, for the amount which was not recognised directly in equity, and excluding the portion of these changes adjusting the contract service margin.

“Other insurance financial expenses” measured under the general model and under the simplified model represent the change in technical liabilities arising from financial risks (discount rates variations, forex rates, time value and financial variations expected in the contracts) for the amount which was not recognised directly in equity.

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Net interest income	3,215	2,579
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through equity	(85)	(329)
<i>Net gain on debt instruments</i>	(226)	(413)
<i>Dividend income on equity instruments</i>	141	84
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	8,637	9,000
Cost of risk	9	3
Investment property income	234	374
Share of earnings of equity-method investments	2	1
Other expenses	(116)	(74)
Investment return	11,896	11,554
Changes in fair value of underlying items of direct participation contracts	(11,508)	(11,197)
Other insurance financial expenses	(174)	(170)
Net finance income or expenses from insurance contracts	(11,682)	(11,367)
FINANCIAL RESULT	214	187

5.b RECONCILIATION OF EXPENSES BY TYPE AND BY FUNCTION

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Commissions and other expenses	(3,364)	(2,949)
Expenses incurred by internal distributors (see note 2.f)	(1,165)	(1,085)
Salary and employee benefit expense (see note 7.a)	(899)	(839)
Taxes and contributions	(120)	(97)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(132)	(173)
Total expenses by type	(5,680)	(5,143)
Acquisition cash flows incurred over the period	3,161	3,062
Amortisation of acquisition cash flows	(2,840)	(2,876)
Total expenses by type adjusted for acquisition cash flows amortisation effect	(5,359)	(4,957)
-Insurance contracts attributable expenses (see note 5.a)	(4,482)	(4,125)
-Insurance activities non attributable costs (see note 2.f)	(877)	(832)

Acquisition cash flows over the period are deducted from total expenses and amortised over the coverage period of the contracts.

5.c INVESTMENTS, OTHER ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES RELATED TO INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

• Investments and other assets related to insurance activities

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Assets not representative of unit-linked insurance contracts	Assets representative of unit-linked accounts	Total	Assets not representative of unit-linked insurance contracts	Assets representative of unit-linked accounts	Total
Derivative financial instruments	1,202		1,202	1,731		1,731
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	190		190	74		74
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	65,566	123,053	188,619	61,465	111,954	173,419
Financial assets at fair value through equity	106,485		106,485	102,222		102,222
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,368		1,368	1,379		1,379
Investment properties	3,830	3,012	6,842	3,868	3,178	7,046
Equity-method investments	91		91	82		82
Assets related to insurance activities (note 5.d)	674		674	896		896
Investments and other assets related to insurance activities	179,406	126,065	305,471	171,717	115,132	286,849

- **Financial liabilities related to insurance activities**

“Financial liabilities related to insurance activities” includes unit-linked investment contracts without discretionary participating features. Those contracts are measured under IFRS 9 at fair value through profit or loss.

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Derivative financial instruments	1,011	982
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	237	238
Deposit at fair value through profit or loss	930	960
Debt representative of shares of consolidated funds held by third parties	11,371	7,317
Investment contracts without discretionary participation feature - Unit-linked contracts	7,145	8,388
Other debts	806	1,922
Financial liabilities related to insurance activities	21,500	19,807

- **Measurement of the fair value of financial instruments**

The criteria for allocating instruments to each level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement methods, and the principles governing transfers between levels are those presented in note 4.d for the Group's financial instruments.

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	115,234	55,736	17,649	188,619	110,018	47,346	16,055	173,419
Equity instruments	109,732	37,721	17,326	164,779	102,824	31,996	15,772	150,592
Debt securities	5,502	17,639	233	23,374	7,194	14,827	218	22,239
Loans		376	90	466		523	65	588
Financial assets at fair value through equity	94,292	12,193	-	106,485	89,003	13,214	5	102,222
Equity instruments	2,659			2,659	1,729			1,729
Debt securities	91,633	12,193	-	103,826	87,274	13,214	5	100,493
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,288	104	1,392	-	1,772	33	1,805
FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	209,526	69,217	17,753	296,496	199,021	62,332	16,093	277,446
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	8,380	10,273	793	19,446	4,666	10,866	1,133	16,665
Deposit at fair value through profit or loss		930		930		960		960
Debt representative of shares of consolidated funds held by third parties	8,380	2,730	261	11,371	4,666	2,352	299	7,317
Investment contracts without discretionary participation feature - Unit-linked contracts		6,613	532	7,145		7,554	834	8,388
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,206	42	1,248	-	1,198	22	1,220
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE	8,380	11,479	835	20,694	4,666	12,064	1,155	17,885

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

Level 2 includes equity securities, government bonds, corporate debt securities, shares of funds and UCITS, and over-the-counter derivatives.

Level 3 includes units of funds and unlisted equity shares which are mainly company shares and venture capital.

- **Table of movements in Level 3 financial instruments**

For Level 3 financial instruments, the following movements occurred during the period:

	Financial assets			Financial liabilities	
	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through equity	Total	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Total
In millions of euros					
At 31 December 2024	16,088	5	16,093	(1,155)	(1,155)
Purchases	3,068	23	3,091	(2)	(2)
Sales	(2,730)		(2,730)		
Settlements	13	(26)	(13)	(20)	(20)
Transfers to Level 3	1,292		1,292	(2)	(2)
Transfers from Level 3	(274)		(274)		
Gains recognised in profit or loss	(147)		(147)	340	340
Items related to exchange rate movement and changes in scope of consolidation	443		443	4	4
Changes in fair value of assets and liabilities recognised in equity		(2)	(2)		
At 31 December 2025	17,753		17,753	(835)	(835)

- **Financial assets at fair value through equity**

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Fair value	of which changes in value recognised directly to equity	Fair Value	of which changes in value recognised directly to equity
In millions of euros, at				
Debt securities	103,826	(7,688)	100,493	(5,341)
Equity securities	2,659	613	1,729	107
Total financial assets at fair value through equity	106,485	(7,075)	102,222	(5,234)

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

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group sold several of these investments and a net gain of + EUR 27 million was transferred to “retained earnings” (+ EUR 3 million for the year ended 31 December 2024).

- **Fair value of investment properties**

The fair value of investment properties amounted to EUR 6.8 billion at 31 December 2025, compared with EUR 7.0 billion at 31 December 2024. The value of investment properties classified in Level 3 amounted to EUR 0.5 billion at 31 December 2025 (stable compared with 31 December 2024). This classification by level depends on the measurement method used which is based on the nature of the assets and their geographical location.

The entire non-listed real estate portfolio is appraised by one or more independent third parties. Experts have professional rules for carrying out these assessments.

For buildings that are directly held, experts use three main measurement methods:

- the method by which similar transactions are compared;
- the rate of return method (rate applied to a rental basis);
- the discounted cash flows method.

The final value retained by the expert may be a compromise between these three methods.

5.d ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RELATED TO INSURANCE CONTRACTS

The main contracts issued by the Group are (see note 1.g.2):

- insurance contracts covering risks related to persons or property measured under the general model (building block approach - BBA) or the premium allocation approach (PAA) for contracts eligible under this approach;
- life or savings contracts measured under the variable fee approach (VFA);
- reinsurance contracts issued measured under the general model or the premium allocation approach.

Reinsurance contracts held are also measured under the general model or the premium allocation approach.

Insurance and reinsurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held are presented on the assets or liabilities side of the balance sheet according to the overall position of the portfolios to which they belong. They are presented separately according to their valuation model: allocation method or other models (general model and variable fee approach). Reinsurance contracts held are isolated.

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net (Assets) or Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Net (Assets) or Liabilities
Insurance contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach	20	258,353	258,333	34	244,978	244,944
Insurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach	82	2,856	2,774	153	2,709	2,556
Reinsurance contracts held	572	14	(558)	709	12	(697)
Assets and liabilities related to insurance contracts	674	261,223	260,549	896	247,699	246,803

Tables below show movements in carrying amounts of insurance contracts and do not include reinsurance contracts held.

- **Movements in carrying amounts of insurance contracts - remaining coverage and incurred claims**

Insurance contracts issued, excluding reinsurance contracts In millions of euros	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims ⁽³⁾	Total net liabilities
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
NET (ASSETS) OR LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2023	213,024	170	4,743	217,937
Insurance service result: (income) or expenses	(7,116)	17	4,437	(2,662)
<i>of which insurance revenue</i>	(9,711)			(9,711)
<i>of which insurance service expenses</i>	2,595	17	4,437	7,049
Net finance (income) or expenses from insurance contracts ⁽²⁾	10,952	3	164	11,119
Total changes recognised in profit and loss and in equity	3,836	20	4,601	8,457
Investment component	(19,641)		19,641	-
Premiums received for insurance contracts issued	32,795			32,795
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,781)			(2,781)
Claims and other service expenses paid			(24,166)	(24,166)
Total cash flows	30,014		(24,166)	5,848
Changes in scope of consolidation and other items	15,061	6	191	15,258
NET (ASSETS) OR LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2024⁽¹⁾	242,294	196	5,010	247,500
Insurance service result: (income) or expenses	(7,693)	33	4,997	(2,663)
<i>of which insurance revenue</i>	(10,270)			(10,270)
<i>of which insurance service expenses</i>	2,577	33	4,997	7,607
Net finance (income) or expenses from insurance contracts ⁽²⁾	9,162	3	53	9,218
Total changes recognised in profit and loss and in equity	1,469	36	5,050	6,555
Investment component	(20,594)	-	20,594	-
Premiums received for insurance contracts issued	36,136			36,136
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(2,898)			(2,898)
Claims and other service expenses paid			(25,329)	(25,329)
Total cash flows	33,238	-	(25,329)	7,909
Changes in scope of consolidation and other items	(977)	2	118	(857)
NET (ASSETS) OR LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2025⁽¹⁾	255,430	234	5,443	261,107

⁽¹⁾ Including receivables and liabilities attributable to insurance contracts for a net asset of EUR 1,247 million at 31 December 2025, compared with a net asset of EUR 961 million at 31 December 2024

⁽²⁾ Including finance income and expenses recognised directly in equity

⁽³⁾ Including incurred claims for contracts under the premium allocation approach (PAA) for a net liability of EUR 2,086 million at 31 December 2025, of which EUR 1,945 million in respect of the present value of cash flows and EUR 141 million in respect of the non-financial risk adjustment

- **Movements in carrying amounts of insurance contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach – analysis by measurement component**

Insurance contracts issued not measured under the premium allocation approach, excluding reinsurance contracts In millions of euros	Present value of future cash flows	Non-financial risk adjustment	Contractual service margin	Total
NET (ASSETS) OR LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2023	197,789	1,603	16,275	215,667
Insurance service result: (income) or expenses	(2,919)	154	721	(2,044)
<i>of which changes related to future services - new contracts</i>	(1,529)	123	1,435	29
<i>of which changes related to future services - change in estimation</i>	(1,337)	170	1,194	27
<i>of which changes related to current service⁽²⁾</i>	(8)	(118)	(1,908)	(2,034)
<i>of which changes related to past service</i>	(45)	(21)		(66)
Net finance (income) or expenses from insurance contracts ⁽³⁾	10,867	18	60	10,945
Total changes recognised in profit and loss and in equity	7,948	172	781	8,901
Premiums received for insurance contracts issued	28,552			28,552
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(978)			(978)
Claims and other service expenses paid	(22,363)			(22,363)
Total cash flows	5,211	-	-	5,211
Changes in scope of consolidation and other items	14,613	98	454	15,165
NET (ASSETS) OR LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2024⁽¹⁾	225,561	1,873	17,510	244,944
Insurance service result: (income) or expenses	(3,648)	95	1,512	(2,041)
<i>of which changes related to future services - new contracts</i>	(1,766)	135	1,661	30
<i>of which changes related to future services - change in estimation</i>	(1,923)	109	1,857	43
<i>of which changes related to current service⁽²⁾</i>	55	(134)	(2,006)	(2,085)
<i>of which changes related to past service</i>	(14)	(15)		(29)
Net finance (income) or expenses from insurance contracts ⁽³⁾	9,064	(3)	58	9,119
Total changes recognised in profit and loss and in equity	5,416	92	1,570	7,078
Premiums received for insurance contracts issued	31,775			31,775
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1,127)			(1,127)
Claims and other service expenses paid	(23,490)			(23,490)
Total cash flows	7,158	-	-	7,158
Changes in scope of consolidation and other items	(761)	(10)	(76)	(847)
NET (ASSETS) OR LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2025⁽¹⁾	237,374	1,955	19,004	258,333

⁽¹⁾ Including receivables and liabilities attributable to insurance contracts for a net asset of EUR 1,145 million at 31 December 2025, compared with a net asset of EUR 765 million at 31 December 2024

⁽²⁾ Including an experience adjustment that amounted to +EUR 51 million for the year ended 2025 and to -EUR 9 million for the year ended 2024

⁽³⁾ Including finance income and expenses recognised directly in equity

- **Expected amortisation schedule for the contractual service margin**

The schedule presents the amortisation of the contractual service margin to be recognised over time in profit or loss for protection contracts under the general model and for saving contracts under the variable fee approach. For the latter, it considers the over performance of financial assets compared with a risk-neutral measurement.

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Less than 5 years	8,475	7,938
5 to 10 years	6,682	5,347
More than 10 years	3,847	4,225
TOTAL	19,004	17,510

- **Discount rates and adjustment for non-financial risk**

The table below presents the average discount rates used in the measurement of savings and protection contracts for the main horizons of the euro curve.

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Savings	Protection	Savings	Protection
1 year	2.85%	2.08%	3.17%	2.24%
5 years	3.25%	2.48%	3.07%	2.14%
10 years	3.63%	2.86%	3.20%	2.27%
15 years	3.88%	3.11%	3.26%	2.33%
20 years	3.98%	3.21%	3.19%	2.26%
40 years	4.02%		3.09%	

Discount rate

For the construction of the yield curve, an approach based on the risk-free rate has been adopted, with the following parameters:

- a risk-free yield curve, by currency, based on an approach similar to that proposed by EIOPA (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority) in the prudential framework, with two components:
 - o observable and liquid market component: rates are determined by reference to market financial instruments that comply with liquidity, consistency with liabilities and adjusted to limit the impact of credit risk;
 - o the long-term interest rate transition component: it enables to extrapolate the yield curve for maturities beyond the liquid portion observable on the market;
- a liquidity premium applicable to specific types of contracts, based on assets held.

For savings contracts valued according to the variable fee method, for which the fulfilment cash flows take into account the return on underlying financial assets, the risk-free yield curve is supplemented by a liquidity premium calculated on the basis of the portfolio of assets backing the savings and the retirement contracts. By assumption, bonds (sovereign and corporate) and diversified financial assets benefit from a liquidity premium (or illiquidity premium). The average liquidity premium on all savings portfolios (in France, Italy and Luxembourg) is 0.77% at 31 December 2025, compared with 0.91% at 31 December 2024.

For protection contracts measured under the general model and for liabilities for incurred claims under the simplified approach, the discounting rate consists of the risk-free rate adjusted to reflect the illiquidity of liabilities. For protection, the liquidity premium is currently valued at zero due to the short settlement period for claims on the main risks covered.

Adjustment for non-financial risks

For savings contracts the risk adjustment is determined according to the cost of capital method, without taking into account the risk of massive lapses, including future payments, and considering only attributable expenses. It is measured within a confidence range of 60% and 70%. This one corresponds to a level of confidence of 66% at 31 December 2025, compared with 65% at 31 December 2024.

For protection contracts, the level of confidence used in determining the adjustment for non-financial risks for the main countries is 70% (based on the quantile method).

6. FINANCING AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

6.a FINANCING COMMITMENTS GIVEN OR RECEIVED

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financing commitments given		
- to credit institutions	6,039	5,345
- to customers	389,814	385,321
Credit facilities	354,034	345,840
Other financing given to customers	35,780	39,481
Total financing commitments given	395,853	390,666
of which stage 1	377,151	375,012
of which stage 2	13,513	14,175
of which stage 3	997	1,384
of which insurance activities	1,381	95
of which financing commitments given associated with assets held for sale	2,811	
Financing commitments received		
- from credit institutions	79,404	77,655
- from customers	10,348	2,731
Total financing commitments received	89,752	80,386
of which financing commitments received associated with assets held for sale	198	

6.b GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS GIVEN BY SIGNATURE

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Guarantee commitments given		
- to credit institutions	90,322	82,872
- to customers	132,869	125,447
Financial guarantees	73,033	70,266
Other guarantees	59,836	55,181
Total guarantee commitments given	223,191	208,319
of which stage 1	211,949	197,003
of which stage 2	7,708	9,562
of which stage 3	1,158	1,054
of which insurance activities	701	700
of which guarantee commitments given associated with assets held for sale	1,675	

The Group's annual contribution to the European Union's Single Resolution Fund (SRF) may be partly in the form of an irrevocable payment commitment (IPC) guaranteed by a cash deposit of the same amount.

In the event of the fund being involved in a resolution action, the Single Resolution Board (SRB) shall call part or all of the irrevocable payment commitments.

In its judgment of 13 November 2025 concerning the BNP Paribas Public Sector case, the Court of Justice of the European Union ruled that a credit institution is required to pay the SRF an amount equivalent to its irrevocable payment commitment when that commitment is cancelled following the withdrawal of its banking license and upon its exit from the European Union's Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM); the amount thus paid is definitively acquired

by the SRF. This decision has no impact on the result, insofar as the accounts of the contributing entities are prepared on a going-concern basis and these entities do not contemplate any withdrawal of banking license.

Based on the analyses carried out by the Group, it is not expected that events likely to trigger the call of those commitments by the SRB (through a banking resolution or license withdrawal) would occur in the Eurozone.

IPC amounted to EUR 1,263 million at 31 December 2025 (stable compared with 31 December 2024).

Cash provided as collateral for an equivalent amount is remunerated at arm's length and recognised as a financial asset at amortised cost within the line "Other debtors and miscellaneous assets" (see note 4.j).

6.c SECURITIES COMMITMENTS

In connection with the settlement date accounting for securities, commitments representing securities to be delivered or securities to be received are the following:

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Securities to be delivered	26,692	20,929
Securities to be received	26,414	20,915

6.d OTHER GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

- **Financial instruments given as collateral**

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial instruments (negotiable securities and private receivables) lodged with central banks and eligible for use at any time as collateral for refinancing transactions after haircut	91,441	77,314
- Used as collateral with central banks	15,806	1,436
- Available for refinancing transactions	75,635	75,878
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	630,267	514,733
Other financial and similar assets pledged as collateral for transactions with credit institutions, financial customers or subscribers of covered bonds issued by the Group⁽¹⁾	414,754	363,995

⁽¹⁾Notably including "Société de Financement de l'Économie Française" financing.

The fair value of financial instruments given as collateral or transferred under repurchase agreements by the Group that the beneficiary is authorised to sell or reuse as collateral amounted to EUR 882,087 million at 31 December 2025 (EUR 747,190 million at 31 December 2024).

- **Financial instruments received as collateral**

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial instruments received as collateral (excluding repurchase agreements)	475,356	401,812
<i>of which instruments that the Group is authorised to sell and reuse as collateral</i>	<i>228,152</i>	<i>217,745</i>
Securities received under repurchase agreements	503,111	438,010

The fair value of financial instruments received as collateral or under repurchase agreements that the Group effectively sold or reused as collateral amounted to EUR 444,350 million at 31 December 2025 (compared with EUR 370,728 million at 31 December 2024).

7. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

7.a SALARY AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Fixed and variable remuneration, incentive bonuses and profit-sharing	14,823	14,066
Employee benefit expense	3,851	3,697
Payroll taxes	464	380
Total salary and employee benefit expense for banking activities (note 2.f)	19,138	18,143
Salary and employee benefit expense of insurance activities (note 5.b)	899	839
Total salary and employee benefit expense	20,037	18,982

7.b POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

- **Main defined-contribution pension plans for Group entities**

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

Thus, in France, the BNP Paribas Group pays contributions to mandatory state and complementary pension schemes. BNP Paribas SA and certain subsidiaries have set up a complementary defined-contribution pension plan under a company-wide agreement. Under this plan, employees will receive an annuity or a lump sum on retirement in addition to the pension paid by mandatory schemes.

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

In Italy, the plan introduced by BNL is funded by employer contributions (4.5% 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.

The amount paid into defined-contribution retirement plans for the year ended 31 December 2025 was EUR 839 million, compared with EUR 828 million for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The breakdown by major contributors is determined as follows:

Contribution amount In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
France	371	383
Italy	111	110
UK	78	74
Türkiye	53	50
Luxembourg	32	31
USA	29	29
Hong Kong	28	30
Others	137	121
TOTAL	839	828

- **Main defined-benefit pension plans for Group entities and indemnities payable on retirement**

- Defined-benefit plans

In Belgium, BNP Paribas Fortis funds a defined-benefit plan, based on final salary and number of years of service, for its management and employees who joined the bank before its pension plans were harmonised on 1 January 2002. Actuarial liabilities under this scheme are pre-funded at 92% at 31 December 2025 (compared with 95% at 31 December 2024) through insurance companies.

BNP Paribas Fortis senior managers joining before 1 January 2015 are covered by a top-up pension plan, paying a lump sum based on the number of years of service and final salary. This plan is pre-funded at 101% at 31 December 2025 (compared with 100% at 31 December 2024) through insurance companies.

In Belgium, employees benefit from a defined-contribution scheme with a legal obligation for the employer to guarantee a minimum return on financial assets invested. Thus, a provision was recognised for these schemes, as this guarantee is not entirely covered by the insurance company.

In Switzerland, liabilities relate to top-up pension plans based on the principle of defined-contribution schemes with guaranteed returns, paying an annuity under pre-defined terms. These schemes are managed by a foundation. At 31 December 2025, obligations were 109% covered by financial assets, compared with 105% at 31 December 2024.

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 2025, obligations for all United Kingdom entities were 125% covered by financial assets, compared with 124% at 31 December 2024.

In France, BNP Paribas pays a top-up banking industry pension arising from rights acquired to 31 December 1993 by retired employees and BNP active employees in service at that date. At 31 December 2025, the Group's residual obligations for these employees were recognised on the balance sheet in full.

The defined-benefit plans previously granted to some Group senior managers have all been closed to new employees and converted into top-up type schemes. The amounts allocated to beneficiaries, subject to their presence within the

Group at retirement, were fixed when these schemes were closed. At 31 December 2025, these pension plans were funded at 565% through insurance companies (442% at 31 December 2024).

In Türkiye, the main pension plan, that replaces the state pension scheme, offers guarantees exceeding the minimal legal requirements. Liabilities under this plan are funded by financial assets held by a trust external to the Group. At the end of 2025, these financial assets exceed the accounting value of the related liabilities and this accounting surplus is not recognised as an asset by the Group, the scheme's responsibilities should eventually be transferred to the Turkish State with all its financial liabilities and assets.

In the United States, main defined-benefit pension plans are based on annual vesting rights to a lump sum comprising a pension expressed as a percentage of annual frozen salary and paying interest at a pre-defined rate. These plans are closed to new entrants and do not offer new vesting rights. At 31 December 2025, the obligation was 83% covered by financial assets, (85% at 31 December 2024).

In Germany, liabilities are mainly related to defined-benefit pension plans, closed to new employees. Under these plans, the defined pension is generally based on the number of years of service and final salary. They offer the payment of an annuity under pre-defined terms. At 31 December 2025, the obligation was 72% covered by financial assets, (72% at 31 December 2024).

Following the AXA IM acquisition by the Group as at 1st July 2025, the defined-benefit pension plans of the concerned entities have been included in the accounting process of the Group. The obligations are mainly in Switzerland, United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Germany, and are 96% covered by financial assets at 31 December 2025.

- 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 2025, this obligation was 131% covered by financial assets, compared with 129% at 31 December 2024.

In other countries, the obligations of the Group related to other post-employment benefits are mainly concentrated in Italy, where vested rights up to 31 December 2006 were frozen.

- **Obligations under defined-benefit pension plans and indemnities payable on retirement**

- Assets and liabilities recognised on the balance sheet

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2025	Defined- benefit obligation arising from wholly or partially funded plans	Defined- benefit obligation arising from unfunded plans	Present value of defined- benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Fair value of reimburse- ment rights ⁽¹⁾	Effect of asset ceiling	Net obligation	of which asset recognised in the balance sheet for defined- benefit plans	of which net assets of defined- benefit plans	of which fair value of reimburse- ment rights	of which obligation recognised in the balance sheet for defined- benefit plans
Belgium	2,707		2,707	(217)	(2,411)		79	(2,413)	(2)	(2,411)	2,492
UK	1,033		1,033	(1,292)		16	(243)	(243)	(243)		
Switzerland	1,280		1,280	(1,392)		130	18				18
France	784	39	823	(1,102)	(27)		(306)	(396)	(369)	(27)	90
USA	130	1	131	(109)			22				22
Türkiye	341	31	372	(344)		3	31				31
Italy		111	111				111				111
Germany	119	57	176	(126)			50	(15)	(15)		65
Others	302	41	343	(245)	(1)	3	100	(15)	(14)	(1)	115
TOTAL	6,696	280	6,976	(4,827)	(2,439)	152	(138)	(3,082)	(643)	(2,439)	2,944
Total without non current assets held for sale	6,696	276	6,972	(4,827)	(2,439)	152	(142)	(3,082)	(643)	(2,439)	2,940
Total non current assets held for sale	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4

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

In millions of euros, at 31 December 2024	Defined- benefit obligation arising from wholly or partially funded plans	Defined- benefit obligation arising from unfunded plans	Present value of defined- benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Fair value of reimburse- ment rights ⁽¹⁾	Effect of asset ceiling	Net obligation	of which asset recognised in the balance sheet for defined- benefit plans	of which net assets of defined- benefit plans	of which fair value of reimburse- ment rights	of which obligation recognised in the balance sheet for defined- benefit plans
Belgium	2,691	15	2,706	(183)	(2,456)		67	(2,457)	(1)	(2,456)	2,524
UK	1,082		1,082	(1,337)			(255)	(255)	(255)		
Switzerland	1,212		1,212	(1,276)			(64)	(68)	(68)		4
France	811	47	858	(1,114)			(256)	(355)	(355)		99
USA	145	1	146	(124)			22				22
Türkiye	346	32	378	(347)		1	32				32
Italy		139	139				139				139
Germany	130	47	177	(127)			50	(6)	(6)		56
Others	314	49	363	(254)	(1)	2	110	(11)	(10)	(1)	121
TOTAL	6,731	330	7,061	(4,762)	(2,457)	3	(155)	(3,152)	(695)	(2,457)	2,997

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

- Changes in the present value of the defined-benefit obligation including assets held for sale

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Present value of defined-benefit obligation at start of period	7,061	7,167
Current service cost	190	193
Interest cost	232	226
Past service cost	(14)	(18)
Settlements	(7)	(7)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on change in demographic assumptions	6	(1)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on change in financial assumptions	(166)	(142)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on experience gaps	128	194
Actual employee contributions	25	25
Benefits paid directly by the employer	(69)	(103)
Benefits paid from assets/reimbursement rights	(382)	(483)
Exchange rate (gains)/losses on obligation	(187)	10
(Gains)/losses on obligation related to changes in the consolidation scope	159	-
Present value of defined-benefit obligation at end of period	6,976	7,061

- Changes in the fair value of plan assets and reimbursement rights including assets held for sale

In millions of euros	Plan assets		Reimbursement rights	
	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Fair value of assets at start of period	4,762	4,674	2,457	2,503
Expected return on assets	157	148	77	77
Settlements	(7)	(8)		
Actuarial gains/(losses) on assets	116	88	(73)	21
Actual employee contributions	14	14	11	11
Employer contributions	53	54	98	98
Benefits paid from assets	(224)	(226)	(158)	(257)
Exchange rate gains/(losses) on assets	(182)	22		
Gains/(losses) on assets related to changes in the consolidation scope	138	(4)	27	4
Fair value of assets at end of period	4,827	4,762	2,439	2,457

- Components of the cost of defined-benefit plans

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Service costs	176	176
Current service cost	190	193
Past service cost	(14)	(18)
Settlements	-	1
Net financial expense	(1)	7
Interest cost	232	226
Expected return on asset ceiling	1	6
Interest income on plan assets	(157)	(148)
Interest income on reimbursement rights	(77)	(77)
Total recognised in "Salary and employee benefit expense"	175	183

- Other items recognised directly in equity

In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Actuarial (losses)/gains on plan assets or reimbursement rights	43	109
Actuarial (losses)/gains of demographic assumptions on the present value of obligations	(6)	1
Actuarial (losses)/gains of financial assumptions on the present value of obligations	166	142
Experience (losses)/gains on obligations	(128)	(194)
Variation of the effect of assets limitation	(136)	165
Total of other items recognised directly in equity	(61)	223

- 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 2025		31 December 2024	
	Discount rate	Compensation increase rate ⁽¹⁾	Discount rate	Compensation increase rate ⁽¹⁾
Belgium	2.50% / 4.20%	2.80% / 4.30%	2.60% / 3.60%	3.10% / 3.80%
UK	4.10% / 5.60%	2.00% / 3.75%	4.80% / 5.50%	2.00% / 3.60%
France	2.80% / 4.00%	1.90 % / 4.10%	2.80% / 3.40%	2.00 % / 4.10%
Switzerland	1.10% / 1.30%	1,25% / 1,80%	0.90% / 1.00%	1,75% / 1,80%
USA	4.90% / 5.00%	NA	4.90% / 5.20%	NA
Italy	3.10% / 3.40%	2.40% / 3.10%	2.90% / 3.20%	2.60% / 3.50%
Germany	2.40% / 4.40%	1.80% / 2.80%	3.00% / 3.60%	2.00% / 2.70%
Türkiye	29.80%	26.00%	30.50%	26.25%

⁽¹⁾ Including price increases (inflation)

Average discount rates weighted by obligation amounts are as follows:

- in the Eurozone: 3.45% at 31 December 2025 for a weighted average duration of 8.6 years (3.21% at 31 December 2024 for a weighted average duration of 9.2 years);
- in the United Kingdom: 5.57% at 31 December 2025 for a weighted average duration of 12.3 years (5.44% at 31 December 2024 for a weighted average duration of 13.6 years);
- in Switzerland: 1.30% at 31 December 2025 for a weighted average duration of 12.7 years (1% at 31 December 2024 for a weighted average duration of 12.9 years).

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

Change in the present value of obligations In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Discount rate -100bps	Discount rate +100bps	Discount rate -100bps	Discount rate +100bps
Belgium	212	(150)	243	(181)
UK	133	(109)	156	(126)
France	88	(75)	94	(80)
Switzerland	179	(142)	175	(139)
USA	14	(11)	16	(13)
Italy	7	(7)	9	(8)
Germany	25	(21)	28	(22)
Türkiye	15	(13)	15	(12)

Inflation assumptions used for the valuations of the Group obligations are determined locally depending on the monetary area, except for the Eurozone for which the assumption is determined centrally.

Average discount rates weighted by obligation amounts are as follows:

- in the Eurozone: 1.97% at 31 December 2025 (2.06% at 31 December 2024);
- in the United Kingdom: 2.52% at 31 December 2025 (3.08% at 31 December 2024);
- in Switzerland: 0.90% at 31 December 2025 (1.10% at 31 December 2024).

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

Change in the present value of obligations In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	Inflation rate +100bp	Inflation rate +100bp
Belgium	109	121
UK	72	94
France	100	106
Switzerland	10	10
Italy	5	6
Germany	17	18
Türkiye	16	15

Variation effects of discount and inflation rates presented above are not cumulative.

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

In %	Year to 31 Dec. 2025		Year to 31 Dec. 2024	
	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	0% / 10.95%	2.00%	-9.80% / 18.60%	3.40%
UK	-6.15% / 3.20%	2.30%	-6.40% / 8.90%	-3.40%
France	-1.45% / 3.15%	3.00%	2.80%	2.80%
Switzerland	1.50% / 6.30%	3.95%	2.10% / 9.30%	6.55%
USA	6.05%	6.05%	2.45%	2.45%
Germany	-5.50% / 5.40%	3.40%	1.85% / 15.90%	11.15%
Türkiye	34.60%	34.60%	35.95%	35.95%

- Breakdown of plan assets

In %	31 December 2025						31 December 2024					
	Shares	Governmental bonds	Non-Governmental bonds	Real-estate	Deposit account	Others	Shares	Governmental bonds	Non-Governmental bonds	Real-estate	Deposit account	Others
Belgium	8%	47%	15%	1%	3%	26%	8%	46%	20%	1%	0%	25%
UK	7%	56%	28%	0%	1%	8%	7%	58%	27%	0%	1%	7%
France ⁽¹⁾	11%	54%	20%	11%	3%	1%	12%	64%	13%	9%	2%	0%
Switzerland	29%	0%	25%	22%	4%	20%	30%	0%	26%	20%	3%	21%
USA	18%	13%	64%	1%	3%	1%	20%	26%	49%	0%	5%	0%
Germany	21%	53%	0%	0%	1%	25%	18%	54%	0%	0%	1%	27%
Türkiye	0%	81%	0%	18%	1%	0%	0%	73%	0%	18%	8%	1%
Others	12%	19%	17%	2%	1%	49%	11%	24%	13%	2%	2%	48%
GROUP	12%	41%	20%	7%	3%	17%	12%	43%	20%	6%	2%	17%

⁽¹⁾ In France, the breakdown of plan assets includes the breakdown of the general fund of the insurance company through which the Group's obligations are partly funded.

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

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

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

- **Post-employment healthcare benefits**

The Group offers some healthcare benefit plans for retired employees, mainly in Belgium.

The present value of post-employment healthcare benefit obligations stood at EUR 71 million at 31 December 2025, compared with EUR 75 million at 31 December 2024.

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 466 million at 31 December 2025 (EUR 465 million at 31 December 2024).

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

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

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

The net obligation related to deferred compensation plans and loyalty schemes amounts to EUR 1,449 million at 31 December 2025 (EUR 1,152 million at 31 December 2024).

In millions of euros, at	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Net provisions for other long-term benefits	1,915	1,617
Asset recognised in the balance sheet under the other long-term benefits	(86)	(92)
Obligation recognised in the balance sheet under the other long-term benefits	2,001	1,709

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.

These provisions are presented in note 4.n.

7.e SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

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

- Variable compensation for employees, subject to special regulatory frameworks

Since the publication of the Decree by the French Ministry of Finance on 13 December 2010, and following the provisions of the European Directive CRD 4 of 26 July 2013, modified by the CRD 5 Directive of 20 May 2019, transposed into the French law in the Monetary and Financial Code by the Ordinance of 20 February 2014, and the Ordinance of 21 December 2020, as well as the Decrees and Orders of 3 November 2014 and 22 December 2020 and the Delegated European Regulation of 25 March 2021, the variable compensation plans apply to Group employees performing activities that may have a material impact on the Group's risk profile.

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

Sums will mostly be paid in cash linked to the increase or decrease in the BNP Paribas share price.

- Deferred variable compensation for other Group employees

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

- **Expense of share-based payments**

Expense / (revenue) In millions of euros	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Prior deferred compensation plans	445	46
Deferred compensation plans for the year	665	600
Total	1,110	646

8. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

8.a CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

At 31 December 2025, the share capital of BNP Paribas SA amounted to EUR 2,233,569,514 and was divided into 1,116,784,757 shares (compared with 1,130,810,671 at 31 December 2024). The nominal value of each share is EUR 2.

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

	Proprietary transactions		Trading transactions ⁽¹⁾		Total	
	Number of shares	Carrying amount (in millions of euros)	Number of shares	Carrying amount (in millions of euros)	Number of shares	Carrying amount (in millions of euros)
Shares held at 31 December 2023	721,971	38	224,558	13	946,529	51
Acquisitions	16,666,738	1,055			16,666,738	1,055
Capital decrease	(16,666,738)	(1,055)			(16,666,738)	(1,055)
Net movements			309,669	18	309,669	18
Shares held at 31 December 2024	721,971	38	534,227	31	1,256,198	69
Acquisitions	29,210,064	2,234			29,210,064	2,234
Capital decrease	(14,025,914)	(1,084)			(14,025,914)	(1,084)
Net movements			245,102	31	245,102	31
Shares held at 31 December 2025	15,906,121	1,188	779,329	62	16,685,450	1,250

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

The carrying amount of ordinary shares issued by BNP Paribas and held by the Group are deducted from equity, representing an amount of EUR 1 250 million at 31 December 2025.

During the second quarter of 2025, BNP Paribas SA bought back on the market 14,025,914 of its own shares in accordance with the Board of Directors' decision of 3 February 2025 to proceed to the share buyback of EUR 1,084 million. These shares were subsequently canceled, which involved the payment of a tax on decreases of capital consequently to share buyback, amounting to EUR 20 million, recorded as a reduction in equity.

During the fourth quarter of 2025, BNP Paribas SA bought back on the market 15,184,150 of its own shares in accordance with the Board of Directors' decision of 19 November 2025 to proceed to the share buyback of EUR 1,150 million. Those shares, which are deducted from consolidated shareholders' equity at 31 December 2025, have been canceled on 21 January 2026.

- **Undated super subordinated notes eligible as Tier 1 regulatory capital**

BNP Paribas SA has issued undated super subordinated notes which pay a fixed, fixed adjustable or floating-rate coupon and are redeemable at the end of a fixed period and thereafter at each coupon date or every five years.

On 25 March 2024, BNP Paribas SA redeemed the March 2019 issue, for an amount of USD 1,500 million, at the first call date. These notes paid a 6.625% fixed-rate coupon.

On 10 January 2025, BNP Paribas SA redeemed the July 2019 issue, for an amount of AUD 300 million, at the first call date. These notes paid a 4.5% fixed-rate coupon.

On 19 August 2025, BNP Paribas SA redeemed the August 2015 issue, for an amount of USD 1,500 million, at the first call date. These notes paid a 7.375% fixed-rate coupon.

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
November 2017	USD	750	semi-annual	5.125%	10 years	USD 5-year swap +2.838%
August 2018	USD	750	semi-annual	7.000%	10 years	USD 5-year swap + 3.980%
February 2020	USD	1,750	semi-annual	4.500%	10 years	US 5-year CMT + 2.944%
February 2021	USD	1,250	semi-annual	4.625%	10 years	US 5-year CMT + 3.340%
January 2022	USD	1,250	semi-annual	4.625%	5 years	US 5-year CMT + 3.196%
August 2022	USD	2,000	semi-annual	7.750%	7 years	US 5-year CMT + 4.899%
September 2022	EUR	1,000	semi-annual	6.875%	7.25 years	EUR 5-year Mid-swap + 4.645%
November 2022	USD	1,000	semi-annual	9.250%	5 years	US 5-year CMT + 4.969%
January 2023	EUR	1,250	semi-annual	7.375%	7 years	EUR 5-year Mid-swap + 4.631%
February 2023	SGD	600	semi-annual	5.900%	5 years	SGD SORA 5-year + 2.674%
Total euro-equivalent historical value at 31 December 2025		10,614⁽¹⁾				

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

BNP Paribas has the option of not paying interest due on these undated super subordinated notes. Unpaid interest is not carried forward.

For notes issued before 2015, the absence of coupon payment is conditional on the absence of dividend payment on BNP Paribas SA ordinary shares or on undated super subordinated note equivalents during the previous year. Interest due is payable once dividend payment on BNP Paribas SA ordinary shares resumes.

The contracts relating to these undated super subordinated notes contain a loss absorption clause. Under the terms of this clause, in the event of insufficient regulatory capital, the nominal value of the notes may be reduced in order to serve as a new basis for the calculation of the related coupons until the capital deficiency is made up and the nominal value of the notes is increased to its original amount.

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

At 31 December 2025, the BNP Paribas Group held EUR 10 million of its own undated super subordinated notes which were deducted from shareholders’ equity.

- **Earnings per share**

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

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

	Year to 31 Dec. 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2024
Net profit used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share (in millions of euros) ⁽¹⁾	11,520	10,843
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	1,119,493,901	1,133,302,357
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate diluted earnings per share	1,119,493,901	1,133,302,357
Basic earnings per share (in euros)	10.29	9.57
Diluted earnings per share (in euros)	10.29	9.57

⁽¹⁾ The net profit used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share is the net profit attributable to equity shareholders, adjusted for the remuneration on the undated super subordinated notes issued by BNP Paribas SA treated as preferred share equivalents, and on the convertible contingent bonds deducted from shareholders' equity, as well as the related foreign exchange gain or loss impact recognised directly in shareholders' equity in case of repurchase.

The Board of directors of 23 July 2025 approved the payment of an interim dividend in September 2025, corresponding to 50% of the earnings per share as of 30 June 2025, amounting to EUR 2.59 per share.

The distribution amounted to EUR 2,891 million as of 30 September 2025, date of the interim dividend payment.

The Board of directors will propose to the Annual General Meeting on 12 May 2026, a supplementary dividend of EUR 2.57 per share out of the 2025 net income, which will then raise the total dividend per share for 2025 to EUR 5.16 (compared with EUR 4.79 out of the 2024 net income).

The total proposed distribution amounts to a total of EUR 5,761 million, compared with EUR 5,413 million paid out of the 2024 net income.

This distribution is raised to 60% of the 2025 net income including a share buyback programme of EUR 1,150 million, realised during the fourth quarter of 2025.

8.b MINORITY INTERESTS

In millions of euros	Capital and retained earnings	Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that may be reclassified to profit or loss	Minority interests
Balance at 31 December 2023	4,974	16	135	5,125
Appropriation of net income for 2023	(364)			(364)
Increases in capital and issues	5			5
Remuneration on undated super subordinated notes	(8)			(8)
Impact of internal transactions on minority shareholders				-
Movements in consolidation scope impacting minority shareholders	258			258
Acquisitions of additional interests or partial sales of interests	192			192
Change in commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests	93			93
Other movements	2			2
Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity		7	195	202
Net income for 2024	499			499
Balance at 31 December 2024	5,651	23	330	6,004
Appropriation of net income for 2024	(253)			(253)
Increases in capital and issues	75			75
Remuneration on undated super subordinated notes	(7)			(7)
Impact of internal transactions on minority shareholders	35			35
Movements in consolidation scope impacting minority shareholders	3			3
Acquisitions of additional interests or partial sales of interests	247			247
Change in commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests	(88)			(88)
Other movements	(2)			(2)
Realised gains or losses reclassified to retained earnings	4	(4)		-
Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity		5	8	13
Net income for 2025	633			633
Balance at 31 December 2025	6,298	24	338	6,660

• Main minority interests

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

	31 December 2025	Year to 31 Dec. 2025						
	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
In millions of euros								
Contribution of the entities belonging to the BGL BNP Paribas Group	104,153	2,090	726	771	34%	249	262	148
Other minority interests						384	384	112
TOTAL						633	646	260

	31 December 2024	Year to 31 Dec. 2024						
	Total assets before elimination of intra-group transactions	Revenues	Net income	Net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	Minority shareholders' interest (%)	Net income attributable to minority interests	Net income and changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity - attributable to minority interests	Dividends paid to minority shareholders
In millions of euros								
Contribution of the entities belonging to the BGL BNP Paribas Group	100,365	2,019	670	697	34%	243	247	185
Other minority interests						256	454	187
TOTAL						499	701	372

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

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

	Year to 31 Dec. 2025		Year to 31 Dec. 2024	
	Attributable to shareholders	Minority interests	Attributable to shareholders	Minority interests
In millions of euros				
BNP Paribas Asset Management Holding				
Internal sale of 33.33% of BNP Paribas Fortis and BGL BNP Paribas shares to BNP Paribas SA, raising the BNP Paribas SA interest rate to 100%	(35)	35		
Others				
Total	(35)	35	-	-

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

	Year to 31 Dec. 2025		Year to 31 Dec. 2024	
	Attributable to shareholders	Minority interests	Attributable to shareholders	Minority interests
In millions of euros				
BNP Paribas Bank Polska				
Partial disposal of 6% of the total share, decreasing the Group's share to 81.26%			7	196
BNP Paribas Bank Polska				
Partial disposal of 6.23% of the total share, decreasing the Group's share to 75%	6	255		
Other	(4)	(8)	(3)	(4)
Total	2	247	4	192

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

In connection with the acquisition of certain entities, the Group granted minority shareholders put options on their holdings.

The total value of these commitments, which are recorded as a reduction in shareholders' equity, amounted to EUR 364 million at 31 December 2025, compared with EUR 369 million at 31 December 2024.

8.C LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND ARBITRATION

BNP Paribas (the “Bank”) is party as a defendant in various claims, disputes and legal proceedings (including investigations by judicial or supervisory authorities) in a number of jurisdictions arising in the ordinary course of its business, including *inter alia* in connection with its activities as market counterparty, lender, employer, investor and taxpayer.

The related risks have been assessed by the Bank and are subject, where appropriate, to provisions disclosed in notes 4.n *Provisions for contingencies and charges* and 4.e *Financial assets at amortised cost*; a provision is recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle an obligation arising from a past event and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The main contingent liabilities related to pending legal, governmental, or arbitral proceedings as of December 31, 2025 are described below. The Bank currently considers that none of these proceedings is likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial position or profitability; however, the outcome of legal or governmental proceedings is by definition unpredictable.

The Bank and certain of its subsidiaries are defendants in several actions pending before the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York brought by the Trustee appointed for the liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (“BLMIS”). These actions, known generally as “clawback claims”, are similar to those brought by the BLMIS Trustee under the US Bankruptcy Code and New York state law against numerous institutions, and seek recovery of amounts allegedly received by BNP Paribas entities from BLMIS or indirectly through BLMIS-related “feeder funds” in which BNP Paribas entities held interests.

As a result of certain decisions of the Bankruptcy Court and the United States District Court between 2016 and 2018, the majority of the BLMIS Trustee’s actions were either dismissed or substantially narrowed. However, those decisions were either reversed or effectively overruled by subsequent decisions of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit issued on 25 February 2019 and 30 August 2021. As a result, the BLMIS Trustee refiled certain of these actions and, as of end May 2023, had asserted claims amounting in the aggregate to approximately USD 1.2 billion. Since March 2025, following the dismissal of certain of the BLMIS Trustee’s actions or claims, the aggregate amount of the claims stood at approximately USD 1.1 billion. BNP Paribas has substantial and credible defences to these actions and is defending against them vigorously.

Litigation was brought in Belgium by minority shareholders of the previous Fortis Group against the Société Fédérale de Participations et d’Investissement, Ageas and BNP Paribas seeking (amongst other things) damages from BNP Paribas as restitution for part of the BNP Paribas Fortis shares that were contributed to BNP Paribas in 2009, on the ground that the transfer of these shares was null and void. On 29 April 2016, the Brussels Commercial court decided to stay the proceedings until the resolution of the pending Fortis criminal proceeding in Belgium. The criminal proceeding, in which the Public Prosecutor had requested a dismissal, is definitively closed, as the Council Chamber of the Brussels Court of first instance issued on 4 September 2020 a ruling (which since became final) that the charges were time-barred. Certain minority shareholders continued the civil proceedings against BNP Paribas and the Société Fédérale de Participations et d’Investissement before the Brussels Commercial court. By a first instance judgment dated 3 April 2025, the court dismissed all of the claims made by these shareholders on the grounds that they are inadmissible, time-barred or without merit. These minority shareholders appealed the first instance judgement on 27 January 2026.

On 26 February 2020, the Paris Criminal Court found BNP Paribas Personal Finance guilty of misleading commercial practice and concealment of this practice. BNP Paribas Personal Finance was ordered to pay a fine of EUR 187,500 and damages and legal fees to the civil plaintiffs. On 28 November 2023, the Paris Court of Appeals upheld the Paris Criminal Court’s decision relating to misleading commercial practice and the concealment of those practices. As for the damages owed to the civil plaintiffs, though the Paris Court of Appeals adjusted the calculation methodology, the majority of the damages had already been paid by provisional enforcement of the Paris Criminal Court’s judgment. An agreement was also entered into with the Consommation Logement Cadre de Vie association to settle the case with customers wishing to do so.

The Bank and one of its US subsidiaries are defendants in a civil class action and related individual actions seeking money damages pending before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York brought by former Sudanese citizens, now US citizens and legal residents, claiming they were injured by the government of Sudan between 1997 and 2011. Plaintiffs base their claims on the historical facts set forth in the Bank’s 30 June 2014 settlement agreements with US authorities concerning the processing of financial transactions for entities in certain countries subject to US economic sanctions. In early 2024, both the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve in the United States and the Secrétariat Général of the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution in France announced the end of BNP Paribas’s probationary period and the termination of the Cease-and-Desist Order

entered into in 2014, marking the completion of BNP Paribas Group's US sanctions remediation as set forth under this Cease-and-Desist Order. Plaintiffs allege that the transactions processed by the Bank, predominately through its Swiss-based subsidiary (now a branch of the Bank), with Sudanese entities subject to US sanctions make the Bank and its US subsidiary liable for injuries perpetrated to plaintiffs by the government of Sudan. On 9 May 2024, the District Court granted plaintiffs' motion to proceed as a class of all refugees or asylees admitted by the United States who formerly lived in Sudan or South Sudan between November 1997 and December 2011. The District Court subsequently set 8 September 2025 as the date for the trial of the claims of three of the named individual plaintiffs in the action. On 6 October 2025, the District Court found in favor of the Bank's US subsidiary by dismissing the plaintiffs' claim against it. On 17 October 2025, the jury rendered a verdict against BNP Paribas S.A. awarding USD 20.75 million in total to the three individual plaintiffs. On 8 January 2026, the District Court granted the Bank's motion to certify an immediate appeal of the jury verdict. BNP Paribas continues to have substantial and credible defences, including the absence of liability and causation under Swiss law which governs these actions. The Bank will continue to defend against them vigorously and strongly believes this result should be overturned on appeal.

BNP Paribas Bank Polska holds mortgage loan portfolios in Swiss franc or indexed to the Swiss franc. The Swiss franc loan agreements, a majority of which were concluded in 2006-2008, were entered into in accordance with industry practices at the time of entry. Like many other financial institutions in Poland, BNP Paribas Bank Polska is a defendant in civil proceedings with retail customers who took out these Swiss franc mortgage loans. BNP Paribas Bank Polska is not a party to any class action proceeding in relation to such mortgage loan agreements.

As at 31 December 2025, BNP Paribas Bank Polska was a defendant in 5,865 individual pending court proceedings, in which plaintiffs are demanding either a declaration of invalidity or a declaration of non-enforceability of the mortgage loan agreement and the reimbursement of the payments made thereunder to date. The significant number of claims against banks in relation to these mortgage loans is believed to have been impacted by changes in exchange rates since 2009, and developments in EU and Polish court rulings since 2019. In particular, Polish courts to date have, in the vast majority of cases, ruled that such mortgage loan agreements were invalid or non-enforceable. Since December 2021, BNP Paribas Bank Polska has been conducting individual negotiations with clients with whom it remains in dispute or with whom there is a reasonable risk of entering into a dispute.

Since 2024, disputes relating to consumer credit in Spain have primarily focused on the issue of contractual transparency within revolving credit agreements. This trend was further solidified by the Supreme Court's judgments issued on 30 January 2025. Ongoing litigation aims to bring the lower courts to further specify the practical application, to the various contract vintages, of the Supreme Court transparency criteria.

On October 7, 2025, the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") in the UK released consultation paper CP25/27, setting out a proposal for a statutory Motor Finance Consumer Redress Scheme. This proposed scheme, which is designed to apply to regulated motor finance contracts, aims to compensate motor finance customers who were treated unfairly. The FCA received a significant amount of feedback from industry participants to the proposed scheme by the deadline of 12 December 2025. The scope of the redress scheme, the applicable time period for relevant agreements, the methodology for determining eligibility and compensation and the interpretation of key concepts remain subject to ongoing engagement with the FCA and could lead to changes in the final design of the scheme. The FCA has indicated that it intends to publish final rules and a policy statement in February or March 2026. The Group is closely following these developments and responding to regulatory requirements.

Like many other financial institutions in the banking, investment, mutual funds and brokerage sectors, the Bank has received or may receive requests for information from, or be subject to investigations by supervisory, governmental or self-regulatory agencies. The Bank responds to such requests and cooperates with the relevant authorities and regulators and seeks to address and remedy any issues that may arise.

In 2023, BNP Paribas premises (along with those of other financial institutions) were searched by the French financial prosecutor's office; BNP Paribas was informed that the office had opened a preliminary investigation relating to French securities transactions.

There are no other legal, governmental or arbitral proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened) that could have, or during the last twelve months have had, significant effects on the Bank's financial condition or profitability.

8.d BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND LOSS OF CONTROL OR SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE

Operations of 2025

- **Pinnacle Pet Holding**

On 31 March 2025, the shareholders' agreement was amended to reflect the change in the nature of the investment in the Pinnacle Pet Holding (PPH) Group, from an industrial partnership where Cardif's insurance expertise was key to a purely financial investment.

Following the modification of the shareholders' agreement, resulting in a change in BNP Paribas Cardif's representation in the governance of PPH and its subsidiaries, BNP Paribas Group lost its significant influence over the PPH Group.

The loss of significant influence led to the recognition of a net gain of EUR 158 million.

- **Worldline Merchant Services Italia SpA**

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro SpA exercised significant influence over Worldline Merchant Services Italia SpA (WMSI), consolidated by equity method.

As of 30 September 2025, a modification in the Group's representation in WMSI's governance resulted in the loss of significant influence over this entity.

This loss of significant influence led to the recognition of a net gain of EUR 70 million.

- **AXA IM**

On 1st July 2025, BNP Paribas Cardif, a subsidiary of BNP Paribas, acquired 100% of the share capital of AXA Investment Managers (AXA IM) and signed a long-term partnership with the AXA Group to manage a large part of its assets.

This operation will enable the BNP Paribas Group to create a leading European asset management platform with over EUR 1.6 trillion in assets under management entrusted by its clients. It allows the Group to become the European leader in long-term savings management for insurers and pension funds with around EUR 850 billion, with the ambition to become the European leader in fund collection for private asset investments and positioning itself among the main providers of ETFs in Europe.

By combining the expertise of AXA IM, BNP Paribas Asset Management, and BNP Paribas REIM, this new platform will have a wide range of traditional and alternative assets, an expanded global distribution network, enhanced innovation capabilities, and a more comprehensive offering in responsible investment. It will benefit from AXA IM market position and expertise in private assets, which are key drivers of future growth for institutional and individual clients, as well as AXA IM's know-how in long-term asset management for insurance and retirement. In this context, BNP Paribas Cardif will leverage the capabilities of this platform for the management of a large part of its assets, notably its general funds.

The EUR 5.1 billion transaction price, paid in cash, is composed of:

- the price paid for the exclusive control of AXA IM, amounting to EUR 3.2 billion; and
- the price paid for the 15-year agreement of distribution by AXA entities, amounting to EUR 1.9 billion.

The exercise of valuation of identifiable assets, liabilities, off-balance-sheet items and contingent liabilities at their fair value or equivalent resulted in the determination of the following goodwill:

In millions of euros, as at	1 st July 2025
Transaction price	3,163
Net assets acquired and liabilities taken over of AXA IM entities as at 1 st July 2025	1,598
Goodwill	1,565

The amount of goodwill, allocated to the Asset Management cash-generating unit (see note 4.m), is mainly attributable to expected revenue and cost synergies based on the Group's integrated model.

On the one hand, revenue synergies will enable leveraging the integrated model to accelerate the Group's growth through:

- operations and management expertise internalisation;
- commercial development acceleration through cross-selling within the Group with the three Divisions.

On the other hand, cost synergies will enable the deployment of a high-performing industrial platform through:

- Alignment of the expertise with the combined structure;
- Real estate assets and IT systems optimisation; and
- External expenses rationalisation.

The AXA IM group has been fully consolidated since 1 July 2025. Its integration in the Group's balance sheet as at the acquisition date leads to the recognition of:

- EUR 3.2 billion related to the contributory consolidated balance sheet of AXA IM;
- EUR 1.9 billion related to the long-term partnership with AXA.

The table below presents the consolidated balance sheet of AXA IM as at the acquisition date, prepared in accordance with IFRS, considering the adjustments required under IFRS business combination standards and the standards and principles applicable within the BNP Paribas Group:

Consolidated balance sheet of acquired AXA IM entities In millions of euros, as at	1 st July 2025
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	669
Loans and advances at amortised cost	681
Financial assets at fair value through equity	21
Debt securities at amortised cost	349
Equity-method investments	174
Property and equipment	156
Intangible assets	193
Tax assets	228
Accrued income and other assets	767
TOTAL ASSETS	3,236
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	29
Liabilities at amortised cost	915
Provisions for contingencies and charges	212
Tax liabilities	162
Accrued expense and other liabilities	316
Minority interests	4
Shareholders' equity	1,598
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,236

Furthermore, the 15-year partnership defined with AXA is considered a separate agreement from the acquisition of AXA IM by the BNP Paribas Group, formalising the financial terms of pre-existing service provision between AXA and AXA IM.

The consideration paid is analysed as a payment representing:

- the amount paid in advance to AXA for the mandate relationship for the management of AXA funds by AXA IM;
- the prepayment of business facilitator commissions under the agreement of distribution by AXA of funds in units of account managed by AXA IM.

These assets are presented in "Accrued income and other assets" amounting to EUR 1,880 million determined based on the discounted estimated cash flows of the partnership over its duration.

These assets will be amortised as "Commission income and expense" over 15 years, in line with the recognition of revenues related to these services and the business contributed by AXA and as interest income for its financing component; they will be subject to impairment tests.

The contribution of AXA IM entities to the BNP Paribas Group's 2025 profit and loss account is reported in note 3 Segment Information.

On 31 December 2025, the legal entities of AXA IM, BNP Paribas Asset Management and BNP Paribas REIM (Real Estate Investment Management) combined their activities to form the new platform owned by BNP Paribas Cardif.

Operations of 2024

- **UkrSibbank**

The easing of a number of restrictions previously imposed by the National Bank of Ukraine made it possible to re-establish the conditions for exercising control as defined by IFRS 10, which had the effect of changing the consolidation method from equity method to full consolidation method.

This change of consolidation method was reflected in the increase in the Group's balance sheet of EUR 3 billion, in particular in financial assets at amortised cost and led to the recognition of a badwill of EUR 226 million.

- **Cetelem SA de CV**

On 27 March 2024, BNP Paribas Personal Finance sold 80% of its stake of its Mexican subsidiary Cetelem SA de CV.

The BNP Paribas Group lost exclusive control of this entity but maintained a significant influence.

This partial disposal is accompanied by an agreement for the future disposal of the residual interest, thereby depriving the Group of the return on the shares held, and leading to the recognition of a receivable of EUR 125 million.

The loss of control led to the recognition of a net gain on disposal of EUR 119 million and to a decrease of the Group's balance sheet by EUR 3 billion, in particular in financial assets at amortised cost.

- **BCC Vita SpA**

On 15 May 2024, BNP Paribas Cardif SA acquired 51% of the capital of BCC Vita SpA, together with a purchase agreement of 19% additional holding.

BNP Paribas Group acquired exclusive control of this entity to the extent of 70% and the entity was fully consolidated.

This transaction resulted in the increase of the Group's balance sheet at the acquisition date by EUR 4 billion, in particular in investments in insurance activities.

The goodwill related to this operation was EUR 107 million, of which EUR 7 million recognised during the first half of 2025.

- **Neuflize Vie**

On 31 October 2024, BNP Paribas Cardif SA acquired 100% of the capital of Neuflize Vie.

BNP Paribas Group acquired exclusive control and the entity was fully consolidated.

This transaction resulted in the increase of the Group's balance sheet at the acquisition date by EUR 12 billion, in particular in investments in insurance activities.

The badwill related to this operation was EUR 63 million, including an adjustment of fair value of assets and liabilities of EUR 48 million, recognised during the first half of 2025.

8.e DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES

On 7 December 2025, the BNP Paribas and Ageas Groups signed a framework agreement, including the exit of BNP Paribas Fortis from the capital of AG Insurance, concurrent with the increase of BNP Paribas Cardif's share into the capital of Ageas, shareholder of AG Insurance. The expected sale price of AG Insurance shares, a consolidated entity under significant influence within the Group, is EUR 1.9 billion. The deal is expected to be finalised in the second quarter of 2026, after obtaining the necessary regulatory approvals.

Furthermore, on December 12, 2025, BNP Paribas publicly announced the beginning of exclusive discussion with the Holmarcom Group for a potential sale of its 67% stake in Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, and its subsidiaries BMCI Leasing and BMCI Banque Offshore.

Given the progress of the negotiations, the Group considers that the loss of control of these entities within a one-year period is highly probable. In accordance with the provisions of IFRS 5 on groups of assets and liabilities held for sale, the consolidated financial statements of the Group are adjusted to present these entities separately:

- The assets are reclassified on a separate line of the balance sheet "Assets held for sale";
- Liabilities are also reclassified on a separate line "Liabilities associated with assets held for sale".

- **Balance sheet of discontinued activities**

<i>In millions of euros</i>	31 December 2025
Financial assets at amortised cost	(6,267)
Equity-method investments	(621)
Other assets	(917)
Total assets held for sale	7,805
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(4,855)
Other liabilities	(1,217)
Total liabilities associated with assets held for sale	6,072

8.f SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

BNP Paribas, a *société anonyme* (Public Limited Company), registered in France, is the Group's lead company, which holds key positions in its three operating divisions: Corporate & Institutional Banking (CIB), Commercial, Personal Banking & Services (CPBS) and Investment & Protection Services (IPS).

During the year, the parent company did not change its name. BNP Paribas has its principal place of business in France and its head office is located at 16 boulevard des Italiens 75009 Paris, France.

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	BNP Paribas SA	France	(1)				(1)			
	BNPP SA (Argentina branch)	Argentina	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Australia branch)	Australia	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Austria branch)	Austria	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Bahrain branch)	Bahrain	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Belgium branch)	Belgium	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Bulgaria branch)	Bulgaria	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Canada branch)	Canada	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Czech Republic branch)	Czech Rep.	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Denmark branch)	Denmark	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Finland branch)	Finland	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Germany branch)	Germany	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Greece branch)	Greece	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Guernsey branch)	Guernsey	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Hong Kong branch)	Hong Kong	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Hungary branch)	Hungary	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (India branch)	India	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Ireland branch)	Ireland	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Italy branch)	Italy	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Japan branch)	Japan	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Jersey branch)	Jersey	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Kuwait branch)	Kuwait	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Luxembourg branch)	Luxembourg	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Malaysia branch)	Malaysia	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Monaco branch)	Monaco	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Netherlands branch)	Netherlands	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Norway branch)	Norway	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Philippines branch)	Philippines	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Poland branch)	Poland	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Portugal branch)	Portugal	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Qatar branch)	Qatar	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Republic of Korea branch)	Rep. of Korea	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Romania branch)	Romania	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Saudi Arabia branch)	Saudi Arabia	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Singapore branch)	Singapore	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (South Africa branch)	South Africa	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Spain branch)	Spain	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	BNPP SA (Sweden branch)	Sweden	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Switzerland branch)	Switzerland	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Taiwan branch)	Taiwan	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Thailand branch)	Thailand	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (United Arab Emirates branch)	United Arab Emirates	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (United Kingdom branch)	UK	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (United States branch)	USA	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP SA (Viet Nam branch)	Viet Nam	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
CORPORATE & INSTITUTIONAL BANKING										
EMEA (Europe, Middle East, Africa)										
France										
	BNPP Financial Markets	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Eurotitrisation	France	Equity	22.4%	22.4%	V4	Equity	22.0%	22.0%	
	Exane Asset Management	France	Equity	35.0%	35.0%		Equity	35.0%	35.0%	
	Exane Finance	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	FCT Juice ⁴	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Financière du Marché Saint Honoré	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Parilease	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Services Logiciels d'Intégration Boursière	France	Equity ⁽³⁾	66.6%	66.6%		Equity ⁽³⁾	66.6%	66.6%	
	Services Logiciels d'Intégration Boursière (Portugal branch)	Portugal	Equity ⁽³⁾	66.6%	66.6%		Equity ⁽³⁾	66.6%	66.6%	
	SNC Taitbout Participation 3	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Société Orbaisienne de Participations	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Uptevia SA	France	Equity ⁽³⁾	50.0%	50.0%		Equity ⁽³⁾	50.0%	50.0%	
Other European countries										
	Allfunds Group PLC	UK	Equity	12.7%	12.7%	V1	Equity	12.5%	12.4%	V4
	Aries Capital DAC (f) ⁵	Ireland	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	AssetMetrix	Germany	Equity	23.1%	23.1%		Equity	23.1%	23.1%	V4
	BNP PUK Holding Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Bank JSC	Russia	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Emissions Und Handels GmbH	Germany	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Fund Administration Services Ireland Ltd	Ireland	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Ireland Unlimited Co	Ireland	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Islamic Issuance BV	Netherlands	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Issuance BV	Netherlands	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Net Ltd	UK								S3
	BNPP Prime Brokerage International Ltd	Ireland	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Suisse SA	Switzerland				S4	Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Suisse SA (Guernsey branch)	Guernsey				S1	Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Technology LLC	Russia								S1
	BNPP Trust Corp UK Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Vartry Reinsurance DAC	Ireland	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Diamante Re SRL	Italy	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Exane Solutions Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Expo Atlantico EAI Investimentos Imobiliarios SA ⁵	Portugal	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Expo Indico EIII Investimentos Imobiliarios SA ⁵	Portugal	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	FScholen	Belgium	Equity ⁽³⁾	50.0%	50.0%		Equity ⁽³⁾	50.0%	50.0%	
	Greenstars BNPP	Luxembourg	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Kantox European Union SL	Spain	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Kantox Holding Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Kantox Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Madison Arbor Ltd [†]	Ireland	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Matchpoint Finance PLC [†]	Ireland	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Ribera Del Loira Arbitrage	Spain	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Securasset SA (g) [§]	Luxembourg	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Single Platform Investment Repackaging Entity SA (h) [§]	Luxembourg	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Volantis SARL [§]	Luxembourg	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	E1
Middle East										
	BNPP Investment Co KSA	Saudi Arabia	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
AMERICAS										
	Banco BNPP Brasil SA	Brazil	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Capital Services Inc	USA				S3	Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Colombia Corporacion Financiera SA	Colombia	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP EQD Brazil Fund Fundo de Investimento Multimercado [§]	Brazil	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	BNPP Financial Services LLC	USA	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP FS LLC	USA								S1
	BNPP IT Solutions Canada Inc	Canada	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Mexico Holding	Mexico	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Mexico SA Institucion de Banca Multiple	Mexico	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Proprietario Fundo de Investimento Multimercado [§]	Brazil	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	BNPP RCC Inc	USA	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Securities Corp	USA	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP US Investments Inc	USA	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP US Wholesale Holdings Corp	USA	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP USA Inc	USA	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP VPG Brookline Cre LLC [§]	USA	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	BNPP VPG EDMC Holdings LLC [§]	USA	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	BNPP VPG Express LLC [§]	USA	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	BNPP VPG I LLC [§]	USA	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	BNPP VPG II LLC [§]	USA	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	BNPP VPG III LLC [§]	USA	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	BNPP VPG IV LLC [§]	USA	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	BNPP VPG Master LLC [§]	USA	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Corporation BNPP Canada	Canada	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Decart Re Ltd	Bermuda	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	FSI Holdings Inc	USA				S1	Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Starbird Funding Corp [†]	USA	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
PACIFIC ASIA										
	Andalan Multi Guna PT	Indonesia	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Bank BNPP Indonesia PT	Indonesia	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Arbitrage Hong Kong Ltd	Hong Kong	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	BNPP Center of Expertise Nanjing Co Ltd	China	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E1				
	BNPP China Ltd	China	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Finance Hong Kong Ltd	Hong Kong	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Fund Services Australasia Pty Ltd	Australia	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Fund Services Australasia Pty Ltd (New Zealand branch)	New Zealand	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP India Holding Private Ltd	India	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP India Solutions Private Ltd	India	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Malaysia Berhad	Malaysia	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Securities Asia Ltd	Hong Kong	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Securities China Ltd	China	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	E2
	BNPP Securities India Private Ltd	India	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Securities Japan Ltd	Japan	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Securities Korea Co Ltd	Rep. of Korea	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Securities Taiwan Co Ltd	Taiwan	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Sekuritas Indonesia PT	Indonesia	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BPP Holdings Pte Ltd	Singapore	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
COMMERCIAL, PERSONAL BANKING & SERVICES										
COMMERCIAL & PERSONAL BANKING IN THE EUROZONE										
Commercial & Personal Banking in France										
	2SF - Société des Services Fiduciaires	France	Equity ⁽³⁾	33.3%	33.3%		Equity ⁽³⁾	33.3%	33.3%	
	Banque de Wallis et Futuna	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	51.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	51.0%	
	BNPP Antilles Guyane	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Développement	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Développement Oblig	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Factor	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Factor (Portugal branch)	Portugal	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Factor (Spain branch)	Spain	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Nouvelle Calédonie	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Réunion	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Services Monétiques	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E1				
	Compagnie pour le Financement des Loisirs	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Copartis	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Estreem (Ex Partecis)	France	Equity ⁽³⁾	50.0%	50.0%		Equity ⁽³⁾	50.0%	50.0%	
	GIE Ocean	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Jivago Holding	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Paylib Services	France				S3	Equity	14.3%	14.3%	
	Portzamparc	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
BNL banca commerciale										
	Banca Agevolarti SPA	Italy				S4	Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Banca Nazionale Del Lavoro SPA	Italy	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP BNL Equity Investment SPA	Italy	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	E1
	EMF IT 2008 1 SRL ¹	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Era Uno SRL ¹	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Eutimm SRL	Italy	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Financit SPA	Italy	Full	60.0%	60.0%		Full	60.0%	60.0%	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	Immera SRL ¹	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	International Factors Italia SPA	Italy	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V1	Full	99.9%	99.9%	V1
	Permico SPA	Italy	Equity	21.9%	21.9%		Equity	21.9%	21.9%	
	Servizio Italia SPA	Italy	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Sviluppo HQ Tiburtina SRL	Italy	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Tierre Securitisation SRL ¹	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Vela OBG SRL ¹	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Worldline Merchant Services Italia SPA	Italy				S2	Equity	20.0%	20.0%	
Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium										
	Axepta BNPP Benelux	Belgium	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Bancontact Paytoniq Company	Belgium	Equity	22.5%	22.5%		Equity	22.5%	22.5%	
	BASS Master Issuer NV ¹	Belgium	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Batopin	Belgium	Equity	25.0%	25.0%		Equity	25.0%	25.0%	
	Belgian Mobile ID	Belgium	Equity	12.2%	12.2%		Equity	12.2%	12.2%	
	BNPP Commercial Finance Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	BNPP Factor AS	Denmark	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	BNPP Factor GmbH	Germany	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4
	BNPP Factoring Support	Netherlands	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	BNPP Fortis	Belgium	Full	99.9%	99.9%		Full	99.9%	99.9%	
	BNPP Fortis (Spain branch)	Spain								S1
	BNPP Fortis (United States branch)	USA				S1	Full	99.9%	99.9%	
	BNPP Fortis Factor NV	Belgium	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	BNPP Fortis Film Finance	Belgium	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	BNPP Fortis Funding SA	Luxembourg	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	BNPP FPE Belgium	Belgium	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	BNPP FPE Expansion	Belgium								S3
	BNPP FPE Management	Belgium	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	BNPPF Credit Brokers	Belgium	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Bpost Banque	Belgium								S4
	Credissimo	Belgium	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Credissimo Hainaut SA	Belgium	Full	99.7%	99.7%		Full	99.7%	99.7%	
	Crédit pour Habitations Sociales	Belgium				S2	Full	81.7%	81.6%	
	Epimede ⁵	Belgium	Equity	-	-		Equity	-	-	
	Esmee Master Issuer ¹	Belgium	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Immobilière Sauveniere SA	Belgium				S4	Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Isabel SA NV	Belgium	Equity	25.3%	25.3%		Equity	25.3%	25.3%	
	Microstart	Belgium	Full	43.9%	77.5%		Full	43.9%	77.5%	V4
	Private Equity Investments (a)	BE/FR/LU	FV	-	-		FV	-	-	
	Sagip	Belgium	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Sowo Invest SA NV	Belgium	Full	87.5%	87.5%		Full	87.5%	87.5%	
Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg										
	BGL BNPP	Luxembourg	Full	66.0%	65.9%		Full	66.0%	65.9%	
	BGL BNPP (Germany branch)	Germany				S1	Full	66.0%	65.9%	
	BNPP Lease Group Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	Full	100.0%	65.9%		Full	100.0%	65.9%	
	BNPP SB Re	Luxembourg	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	Compagnie Financière Ottomane SA	Luxembourg	Full	97.4%	97.4%		Full	97.4%	97.4%	V4
	i Hub SA	Luxembourg	Equity ⁽³⁾	20.0%	13.2%	E1				
	Le Sphinx Assurances Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Luxhub SA	Luxembourg	Equity	28.0%	18.5%		Equity	28.0%	18.5%	
	Visalux	Luxembourg	Equity	25.2%	16.6%		Equity	25.2%	16.6%	
COMMERCIAL & PERSONAL BANKING OUTSIDE THE EUROZONE										
Europe-Mediterranean										
	Bank of Nanjing	China	Equity	18.1%	18.1%	V1	Equity	16.2%	16.2%	V1/V3
	Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie	Morocco	Full	67.0%	67.0%	D2	Full	67.0%	67.0%	
	Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie Banque Offshore	Morocco	Full	100.0%	67.0%	D2	Full	100.0%	67.0%	
	Bantas Nakit AS	Türkiye	Equity ⁽³⁾	33.3%	16.7%		Equity ⁽³⁾	33.3%	16.7%	
	BDSI	Morocco				S4	Full	100.0%	96.4%	
	BGZ Poland ABS1 DAC [†]	Ireland	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	BMCI Leasing	Morocco	Full	86.9%	58.2%	D2	Full	86.9%	58.2%	
	BNPP Bank Polska SA	Poland	Full	75.0%	75.0%	V3	Full	81.3%	81.3%	V2
	BNPP El Djazair	Algeria	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Faktoring Spolka ZOO	Poland	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Fortis Yatirimlar Holding AS	Türkiye	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	BNPP Group Service Center SA	Poland	Full	100.0%	81.2%	V3	Full	100.0%	81.3%	V3
	BNPP IRB Participations	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Yatirimlar Holding AS	Türkiye	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Dreams Sustainable AB	Sweden								S2
	Joint Stock Company UkrSibbank	Ukraine	Full	60.0%	60.0%		Full	60.0%	60.0%	D1
	TEB ARF Teknoloji Anonim Sirketi	Türkiye	Full	100.0%	72.5%		Full	100.0%	72.5%	
	TEB Faktoring AS	Türkiye	Full	100.0%	72.5%		Full	100.0%	72.5%	
	TEB Finansman AS	Türkiye	Full	100.0%	72.5%		Full	100.0%	72.5%	
	TEB Holding AS	Türkiye	Full	50.0%	50.0%		Full	50.0%	50.0%	
	TEB Portfoy Yonetimi AS	Türkiye	Full	100.0%	72.5%	E1				
	TEB SH A	Kosovo	Full	100.0%	50.0%		Full	100.0%	50.0%	
	TEB Yatirim Menkul Degerler AS	Türkiye	Full	100.0%	72.5%		Full	100.0%	72.5%	
	Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych Spolka Akcyjna	Poland	Full	100.0%	75.0%	E1				
	Türk Ekonomi Bankası AS	Türkiye	Full	100.0%	72.5%		Full	100.0%	72.5%	
SPECIALISED BUSINESSES										
Personal Finance										
	Alpha Crédit SA	Belgium	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Auto ABS UK Loans PLC [†]	UK								S3
	AutoFlorence 1 SRL [†]	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	AutoFlorence 2 SRL [†]	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	AutoFlorence 3 SRL [†]	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	AutoFlorence 4 SRL [†]	Italy	Full	-	-	E2				
	Autonomia 2019 [†]	France								S1
	Autonomia DE 2023 [†]	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Autonomia DE 2025 [†]	France	Full	-	-	E2				
	Autonomia Spain 2019 [†]	Spain				S3	Full	-	-	
	Autonomia Spain 2021 FT [†]	Spain	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	Autonoria Spain 2022 FT ¹	Spain	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Autonoria Spain 2023 FT ¹	Spain	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Autonoria Spain 2025 ¹	Spain	Full	-	-	E2				
	Axa Banque Financement	France	Equity	35.0%	35.0%		Equity	35.0%	35.0%	
	Banco Cetelem SA	Spain	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BGN Mercantil E Servicos Ltda	Brazil								S4
	BNPP Personal Finance	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Personal Finance (Austria branch)	Austria	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Personal Finance (Czech Republic branch)	Czech Rep.				S1	Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Personal Finance (Portugal branch)	Portugal	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Personal Finance (Romania branch)	Romania	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Personal Finance (Slovakia branch)	Slovakia				S1	Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Personal Finance BV	Netherlands	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Personal Finance South Africa Ltd	South Africa	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BON BNPP Consumer Finance Co Ltd	China	Equity	31.7%	31.7%		Equity	31.7%	31.7%	V3
	Cafineo	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	50.8%		Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	50.8%	
	Carrefour Banque	France	Equity	40.0%	40.0%		Equity	40.0%	40.0%	
	Central Europe Technologies SRL	Romania	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cetelem America Ltda	Brazil								S4
	Cetelem Business Consulting Shanghai Co Ltd	China	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cetelem Gestion AIE	Spain	Full	100.0%	96.5%	V4	Full	100.0%	96.0%	
	Cetelem SA de CV	Mexico	Equity	20.0%	0.0%		Equity	20.0%	0.0%	S2
	Cetelem Servicios Informaticos AIE	Spain	Full	100.0%	81.5%	V4	Full	100.0%	81.0%	
	Cetelem Servicos Ltda	Brazil	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cofica Bail	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cofiplan	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Creation Consumer Finance Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Creation Financial Services Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Crédit Moderne Antilles Guyane	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Crédit Moderne Océan Indien	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	97.8%	97.8%		Full ⁽¹⁾	97.8%	97.8%	
	Domofinance	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	55.0%	55.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	55.0%	55.0%	
	E Carat 12 PLC ¹	UK								S3
	Ecarat DE SA ¹	Luxembourg	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	E2
	Ekspres Bank AS	Denmark	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Ekspres Bank AS (Norway branch)	Norway	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Ekspres Bank AS (Sweden branch)	Sweden	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Eos Aremas Belgium SA NV	Belgium	Equity	50.0%	49.9%		Equity	50.0%	49.9%	
	Evollis	France	Equity	48.8%	48.8%	V3	Equity	49.2%	49.2%	
	Findomestic Banca SPA	Italy	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Florence Real Estate Developments SPA	Italy	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Florence SPV SRL ¹	Italy	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	GCC Consumo Establecimiento Financiero de Credito SA	Spain	Full	51.0%	51.0%		Full	51.0%	51.0%	
	Genius Auto Finance Co Ltd	China	Equity	25.0%	25.0%	S2	Equity ⁽³⁾	25.0%	25.0%	
	International Development Resources AS Services SA	Spain	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Loisirs Finance	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	51.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	51.0%	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	Magyar Cetelem Bank ZRT	Hungary								S2
	Neuilly Contentieux	France	Full	95.9%	95.6%		Full	95.9%	95.6%	
	Noria 2021 ¹	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Noria 2023 ¹	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Noria 2025 ¹	France	Full	-	-	E2				
	Noria DE 2024 ¹	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	E2
	Noria Spain 2020 FT ¹	Spain	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Opel Finance SA	Switzerland								S3
	PBD Germany Auto Lease Master SA ¹	Luxembourg				S3	Full	-	-	
	Personal Finance Location	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	PF Services GmbH	Germany				S3	Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Phedina Hypotheken 2010 BV ¹	Netherlands	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	RCS Botswana Pty Ltd	Botswana	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	RCS Cards Pty Ltd	South Africa	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	RCS Investment Holdings Namibia Pty Ltd	Namibia	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Securitisation funds Genius (d) ¹	China				S2	Equity ⁽³⁾	-	-	
	Securitisation funds UCI and RMBS Prado (b) ¹	Spain	Equity ⁽³⁾	-	-		Equity ⁽³⁾	-	-	
	Securitisation funds Wisdom (e) ¹	China				S2	Equity ⁽³⁾	-	-	
	Servicios Financieros Carrefour EFC SA	Spain	Equity	37.3%	40.0%		Equity	37.3%	40.0%	
	Stellantis Bank SA	France	Full	50.0%	50.0%		Full	50.0%	50.0%	
	Stellantis Bank SA (Austria branch)	Austria	Full	50.0%	50.0%		Full	50.0%	50.0%	
	Stellantis Bank SA (Germany branch)	Germany	Full	50.0%	50.0%		Full	50.0%	50.0%	
	Stellantis Financial Services UK Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	50.0%		Full	100.0%	50.0%	
	Union de Creditos Inmobiliarios SA	Spain	Equity ⁽³⁾	50.0%	50.0%		Equity ⁽³⁾	50.0%	50.0%	
	United Partnership	France	Equity ⁽³⁾	50.0%	50.0%		Equity ⁽³⁾	50.0%	50.0%	
	Vauxhall Finance Ltd	UK								S3
	XFERA Consumer Finance EFC SA	Spain				S4	Full	51.0%	51.0%	
	Zhejiang Wisdom Puhua Financial Leasing Co Ltd	China	Equity	25.0%	25.0%	S2	Equity ⁽³⁾	25.0%	25.0%	
Arval										
	Artel	France								S4
	Arval AB	Sweden	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval AS	Denmark	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval AS Norway	Norway	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Austria GmbH	Austria	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Belgium NV SA	Belgium	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Brasil Ltda	Brazil	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval BV	Netherlands	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Colombia SAS (Ex- Arval Relsa Colombia SAS)	Colombia	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval CZ SRO	Czech Rep.	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Deutschland GmbH	Germany	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Fleet Services	France	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Fleet Services (Monaco branch)	Monaco	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Hellas Car Rental SA	Greece	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval LLC	Russia	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	Arval Magyarország KFT	Hungary	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Maroc SA	Morocco	Full	100.0%	89.0%		Full	100.0%	89.0%	
	Arval OY	Finland	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Relsa SPA	Chile	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Schweiz AG	Switzerland	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Service Lease	France	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Service Lease Aluger Operational Automoveis SA	Portugal	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Service Lease Italia SPA	Italy	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Service Lease Polska SP ZOO	Poland	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Service Lease Romania SRL	Romania	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Service Lease SA	Spain	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Slovakia SRO	Slovakia	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval Trading	France	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval UK Group Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval UK Leasing Services Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Arval UK Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	BNPP Fleet Holdings Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Cent ASL	France	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Cofiparc	France	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Comercializadora de Vehiculos SA	Chile	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	FCT Pulse France 2022 ¹	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Greenval Insurance DAC	Ireland	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	99.9%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	99.9%	
	Locadif	Belgium	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Louveo	France	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Public Location Longue Durée	France	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Pulse UK 2024 PLC ³	UK	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	E2
	Rentaequipos Leasing Peru SA	Peru	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	Rentaequipos Leasing SA	Chile	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	TEB Arval Arac Filo Kiralama AS	Türkiye	Full	100.0%	75.0%		Full	100.0%	75.0%	
	Terberg Leasing Justlease Belgium BV	Belgium	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
Leasing Solutions										
	Aprolis Finance	France	Full	51.0%	42.3%		Full	51.0%	42.3%	
	Artegy	France	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNL Leasing SPA	Italy	Full	100.0%	95.5%		Full	100.0%	95.5%	
	BNPP 3 Step IT	France	Full	51.0%	42.3%		Full	51.0%	42.3%	
	BNPP 3 Step IT (Belgium branch)	Belgium	Full	51.0%	42.3%		Full	51.0%	42.3%	
	BNPP 3 Step IT (Germany branch)	Germany	Full	51.0%	42.3%		Full	51.0%	42.3%	
	BNPP 3 Step IT (Italy branch)	Italy	Full	51.0%	42.3%		Full	51.0%	42.3%	
	BNPP 3 Step IT (Netherlands branch)	Netherlands	Full	51.0%	42.3%		Full	51.0%	42.3%	
	BNPP 3 Step IT (Spain branch)	Spain	Full	51.0%	42.3%		Full	51.0%	42.3%	
	BNPP 3 Step IT (United Kingdom branch)	UK	Full	51.0%	42.3%		Full	51.0%	42.3%	
	BNPP Finansal Kiralama AS	Türkiye	Full	100.0%	82.5%		Full	100.0%	82.5%	
	BNPP Lease Group	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	83.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Lease Group (Germany branch)	Germany	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	83.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Lease Group (Italy branch)	Italy	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	83.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	83.0%	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	BNPP Lease Group (Portugal branch)	Portugal	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	83.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Lease Group (Spain branch)	Spain	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	83.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Lease Group Belgium	Belgium	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Lease Group Leasing Solutions SPA	Italy	Full	100.0%	95.5%		Full	100.0%	95.5%	
	BNPP Lease Group Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Lease Group SP ZOO	Poland	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Leasing Services	Poland	Full	100.0%	81.2%	V3	Full	100.0%	81.3%	V3
	BNPP Leasing Solution AS	Norway	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Leasing Solutions	Luxembourg	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Leasing Solutions AB	Sweden	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Leasing Solutions AS	Denmark	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Leasing Solutions GmbH	Austria	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Leasing Solutions IFN SA	Romania	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Leasing Solutions Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Leasing Solutions NV	Netherlands	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Leasing Solutions Suisse SA	Switzerland	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	BNPP Rental Solutions SPA	Italy	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	Claas Financial Services	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%		Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%	
	Claas Financial Services (Germany branch)	Germany	Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%		Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%	
	Claas Financial Services (Italy branch)	Italy	Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%		Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%	
	Claas Financial Services (Poland branch)	Poland	Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%		Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%	
	Claas Financial Services (Spain branch)	Spain	Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%		Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%	
	Claas Financial Services Ltd	UK	Full	51.0%	42.3%		Full	51.0%	42.3%	
	CNH Industrial Capital Europe	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	50.1%	41.6%		Full ⁽¹⁾	50.1%	41.6%	
	CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Belgium branch)	Belgium	Full ⁽¹⁾	50.1%	41.6%		Full ⁽¹⁾	50.1%	41.6%	
	CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Germany branch)	Germany	Full ⁽¹⁾	50.1%	41.6%		Full ⁽¹⁾	50.1%	41.6%	
	CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Italy branch)	Italy	Full ⁽¹⁾	50.1%	41.6%		Full ⁽¹⁾	50.1%	41.6%	
	CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Poland branch)	Poland	Full ⁽¹⁾	50.1%	41.6%		Full ⁽¹⁾	50.1%	41.6%	
	CNH Industrial Capital Europe (Spain branch)	Spain	Full ⁽¹⁾	50.1%	41.6%		Full ⁽¹⁾	50.1%	41.6%	
	CNH Industrial Capital Europe BV	Netherlands	Full	100.0%	41.6%		Full	100.0%	41.6%	
	CNH Industrial Capital Europe GmbH	Austria	Full	100.0%	41.6%		Full	100.0%	41.6%	
	CNH Industrial Capital Europe Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	41.6%		Full	100.0%	41.6%	
	ES Finance	Belgium	Full	100.0%	99.9%		Full	100.0%	99.9%	
	FL Zeebrugge ⁵	Belgium	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Fortis Lease	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	83.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	83.0%	
	Fortis Lease Belgium	Belgium	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	Fortis Lease UK Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	83.0%		Full	100.0%	83.0%	
	Fortis Vastgoedlease BV	Netherlands								S3
	Heffiq Heftruck Verhuur BV	Netherlands	Full	50.1%	41.5%		Full	50.1%	41.5%	
	JCB Finance	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	41.6%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	41.6%	
	JCB Finance (Germany branch)	Germany	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	41.6%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	41.6%	
	JCB Finance (Italy branch)	Italy	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	41.6%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	41.6%	
	JCB Finance (Spain branch)	Spain	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	41.6%	E2				
	JCB Finance Holdings Ltd	UK	Full	50.1%	41.6%		Full	50.1%	41.6%	
	JFL BNPP Agriculture And Technology Financial Leasing Co Ltd	China	Equity	45.0%	37.3%		Equity	45.0%	37.3%	E2

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	Manitou Finance Ltd	UK	Full	51.0%	42.3%		Full	51.0%	42.3%	
	MGF	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%		Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%	
	MGF (Germany branch)	Germany	Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%		Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%	
	MGF (Italy branch)	Italy	Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%		Full ⁽¹⁾	51.0%	42.3%	
	Natio Energie 2	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Natiocredibail	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Pixel 2021 ¹	France				S3	Full	-	-	
	Same Deutz Fahr Finance	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	83.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	83.0%	
	SNC Natiocredimurs	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
New Digital Businesses										
	Financière des Paiements Electroniques	France	Full	95.0%	95.0%		Full	95.0%	95.0%	
	Financière des Paiements Electroniques (Belgium branch)	Belgium	Full	95.0%	95.0%		Full	95.0%	95.0%	
	Financière des Paiements Electroniques (Germany branch)	Germany	Full	95.0%	95.0%		Full	95.0%	95.0%	
	Financière des Paiements Electroniques (Portugal branch)	Portugal	Full	95.0%	95.0%		Full	95.0%	95.0%	
	Financière des Paiements Electroniques (Spain branch)	Spain	Full	95.0%	95.0%		Full	95.0%	95.0%	
	Floa	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Lyf SA	France	Equity ⁽³⁾	46.3%	46.3%	V1	Equity ⁽³⁾	44.8%	44.8%	V1
	Lyf SAS	France	Equity ⁽³⁾	50.0%	50.0%		Equity ⁽³⁾	50.0%	50.0%	
Personal Investors										
	Espresso Financial Services Private Ltd	India								S2
	Geojit Technologies Private Ltd	India	Equity	35.0%	35.0%		Equity	35.0%	35.0%	
	Human Value Developers Private Ltd	India								S2
	Sharekhan BNPP Financial Services Ltd	India								S2
	Sharekhan Ltd	India								S2
INVESTMENT & PROTECTION SERVICES										
Insurance										
	AEW Immocommercial ⁸	France	FV	-	-		FV	-	-	
	AG Insurance	Belgium	Equity	25.0%	25.0%	D2	Equity	25.0%	25.0%	
	Agathe Retail France	France	FV	33.3%	33.3%		FV	33.3%	33.3%	
	AM Select ⁶	Luxembourg	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	Astridplaza	Belgium	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%	
	AXA IM Smart Euro Short Term Return ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	E1				
	Batipart Participations SAS	Luxembourg				S2	FV	29.7%	29.7%	
	BCC Vita SPA	Italy	Full ⁽²⁾	70.0%	70.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	70.0%	70.0%	E3
	Becquerel ⁸	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Actions Croissance ISR ⁸	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Actions Euro ISR ⁸	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Actions Monde ISR ⁸	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Actions Patrimoine ISR ⁸	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	E1
	BNPP Actions PME ETI ⁶	France								S3
	BNPP Aqua ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Best Selection Actions Euro ISR ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Bond 6M ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	E1				
	BNPP Cardif	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Cardif BV	Netherlands	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	BNPP Cardif Compania de Seguros y Reaseguros SA	Peru	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	D1
	BNPP Cardif Emeklilik AS	Türkiye	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Cardif Hayat Sigorta AS	Türkiye	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	D1	Equity *	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Cardif Livforsaking AB	Sweden	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Cardif Livforsaking AB (Denmark branch)	Denmark	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Cardif Livforsaking AB (Norway branch)	Norway	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Cardif Nordic AB (Ex- Cardif Nordic AB)	Sweden	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Cardif Pojistovna AS	Czech Rep.	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Cardif Seguros de Vida SA	Chile	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Cardif Seguros Generales SA	Chile	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Cardif Services SRO	Czech Rep.	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	D1
	BNPP Cardif Servicios y Asistencia Ltda	Chile	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	D1
	BNPP Cardif Sigorta AS	Türkiye	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	D1	Equity *	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Cardif TCB Life Insurance Co Ltd	Taiwan	Equity	49.0%	49.0%		Equity	49.0%	49.0%	
	BNPP Cardif Vita Compagnia di Assicurazione E Riassicurazione SPA	Italy	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Convictions ^s	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP CP Cardif Private Debt ^s	France								S3
	BNPP Développement Humain ^s	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Diversiflex ^s	France								S1
	BNPP Diversipierre ^s	France	Full ⁽²⁾	-	-		Full ⁽²⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Euro Climate Aligned ^s	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	E1
	BNPP France Crédit ^s	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Global Senior Corporate Loans ^s	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Indice Amerique du Nord ^s	France				S3	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Indice France ESG ^s	France				S3	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	E1
	BNPP Infrastructure Investments Fund ^s	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Multistratégies Protection 80 ^s	France								S3
	BNPP Obliselect Euro Dec 2028 ^s	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	E1
	BNPP Select ^s	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	E1
	BNPP Sélection Dynamique Monde ^s	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Selection Patrimoine Responsable ^s	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	E1
	BNPP Smallcap Euroland ISR ^s	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Social Business France ^s	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BOB Cardif Life Insurance Co Ltd	China	Equity	50.0%	50.0%		Equity	50.0%	50.0%	
	C Santé ^s	France	Full ⁽²⁾	-	-		Full ⁽²⁾	-	-	D1
	CamGestion Convertibles Europe ^s	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	E1				
	Capital France Hotel	France	Full ⁽²⁾	98.5%	98.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	98.5%	98.5%	
	Cardif Airstar Property & Casualty Insurance Co Ltd	China	Equity	49.0%	49.0%	E2				
	Cardif Alternatives Part I ^s	France	Full ⁽²⁾	-	-		Full ⁽²⁾	-	-	
	Cardif Assurance Vie	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurance Vie (Austria branch)	Austria	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurance Vie (Belgium branch)	Belgium	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurance Vie (Bulgaria branch)	Bulgaria	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurance Vie (Germany branch)	Germany	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurance Vie (Italy branch)	Italy	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	Cardif Assurance Vie (Netherlands branch)	Netherlands	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurance Vie (Portugal branch)	Portugal	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurance Vie (Romania branch)	Romania	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurance Vie (Spain branch)	Spain	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurance Vie (Switzerland branch)	Switzerland	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurance Vie (Taiwan branch)	Taiwan	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurances Risques Divers	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Austria branch)	Austria	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Belgium branch)	Belgium	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Bulgaria branch)	Bulgaria	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Germany branch)	Germany	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Italy branch)	Italy	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Netherlands branch)	Netherlands	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Poland branch)	Poland	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Portugal branch)	Portugal	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Romania branch)	Romania	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Spain branch)	Spain	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Switzerland branch)	Switzerland	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Assurances Risques Divers (Taiwan branch)	Taiwan	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Biztosito Magyarorszag ZRT	Hungary								S3
	Cardif BNPP AM Emerging Bond ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	Cardif BNPP AM Euro Paris Climate Aligned ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	D1
	Cardif BNPP AM Global Environmental Equity ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	Cardif BNPP AM Sustainable Euro Equity ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	D1
	Cardif BNPP AM Sustainable Europe Equity ⁶	France				S3	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	D1
	Cardif BNPP IP Signatures ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	Cardif BNPP IP Smid Cap Euro ⁶	France								S3
	Cardif Colombia Seguros Generales SA	Colombia	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Colombia Servicios SA (Ex- Cardif Servicios de Colombia SAS)	Colombia	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	E1
	Cardif CPR Global Return ⁶	France				S2	Full ⁽²⁾	-	-	
	Cardif do Brasil Seguros e Garantias SA	Brazil	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif do Brasil Vida e Previdencia SA	Brazil	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Edrim Signatures ⁵	France	Full ⁽²⁾	-	-		Full ⁽²⁾	-	-	
	Cardif El Djazair	Algeria	Equity *	85.0%	85.0%		Equity *	85.0%	85.0%	V2
	Cardif Forsakring AB	Sweden	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Forsakring AB (Denmark branch)	Denmark	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Forsakring AB (Norway branch)	Norway	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif IARD	France	Full ⁽²⁾	66.0%	66.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	66.0%	66.0%	
	Cardif Insurance Holdings PLC	UK	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Life Insurance Co Ltd	Rep. of Korea	Full ⁽²⁾	85.0%	85.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	85.0%	85.0%	
	Cardif Life Insurance Japan	Japan	Full ⁽²⁾	75.0%	75.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	75.0%	75.0%	
	Cardif Ltda	Brazil	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	D1
	Cardif Lux Vie	Luxembourg	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	88.6%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	88.6%	
	Cardif Mexico Seguros de Vida SA de CV	Mexico	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	D1
	Cardif Mexico Seguros Generales SA de CV	Mexico	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	D1

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	Cardif Non Life Insurance Japan	Japan	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	75.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	75.0%	
	Cardif Polska Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń Na Życie SA	Poland								S3
	Cardif Retraite	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardif Services AEIE	Portugal								S1
	Cardif Servicios SAC	Peru								S3
	Cardif Support Unipessoal Lda	Portugal	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cardimmo	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Carma Grand Horizon SARL	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Centre Commercial Francilia	France	FV	21.7%	21.7%		FV	21.7%	21.7%	
	CFH Alexanderplatz Hotel Sarl	Luxembourg	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	93.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	93.5%	
	CFH Algonquin Management Partners France Italia	Italy	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%	
	CFH Bercy	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%	
	CFH Bercy Hotel	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%	
	CFH Bercy Intermédiaire	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%	
	CFH Berlin GP GmbH	Germany	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%	
	CFH Berlin Holdco SARL	Luxembourg	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%	
	CFH Boulogne	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%	
	CFH Cap d'Ail	France				S2	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%	
	CFH Hostel Berlin Sarl	Luxembourg	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	93.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	93.5%	
	CFH Hotel Project Sarl	Luxembourg	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	93.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	93.5%	
	CFH Milan Holdco SRL	Italy	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%	
	CFH Montmartre	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%	
	CFH Montparnasse	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%	
	Clariance & Partenaires (Ex- Korian et Partenaires Immobilier 2)	France	FV	24.5%	24.5%		FV	24.5%	24.5%	
	Corosa	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Darnell DAC	Ireland	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Défense CB3 SAS	France				S1	FV	25.0%	25.0%	
	Diversipierre DVP 1	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	95.3%	V4	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	94.6%	V4
	Diversipierre Germany GmbH	Germany	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	95.3%	V4	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	94.6%	D1/V4
	DVP European Channel	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	95.3%	V4	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	94.6%	D1/V4
	DVP Green Clover	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	95.3%	V4	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	94.6%	D1/V4
	DVP Haussmann	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	95.3%	V4	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	94.6%	D1/V4
	DVP Heron	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	95.3%	V4	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	94.6%	D1/V4
	EP L ^s	France	Full ⁽²⁾	-	-		Full ⁽²⁾	-	-	
	EP1 Grands Moulins ^s	France	Full ⁽²⁾	-	-		Full ⁽²⁾	-	-	D1
	Fleur SAS	France								S1
	Foncière Partenaires ^s	France	FV	-	-		FV	-	-	
	Fondev	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Fondo BNPP Aqua Protetto ^s	France				S3	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	E1
	Fonds d'Investissements Immobiliers pour le Commerce et la Distribution	France	FV	25.0%	25.0%		FV	25.0%	25.0%	
	FP Cardif Convex Fund USD ^s	France	Full ⁽²⁾	-	-		Full ⁽²⁾	-	-	
	Fundamenta ^s	Italy	Full ⁽²⁾	-	-		Full ⁽²⁾	-	-	
	GIE BNPP Cardif	France	Full ⁽²⁾	99.8%	99.8%	V4	Full ⁽²⁾	99.7%	99.7%	
	GPinvest 10	France	FV	50.0%	50.0%		FV	50.0%	50.0%	
	Harewood Helena 2 Ltd	UK	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	Harmony Prime ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	Hemisphere Holding	France	Equity	20.0%	20.0%		Equity	20.0%	20.0%	
	Hibernia France	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	98.5%	
	Horizon Development GmbH	Germany	FV	66.7%	65.1%	V4	FV	66.7%	64.9%	V4
	Icare	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Icare Assurance	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	ID Cologne A1 GmbH	Germany	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	97.9%	V4	Full ⁽²⁾	89.2%	86.8%	D1/V4
	ID Cologne A2 GmbH	Germany	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	97.9%	V4	Full ⁽²⁾	89.2%	86.8%	D1/V4
	Karapass Courtage	France								S3
	Korian et Partenaires Immobilier 1	France	FV	24.5%	24.5%		FV	24.5%	24.5%	
	Luizaseg Seguros SA	Brazil	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Natio Assurance	France								S4
	Natio Fonds Ampère 1 ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	NCVP Participacoes Societarias SA	Brazil	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Neuflize Vie	France				S4	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	E3
	New Alpha Cardif Incubator Fund ⁵	France	Full ⁽²⁾	-	-		Full ⁽²⁾	-	-	
	OC Health Real Estate GmbH	Germany	FV	35.0%	31.0%		FV	35.0%	31.0%	
	Opéra Rendement ⁵	France	Full ⁽²⁾	-	-		Full ⁽²⁾	-	-	
	Paris Management Consultant Co Ltd	Taiwan								S3
	Permal Cardif Co Investment Fund ⁵	France	Full ⁽²⁾	-	-		Full ⁽²⁾	-	-	
	Pinnacle Pet Holdings Ltd	UK				S2	Equity	24.7%	24.7%	
	Poistovna Cardif Slovakia AS	Slovakia								S3
	Preim Healthcare SAS ⁵	France	FV	-	-		FV	-	-	
	PWH	France	FV	47.5%	47.5%		FV	47.5%	47.5%	
	Reumal Investissements	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Rubin SARL	Luxembourg	FV	50.0%	50.0%		FV	50.0%	50.0%	
	Rueil Ariane	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Sanso Carbon Initiative Trends (Ex- Cedrus Carbon Initiative Trends) ⁵	France	Full ⁽²⁾	-	-		Full ⁽²⁾	-	-	
	SAS HVP	France								S4
	Schroder European Operating Hotels Fund 1 ⁵	Luxembourg	FV	-	-		FV	-	-	
	SCI 68/70 rue de Lagny Montreuil	France	Full ⁽²⁾	99.9%	99.9%		Full ⁽²⁾	99.9%	99.9%	
	SCI Alpha Park	France								S2
	SCI Batipart Chadesrent	France	FV	20.0%	20.0%		FV	20.0%	20.0%	
	SCI Biv Malakoff	France	FV	23.3%	23.3%		FV	23.3%	23.3%	
	SCI BNPP Pierre I	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI BNPP Pierre II	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Bobigny Jean Rostand	France								S4
	SCI Bouléragny	France	FV	50.0%	50.0%		FV	50.0%	50.0%	
	SCI Cardif Logements (Ex- SCI Cardif Logement)	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Citylight Boulogne	France				S4	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Clichy Nuovo	France	FV	50.0%	50.0%		FV	50.0%	50.0%	
	SCI Défense Etoile	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Défense Vendôme	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Etoile du Nord	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Fontenay Plaisance	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	SCI Imefa Velizy	France	FV	21.8%	21.8%		FV	21.8%	21.8%	
	SCI Le Mans Gare	France								S4
	SCI Nanterre Guillaeraies	France								S4
	SCI Nantes Carnot	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Odyssée	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Pantin Les Moulins	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Paris Batignolles	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Paris Cours de Vincennes	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Paris Grande Armée	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Paris Turenne	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Portes de Claye	France	Equity	45.0%	45.0%		Equity	45.0%	45.0%	
	SCI Rue Moussorgski	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Rueil Caudron	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Saint Denis Landy	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Saint Denis Mitterrand	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI Saint-Denis Jade	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	SCI SCOO	France	FV	46.4%	46.4%		FV	46.4%	46.4%	
	SCI Vendôme Athènes	France	FV	50.0%	50.0%		FV	50.0%	50.0%	
	SCI Villeurbanne Stalingrad	France								S4
	Secar	France	FV	55.1%	55.1%		FV	55.1%	55.1%	
	Seniorenzentren Deutschland Holding SARL	Luxembourg	FV	20.0%	17.7%		FV	20.0%	17.7%	
	Seniorenzentren Reinbeck Oberursel München Objekt GmbH	Germany	FV	35.0%	31.0%		FV	35.0%	31.0%	
	Seniorenzentrum Butzbach Objekt GmbH	Germany	FV	35.0%	31.0%		FV	35.0%	31.0%	
	Seniorenzentrum Heilbronn Objekt GmbH	Germany	FV	35.0%	31.0%		FV	35.0%	31.0%	
	Seniorenzentrum Kassel Objekt GmbH	Germany	FV	35.0%	31.0%		FV	35.0%	31.0%	
	Seniorenzentrum Wolfratshausen Objekt GmbH	Germany	FV	35.0%	31.0%		FV	35.0%	31.0%	
	Services Epargne Entreprise	France	Equity	50.0%	50.0%	V1	Equity	36.8%	36.8%	V1
	SNC Batipart Mermoz	France	FV	25.0%	25.0%		FV	25.0%	25.0%	
	SNC Batipart Poncelet	France	FV	25.0%	25.0%		FV	25.0%	25.0%	
	Société Française d'Assurances sur la Vie	France	Equity	50.0%	50.0%		Equity	50.0%	50.0%	
	Société Immobilière du Royal Building SA	Luxembourg	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	88.6%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	88.6%	
	Theam Quant Europe Climate Carbon Offset Plan ^s	France								S3
	Tikehau Cardif Loan Europe ^s	France	Full ⁽²⁾	-	-		Full ⁽²⁾	-	-	
	Valeur Pierre Epargne	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Valtires FCP ^s	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	D1
	Velizy Holding	France	FV	33.3%	33.3%		FV	33.3%	33.3%	
Wealth Management										
	BNPP Wealth Management Monaco	Monaco								S4
Asset Management										
	Alfred Berg Kapitalforvaltning AS	Norway	Full	100.0%	75.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	73.7%	
	Alfred Berg Kapitalforvaltning AS (Sweden branch)	Sweden	Full	100.0%	75.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	73.7%	
	Architas Multi Manager Europe Ltd	Ireland	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	Artemid	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	Atalante	France	Full	100.0%	93.4%	E3				
	Atalante (German branch)	Germany	Full	100.0%	93.4%	E3				

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	Atalante (Italy branch)	Italy	Full	100.0%	93.4%	E3				
	Atalante (Netherlands branch)	Netherlands	Full	100.0%	93.4%	E3				
	Atalante (Spain branch)	Spain	Full	100.0%	93.4%	E3				
	Atalante Invest 1	France	Full	100.0%	93.4%	E3				
	Atalante Invest 2	France	Full	100.0%	93.4%	E3				
	Atalante Invest 3	France	Full	100.0%	93.4%	E3				
	Axa IM Architas	France				E3/S4				
	AXA IM Benelux	Belgium	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	AXA IM Benelux (Netherlands branch)	Netherlands	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	Axa IM Paris	France				E3/S4				
	AXA IM Paris (Italy branch)	Italy				E3/S1				
	AXA IM Paris (Luxembourg branch)	Luxembourg				E3/S1				
	AXA IM Paris (Netherlands branch)	Netherlands				E3/S1				
	AXA IM Prime	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	AXA IM Prime (Germany branch)	Germany	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	Axa IM Select Asia Ltd	Hong Kong	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	AXA IM Select Belgium SA And NV	Belgium	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	AXA IM Select France	France				E3/S4				
	AXA IM US Group Holding LLC	USA	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	Axa Investment Managers	France				E3/S4				
	AXA Investment Managers Asia Ltd	Hong Kong	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	Axa Investment Managers Australia Ltd	Australia	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	AXA Investment Managers Deutschland GmbH	Germany	Full	89.9%	89.9%	E3				
	AXA Investment Managers Deutschland GmbH (French branch)	France	Full	100.0%	89.9%	E3				
	AXA Investment Managers GS Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	AXA Investment Managers IF	France				E3/S4				
	AXA Investment Managers Japan Ltd	Japan	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	AXA Investment Managers Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	AXA Investment Managers Private Fund Management Shanghai Ltd	China	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	AXA Investment Managers Schweiz AG	Switzerland	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	Axa Investment Managers UK Holdings Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	AXA Investment Managers UK Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	AXA Investment Managers US Inc	USA	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	AXA Real Estate Investment Managers	France				E3/S4				
	Axa Real Estate Investment Managers Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	Axa Real Estate Investment Managers Japan KK	Japan	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	Axa Real Estate Investment Managers UK Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	AXA REIM France	France				E3/S4				
	AXA REIM Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	Axa REIM SGP	France				E3/S4				
	AXA REIM SGP (Italy branch)	Italy				E3/S1				
	AXA Spdb Investment Managers Company Ltd	China	Equity	39.0%	39.0%	E3				
	Bancoestado Administradora General de Fondos SA	Chile	Equity	50.0%	50.0%	V4	Equity	50.0%	49.1%	
	Baroda BNPP AMC Private Ltd	India	Equity ⁽³⁾	49.9%	49.9%	V4	Equity ⁽³⁾	49.9%	49.1%	V4
	BNPP ABC Wealth Management Co Ltd	China	Equity ⁽³⁾	51.0%	51.0%	V4	Equity ⁽³⁾	51.0%	50.1%	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	BNPP Agility Fund Equity SLP ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Agility Fund Private Debt SLP ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP AM Hedged Strategies ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	E1				
	BNPP AM International Hedged Strategies ⁵	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Asset Management Asia Ltd	Hong Kong	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V4
	BNPP Asset Management Be Holding	Belgium	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V4
	BNPP Asset Management Brasil Ltda	Brazil	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	99.6%	V4
	BNPP Asset Management Europe	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V4
	BNPP Asset Management Europe (Austria branch)	Austria	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V4
	BNPP Asset Management Europe (Belgium branch)	Belgium	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V4
	BNPP Asset Management Europe (Germany branch)	Germany	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V4
	BNPP Asset Management Europe (Italy branch)	Italy	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V4
	BNPP Asset Management Europe (Luxembourg branch)	Luxembourg	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E2				
	BNPP Asset Management Europe (Netherlands branch)	Netherlands	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V4
	BNPP Asset Management Europe (Poland branch)	Poland	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	E2
	BNPP Asset Management Europe (Spain branch)	Spain	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E2				
	BNPP Asset Management Holding	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V1
	BNPP Asset Management Japan Ltd	Japan	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V4
	BNPP Asset Management Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Full	99.7%	99.7%	V4	Full	99.7%	98.0%	V4
	BNPP Asset Management Property Solutions	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E1				
	BNPP Asset Management PT	Indonesia	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V4
	BNPP Asset Management Taiwan Co Ltd	Taiwan	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V4
	BNPP Asset Management UK Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V4
	BNPP Asset Management USA Holdings Inc	USA	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Asset Management USA Inc	USA	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP B Institutional II ⁵	Belgium	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Dealing Services	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V4
	BNPP Easy ⁵	Luxembourg	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Flexi I ⁵	Luxembourg	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Funds ⁵	Luxembourg	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	BNPP Real Estate Investment Management France	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Germany GmbH	Germany	Full	94.9%	94.9%		Full	94.9%	94.9%	
	BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Germany GmbH (Italy branch)	Italy	Full	94.9%	94.9%		Full	94.9%	94.9%	
	BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Germany GmbH (Portugal branch)	Portugal	Full	94.9%	94.9%		Full	94.9%	94.9%	
	BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Germany GmbH (Spain branch)	Spain	Full	94.9%	94.9%		Full	94.9%	94.9%	
	BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Luxembourg SA (Italy branch)	Italy	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	Capza Transition	France	Full	100.0%	79.4%	E3				
	Colisee Gerance	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
	Drypnir AS	Norway	Full	100.0%	0.1%		Full	100.0%	0.1%	
	Dynamic Credit Group BV	Netherlands	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	75.0%	73.7%	V4
	Gambit Financial Solutions	Belgium	Full	100.0%	100.0%	V4	Full	100.0%	98.3%	V4
	Haitong Fortis Private Equity Fund Management Co Ltd	China	Equity	33.0%	33.0%	V4	Equity	33.0%	32.4%	
	Harewood Helena 1 Ltd	UK	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	HFT Investment Management Co Ltd	China	Equity	49.0%	49.0%	V4	Equity	49.0%	48.2%	V4

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	Impax Asset Management Group PLC	UK	Equity	13.8%	13.8%	V4	Equity	13.8%	13.5%	
	Kyobo AXA Investment Managers Company Ltd	Rep. of Korea	Equity	50.0%	50.0%	E3				
	Master Seeder Fund ⁸	France	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	E3				
	SME Alternative Financing DAC ⁵	Ireland	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	Theam Quant ⁶	Luxembourg	Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-		Full ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	
	W Capital Management LLC	USA	Full	100.0%	100.0%	E3				
Real Estate										
	Allium Investments SL	Spain	Equity	65.0%	65.0%	E3				
	Auguste Thouard Expertise	France								S4
	BNPP Immobilier Promotion	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Immobilier Résidences Services	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate (United Arab Emirates branch)	United Arab Emirates	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Advisory & Property Management Ireland Ltd	Ireland	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Advisory & Property Management Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Advisory & Property Management UK Ltd	UK	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Advisory France (Ex- BNPP Real Estate Transaction France)	France	Full ⁽²⁾	97.6%	97.6%	V1	Full ⁽²⁾	97.4%	97.4%	V1
	BNPP Real Estate Advisory Italy SPA	Italy	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Advisory Netherlands BV	Netherlands	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Belgium SA	Belgium	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Conseil Habitation & Hospitality	France				S4	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Consult France	France				S4	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Consult GmbH	Germany	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Facilities Management Ltd	UK	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Financial Partner	France				S2	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate GmbH	Germany	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Holding GmbH	Germany	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Belgium	Belgium								S4
	BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Italy SPA	Italy	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Ltd	UK	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Investment Management Spain SA	Spain				S4	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Investment Management UK Ltd	UK	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Poland SP ZOO	Poland	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Portugal Unipersonal LDA	Portugal	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Property Development & Services GmbH	Germany	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Property Development UK Ltd	UK	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Property Management France SAS	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Property Management GmbH	Germany	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Property Management Italy SRL	Italy	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Spain SA	Spain	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Real Estate Valuation France	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cariboo Development SL	Spain	Equity	65.0%	65.0%		Equity	65.0%	65.0%	
	Construction-Sale Companies (c)	France	Full / Equity ⁽²⁾	-	-		Full / Equity ⁽²⁾	-	-	
	Exeo Aura & Echo Offices Lda	Portugal				S1	Equity	31.9%	31.9%	

Business	Name	Country	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
			Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.	Method	Voting (%)	Interest (%)	Ref.
	GIE BNPP Real Estate	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Horti Milano SRL	Italy	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Nanterre Arboretum	France	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Parker Tower Ltd	UK	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Partner's & Services	France								S4
	REPD Parker Ltd	UK	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Sviluppo Residenziale Italia SRL	Italy	Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽²⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	Wapiti Development SL	Spain	Equity	65.0%	65.0%		Equity	65.0%	65.0%	
OTHER BUSINESS UNITS										
Property Companies (Property Used In Operations) and Others										
	Antin Participation 5	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Home Loan SFH	France	Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%		Full ⁽¹⁾	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Partners for Innovation	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Partners for Innovation Belgium	Belgium	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Partners For Innovation Global Connect	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	E1
	BNPP Partners for Innovation Italia SRL	Italy								S3
	BNPP Procurement Tech	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	BNPP Public Sector SA	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	FCT Capucines 2025 [†]	France	Full	-	-	E2				
	FCT Lafayette 2021 [†]	France				S1	Full	-	-	
	FCT Laffitte 2021 [†]	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	FCT Opera 2023 [†]	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	FCT Pyramides 2022 [†]	France	Full	-	-		Full	-	-	
	GIE Groupement Auxiliaire de Moyens	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	
	GIE Groupement d'Etudes et de Prestations	France	Full	100.0%	100.0%		Full	100.0%	100.0%	

(a) At 31 December 2025, 11 Private Equity investment entities versus 13 Private Equity investment entities at 31 December 2024

(b) At 31 December 2025, the securitisation funds UCI and RMBS Prado include 9 funds (FCC UCI 12, 14 to 17, RMBS Prado VIII to XI, et RMBS Belem No 2) versus 13 funds (FCC UCI 11, 12, 14 to 17, RMBS Prado VII to XI, Green Belem I et RMBS Belem No 2) at 31 December 2024

(c) At 31 December 2025, 89 Construction-sale companies (63 Full and 26 Equity) versus 102 Construction-sale companies (71 Full and 31 Equity) at 31 December 2024

(d) At 31 December 2025, Genius Securitization Funds are no longer disclosed within the scope due to the break in the Group's control chain over their holding entity, now consolidated under equity method in the prudential scope.

(e) At 31 December 2025, Wisdom Securitization Funds are no longer disclosed within the scope due to the break in the Group's control chain over their holding entity, now consolidated under equity method in the prudential scope.

(f) At 31 December 2025, general compartment Aries Capital DAC includes 14 consolidated silos

(g) At 31 December 2025, general compartment Securasset includes 8 consolidated silos

(h) At 31 December 2025, general compartment SPIRE includes 1 consolidated silo

As requested by the ANC 2016 regulation, the list of entities that are controlled by the Group, jointly controlled or under significant influence, but excluded from the scope of consolidation since their contribution to the consolidated financial statements would be immaterial to the Group, and the list of equity investments, are available on the “Regulated Information” page of the <https://invest.bnpparibas.com> website.

Changes in the scope of consolidation

New entries (E) in the scope of consolidation

- E1 Passing above consolidation thresholds
- E2 Incorporation
- E3 Purchase, gain of control or significant influence

Removals (S) from the scope of consolidation

- S1 Cessation of activity (dissolution, liquidation, etc.)
- S2 Disposal, loss of control or loss of significant influence
- S3 Passing below consolidation thresholds
- S4 Merger, Universal transfer of assets and liabilities

Variance (V) in voting or ownership interest

- V1 Additional purchase
- V2 Partial disposal
- V3 Dilution
- V4 Increase in %

Miscellaneous

- D1 Consolidation method change not related to fluctuation in voting or ownership interest
- D2 Entities of a business held for sale
- Equity * Controlled but non material entities consolidated under the equity method as associates
- FV Joint control or investment in associates measured at fair value through profit or loss
- s Structured entities
- t Securitisation funds

Prudential scope of consolidation

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