#### **CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

# 2022 CLIMATE CHANGE INFORMATION REQUEST

**CARBON DISCLOSURE PROJECT** 



# **CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022**



## C0. Introduction

#### C<sub>0.1</sub>

#### (C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

BNP Paribas operates on 65 territories, with nearly 190,000 employees, of which more than 145,000 in Europe. The Group supports all its customers - individuals, associations, entrepreneurs, SMEs and institutions – in the success of their projects through its financing, investment, savings and protection solutions. BNP Paribas holds key positions in its three operating divisions: Commercial, Personal Banking & Services and Investment & Protection Services for retail banking networks and specialized financial services, and Corporate & Institutional Banking for corporate and institutional clients.

#### Commercial, Personal Banking & Services (CPBS) comprises the Group's commercial banks:

- in the Eurozone:
- French Retail Banking in France;
- · BNP Paribas Fortis in Belgium;
- BNL in Italy;
- And BGL BNP Paribas in Luxembourg;
- and outside the Eurozone with International Retail Banking in: the United States, China, in Central and Eastern Europe, in Turkey and in Africa.

#### CPBS also brings together five specialised business lines:

- In corporate vehicle leasing and services with Arval;
- In leasing and financing solutions with BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions;
- In credit solutions with BNP Paribas Personal Finance;
- In online savings and investments services with BNP Paribas Personal Investors;
- And in alternative banking services with Nickel.

Our Commercial, Personal Banking & Services division is constantly innovating to better serve our customers, anticipate changes in their uses and reinvent their experience. Each one proposes products and services tailored to customer needs in order to support them each day and help them realise their projects.

#### Investment and Protection Services (IPS) brings together five diversified activities:

- BNP Paribas Cardif, offering savings and protection solutions
- BNP Paribas Wealth Management, a leading global private bank,



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- BNP Paribas Asset Management, a major asset management player,
- BNP Paribas Real Estate Services,
- And BNP Paribas Principal Investments, management of the Group equity portfolio.

IPS business lines design innovative and sustainable financial services dedicated to all BNP Paribas clients: individual, entrepreneur, corporate and institutional.

Across the globe, IPS experts accompany the clients to meet their **evolving** needs while also responding to specific **local** requirements.

By integrating environmental, social and governance criteria into all its operational processes, IPS helps to place the Group among the world leaders in sustainable finance.

#### Corporate & Institutional Banking (CIB) operations offer tailored solutions:

- In the areas of corporate financing, cash management and advisory services to companies with **Corporate Banking**;
- · In capital markets with Global Markets;
- And in securities custody and administration with Securities Services.

By matching the financing needs of companies with the investment opportunities sought by institutional investors, its financial solutions create value while contributing to the financing of the economy.

The three Corporate & Institutional Banking (CIB) businesses are present in three large regions: EMEA (Europe, Middle East, Africa), the Americas and APAC (Asia-Pacific).

In 2021, €244 billion of financing and investment was dedicated to companies active in the achievement of the UN's 17 SDGs

#### **Financial Ratings:**

- As of June 2021, Standard & Poor's affirmed the long-term rating of BNP Paribas at A+ with a negative outlook
- In September 2021, following its review, Fitch affirmed the long-term rating of BNP Paribas at AA-, with a stable outlook
- In July 2022, Moody's affirmed the long-term rating of BNP Paribas at Aa3 with a stable outlook
- In June 2022, DBRS confirmed the long-term rating of BNP Paribas at AA (low) with a stable outlook

#### **Environmental commitments:**

BNP Paribas has been highly engaged in the fight against climate change since 2011, with the ambition of aligning its businesses with the goals of the Paris agreement.

- Euromoney has recognized BNP Paribas as the World's Best Bank for Sustainable Finance in its 2021 Awards for Excellence.
- In 2021, BNP Paribas was ranked 2nd global player in the green bond market by Dealogic (and number one in EMEA), with EUR 22 billion as bookrunner for its clients
- Financing for renewable energies reached EUR 18.6 billion in 2021.
- In September 2021, BNP Paribas received a score of AA in MSCI ESG Ratings.



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- BNP Paribas ranked 1st French bank and 5th European bank of the 2022 "Global 100 Most Sustainable Corporations" ranking.
- BNP Paribas is Top 4% banking sector companies in 2021 as rated by *FTSE Russell* on their ESG performance (with a score of 4.4/5)
- Public target of EUR 4 billion by 2025 in funding contributing to the protection of biodiversity.
- launch of a EUR 150 million fund by BNP Paribas and Solar Impulse to support innovative start-ups with high potential for the environmental transition.

### C<sub>0.2</sub>

#### (C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021	Yes	3 years

#### C<sub>0.3</sub>

#### (C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Algeria

Argentina

Australia

Austria

Bahrain

Belgium

Botswana

Brazil

Bulgaria

Canada

Cayman Islands

Chile

China

Colombia

Côte d'Ivoire

Czechia

Denmark

Finland

France

Germany

Greece

Guernsey

Hong Kong SAR, China



Hungary

India

Indonesia

Ireland

Israel

Italy

Japan

Jersey

Kuwait

Luxembourg

Malaysia

Mexico

Monaco

Morocco

Namibia

Netherlands

New Zealand

Norway

Peru

Poland

Portugal

Qatar

Republic of Korea

Romania

Russian Federation

Saudi Arabia

Senegal

Serbia

Singapore

Slovakia

South Africa

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

Taiwan, China

Thailand

Turkey

Ukraine

**United Arab Emirates** 

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Viet Nam



#### C<sub>0.4</sub>

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

**EUR** 

#### C<sub>0.5</sub>

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

#### C-FS0.7

(C-FS0.7) Which activities does your organization undertake, and which industry sectors does your organization lend to, invest in, and/or insure?

	Does your organization undertake this activity?	Insurance types underwritten	Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures
Banking (Bank)	Yes		Exposed to all broad market sectors
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes		Exposed to all broad market sectors
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes		
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Yes	General (non-life) Life and/or Health	Exposed to all broad market sectors

#### C<sub>0.8</sub>

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	FR0000131104



# C1. Governance

# C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization? Yes

## C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

with responsibility for climate-related issues.			
Position of	Please explain		
individual(s)			
Board-level committee	Within the Board of Directors, the Corporate Governance, Ethics, Nominations and CSR Committee (CGEN) is in charge of monitoring CSR issues (Group's contribution to economic, sustainable and responsible development) which includes climate-related issues. The members are independent directors with expertise in corporate governance, some deal with CSR issues professionally.		
	The CGEN has encouraged the Group to make strong commitments to manage climate- related risks and opportunities, in various ways: reducing support for the coal sector, strengthening the Group's climate goals, etc.		
	In 2021, the Committee has spent 1 of the 5 yearly meetings focused on the study of Climate and energy transition issues (examination of the Group's social and responsibility report for example).		
Board-level committee	The Internal Control, Risk and Compliance Committee (CCIRC) advises the Board of Directors on the suitability of BNP Paribas' overall strategy and on its risk appetite.		
	It assists the Board when it verifies the implementation of this strategy by the executive officers and by the Head of the Risk Function. In that role, it examines the primary objectives of the Group's risk policy, including those of a social and environmental nature, relying on the measures of transaction risk and profitability reported to the Committee in accordance with regulatory requirements, and any specific matters associated with these topics and methods.		
	The CCIRC reviews the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), which contains indicators measuring the Group's risk profile for the different types of risks to which it is exposed. Each metric has its own thresholds and which, when they are reached, condition a preestablished process for informing General Management and the Board of directors and, if necessary, action plans to be implemented. These indicators are monitored in the risk dashboard presented to CCIRC; one of these indicators is directly linked to climate-related		



	risks: the primary and secondary mixes in terms of energy transition.  In 2021, the CCIRC had 4 dedicated meetings to examine climate & energy transition issues.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	BNP Paribas has put in place several initiatives in order to ensure that the CSR policy is implemented at the highest level of the organization. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is also a member of the Board of Directors, holds the general responsibility for climate change strategy.
	Since 2019, the CEO has served as Chairman of the think tank Entreprises pour l'environnement (EpE), which works to incorporate environmental concerns in the strategies of the 50 or so corporations in its ranks.
	In 2021, the CEO has dedicated 7 meetings in its agenda specifically to study strategic topics related to climate and energy transition.

# C1.1b

# (C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate- related issues are integrated	Scope of board- level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy	Climate-related risks and opportunities to our own operations Climate-related risks and opportunities to our banking activities Climate-related risks and opportunities to our investment activities Climate-related risks and opportunities to our insurance underwriting activities	The Board of directors determines BNP Paribas' strategy and objectives, based on the proposal put forward by the General Management, with the aim of promoting long-term value creation that is mindful of social and environmental considerations.  Presentations about climate-related risks and opportunities for the Group are given several times a year to the Board of Directors by the Director of Company Engagement Department and the Head of CSR.  Moreover, the Group's Executive Committee and Board of Directors monitor the CSR dashboard (consisting of 13 KPIs, of which two are related to energy/climate) on a yearly basis.



	Lastly, the Board of Directors validates the variable compensation granted to executive corporate officers, based in part
	on the assessment of the Group's environmental and social performance including mitigation of climate change.

## C1.1d

# (C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate- related issues
Row 1	Yes	The members of the Corporate Governance, Ethics, Nominations and CSR Committee are independent directors who have expertise in corporate governance and in putting together management teams in international companies and in CSR. For example, one of its members is also a member of the Haut conseil pour le Climat since its creation in 2018, another is the Chairman of an international group involved in energy renovation and finally, another member manages a leading foundation that promotes democracy and the defence of Human rights.  For example, one of the board member is a Global Food Security specialist and a Bridge, Water and Forest Engineer. She is also member of the High Council on Climate which is an independant executive councilin the Government of France that is meant to address the countries climate policy and produce reports on the progress of France towards its Climate commitments.

### C1.2

# (C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the	Reporting	Responsibility	Coverage of	Frequency of
position(s) and/or	line		responsibility	reporting to the
committee(s)				board on climate-
				related issues



Chief Sustainability	CEO	Both assessing and	Risks and opportunities	More frequently than
Officer (CSO)	reporting	managing climate-	related to our banking	quarterly
	line	related risks and	Risks and opportunities	
		opportunities	related to our investing	
			activities	
			Risks and opportunities	
			related to our insurance	
			underwriting activities	
			Risks and opportunities	
			related to our own	
			operations	

# C1.3

# (C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In 2021, the Group awarded to over 7,000 key employees a retention plan (maturing in June 2024), known as the Group Sustainability and Incentive Scheme (GSIS). 20% of the initial award is related to the Group's CSR performance objectives, based on the four pillars of the Group's CSR strategy, while the rest is indexed to the Group's operational performance.

# C1.3a

# (C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climaterelated issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	For the CEO and the COO, 15% of their annual variable remuneration is linked to the Group's CSR performance based on a multi-criteria holistic assessment. This remuneration structure includes three weighted criteria, each at 5%: (i) the Board of directors' assessment of the year's highlights, primarily with regard to climatic and social challenges; (ii) a market criterion: publications of extra-financial rating agencies measuring the quality of the BNP Paribas CSR positioning relative to its peers;



			(iii) an alignment with the CSR objectives included in the compensation due to retention plans granted to the Group's key employees.
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	For the CEO and the COO, 15% of their annual variable remuneration is linked to the Group's CSR performance based on a multi-criteria holistic assessment. This remuneration structure includes three weighted criteria, each at 5%: (i) the Board of directors' assessment of the year's highlights, primarily with regard to climatic and social challenges; (ii) a market criterion: publications of extra-financial rating agencies measuring the quality of the BNP Paribas CSR positioning relative to its peers; (iii) an alignment with the CSR objectives included in the compensation due to retention plans granted to the Group's key employees.
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	The Group's Executive Committee and Board of Directors review the achievement of the 13 CSR key performance indicators (KPI) annually.  Nine of KPIs are used to calculate the 3-year loyalty plan, known as the Global Sustainability and Incentives Scheme (GSIS), making up 20% of attribution criteria. Two of the criteria are directly related to energy/climate: (i) Amount of renewable energy financing (ii) Greenhouse gas emissions in teqCO2/FTE.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	For profit-sharing schemes within the Group, CSR criteria are included for the definition of the allocated amounts.  -For BNP Paribas SA, the incentive agreement signed for a three-year period in 2019 has three components, with one relating to CSR based on paper consumption per employee.  -Elsewhere in the world, similar schemes exist. For example, at BNP Paribas Fortis in Belgium, part of the so-called "collective" variable compensation is linked to the achievement of CSR objectives. The 2021 objectives were met, and a total of EUR 21.1 million was paid to all employees.  - In Luxembourg, the Bank paid non-managerial employees an incentive bonus with respect to 2020, which amounted to nearly EUR 3.5 million.



### C-FS1.4

# (C-FS1.4) Does your organization offer its employees an employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change?

	Employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change	Describe how funds within the retirement scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that ESG criteria are incorporated
Ro 1	Yes, as an investment option	In France, BNP Paribas' employees can choose to save their money on thematic retirement saving schemes (PEE and PERCO) including CSR criteria.

# C2. Risks and opportunities

#### C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

#### C2.1a

#### (C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	
Medium-term	1	8	
Long-term	8	30	

#### C2.1b

# (C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

To BNP Paribas, the most significant risks are those related to our investment and lending portfolio.

Therefore, we consider substantive financial impact as the significant risks we are exposed to, via our clients. These risks mainly affect our profits from Corporate and Institutional Banking.

#### C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.



#### Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

#### Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

#### Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

#### Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term Medium-term Long-term

#### **Description of process**

#### •Identification:

BNP Paribas has a crisis committee to coordinate risk identification and crisis management plans that take into account the fact that countries in vulnerable climate zones are particularly affected by physical risks. A Business impact analysis is conducted on each business line and its attached activities to determine events causing a disruption. Key drivers of business interruption are: unavailability of premises, of people, of IT, of suppliers. In addition, a specialized team within the support function line ITP technologies and processes is in charge of insurance for own account.

#### •Assessment:

We are leveraging on internal expertise to create our own physical risks assessment tool, and analyzing risk incidents in order to continuously improve the control system.

An analysis of the physical risk associated with climate change was carried out on the Group's own buildings at the end of 2021. With precise geographical data, climate and spatial models, risks were assessed from now up to 2100 using various mitigation scenarios.

#### •Management:

Business recovery plan is an integral part of the Business Continuity Plan (BCP). It sets the Business Recovery Time Objectives (BRTO) that have to be respected in case of major disruption and defines backup business premises.

The results of the study on the Group's buildings in France are used to fuel the risk analysis on the Group's assets and highlights buildings the Group should consider moving out from.

A Case Study of how these processes have been applied to physical risks:

Situation: The Group is present in numerous climate areas (e.g. US Coast, Japan, India, Hong Kong, French West Indies and Brazil).

Task: The increasing severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods in addition to the raising water level in these areas could potentially disrupt our operations and cause financial loss. The Group therefore has to mitigate those risks.



Action: Our operation risk management systems takes into account the physical risk. We have a comprehensive business continuity plan with recovery time objectives; local entities adapt the plan to the specificities of each country.

Result: Our average operational losses (2013-2021) due to the damage to physical assets accounted for 1%, while the business disruption and system failures accounted for 3% (p503 of the 2021 Universal Registration Document).

#### Value chain stage(s) covered

Upstream

#### Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

#### Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

#### Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term Medium-term Long-term

#### **Description of process**

Within its sphere of operations, the Global Strategic Sourcing (GSS) business line - responsible for overseeing Group purchases - applies ESG criteria at several different levels:

#### •Identification:

With the inclusion of a central ESG risk mapping relating to the products or services purchased. This mapping helps identify high-risk purchasing categories according to thirteen issues related to ethics (corruption, data protection, etc.), environment (pollution, biodiversity, greenhouse gases, etc.) and social impact (human rights, working conditions, discrimination, etc.).

#### •Assessment:

via ESG assessments of suppliers, carried out during the selection process. These assessments, which are based on ESG questionnaires (which, in accordance with sourcing standards, account for 5% of the score), include confirmation by the supplier of its compliance with the principles of the BNP Paribas Responsible Procurement Charter or its local version. This document requires the signatory provider to observe environmental laws, check and reduce its impacts (including GHG emissions), and develop alternative technologies contributing to the ecological transition over the entire life cycle of its products and services.

#### •Management:

The GSS business has set up an Annual Reporting process so that the progress made by entities can now be assessed. Since 2011, an IT equipment processing policy is in place to



manage the associated environmental and social risks.

The number of CSR assessments of suppliers and sub-contractors that are conducted as part of requests for proposal, in particular those relating to categories of at-risk purchases, is a metric of BNP Paribas monitoring actions towards this type of stakeholder. In 2021, more than 3,700 ESG assessments were conducted, and more than 1,400 Sustainable Procurement Charters were signed by the Group's suppliers.

#### Value chain stage(s) covered

#### Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

#### Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

#### Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term Medium-term Long-term

#### **Description of process**

•Identification & Assessment:

The CSR Function and the Risk Function work together to identify and manage climate-related risks. The CSR Function identifies climate-related risks and opportunities by maintaining a dialogue with external stakeholders, and particularly the scientific community, and with Group clients. The Risk Function, in its role as the Group's contact with banking industry regulators and supervisors, takes note of the climate-related risks reported by these authorities. The business lines, working directly with clients, serve as the first line of defense and, as such, are directly involved in the identification and analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities.

The three risks related to climate change (physical, transition and responsibility risks) are analysed as part of the Group's risk identification process in the form of risk drivers:

- Multiple environmental risk drivers are used to integrate climate considerations in the risk identification process;
- Climate-related risk drivers are reflected in strategic and commercial risks, credit risks, and to a lesser extent, operational and reputational risks;
- Climate-related risks are incorporated in the forward-looking risk assessment.

Scenario-based analysis, which is central to the assessment of BNP Paribas' risks, incorporates climate-related risks:

· BNP Paribas participates in the climate risk simulation exercises conducted by banking



supervisors and regulatory authorities and contributes to methodology discussions in the financial sector;

- Climate-related aspects are included in the scenarios used to assess the robustness of the bank's activity in response to various shocks;
- BNP Paribas takes climate-induced risks into account in the Group's internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP)

In addition, BNP Paribas integrates climate change risks in the analysis of sovereign risks and country-risk in the broad sense. Country risk is an essential component in the assessment of the creditworthiness of the bank's counterparties involved in cross-border transactions; sovereign risks are central to the analysis of the risks associated with the bank's exposures to public and banking counterparties.

#### •Management:

To manage climate-related risks:

- BNP Paribas has integrated climate-related issues in its risk management systems since 2011;
- BNP Paribas has stepped up the integration of climate-related and environmental issues in the credit process;
- BNP Paribas is continuing its plans to systematically integrate climate change in its operational risk management processes.

In addition, BNP Paribas significantly expanded its ESG training offer in 2021. It now covers a broad scope of issues ranging from general awareness of major ESG challenges, including the energy transition, to expert training in ESG risk management systems and sustainable finance products and services. In 2021, more than 70,000 sustainable development training courses were completed by over 40,000 employees, including nearly 45,000 courses addressing the fight against climate change.

• A Case Study of how these processes have been applied to transition risks: Situation: The International Maritime Organization wants to reduce the GHG emissions of shipping by at least 50% by 2050, in comparison with 2008. There have been new international and national regulations for addressing GHG and air pollutants emissions from ships, with many ships out of commission during the modernization process. In 2021, the Group's shipping gross exposure was EUR 20.4 billion (i.e. 1.1% of the Group's on and off-balance sheet credit exposures), while doubtful loans represent 4.1% of Group exposure to the Shipping sector. Task: Because of the predictable evolution of the sector and its exposure through clients, the Group has to mitigate the transition risk.

Action: To mitigate transition risk posed by clients, the Group remains diversified. Furthermore, the Group is continuing its work with its customers to support the ecological transition of vessels, for example, by supporting Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) dual fuel motorisation projects. A



funding budget of EUR 1 billion by 2025 has been committed for this purpose in 2019. Lastly, BNP Paribas is committed to the Poseidon Principles, which promote decarbonisation in the shipping industry by incorporating climate considerations into banking portfolios and credit decisions and provides tools to measure and manage the CO2 intensities of shipping financing portfolios based on a common methodology for all signatory banks. In 2021, the Group participated in the update of the measurement of the carbon intensity of the portfolio in the maritime transport sector according to the Poseidon Principles.

Result: No sector makes up more than 10% of total corporate lending or more than 4% of total lending at 31 December 2021. In 2022, in order to provide a more complete picture of its progress in aligning its loan portfolio with its climate targets, the Group has published its first alignment report which covers the energy and automotive sectors.

#### C2.2a

# (C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

		Please explain
	inclusion	
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	**Risk type: Policy and legal (increased pricing of GHG emissions + enhanced regulations on emissions reporting)
	included	**Relevance: The Group is exposed to changes in environmental regulations through its clients, mainly those active in carbon intensive sectors. The Group is mostly present in countries committed to the COP 26, which is translated into local and regional efforts to reach the 1.5°c objective. The legislative landscape therefore changes rapidly to orientate the industries performance towards low carbon economy. For instance, the Group is implemented in many countries in the European Union, bound by the EU legislation and country level laws: The 2020 Climate and energy package, the EU emissions trading system which is the EU's key tool for cutting greenhouse gas emissions from large-scale facilities in the power and industry sectors, the French law on energy transition, the article 173 on environmental data disclosure and the French strategy for carbon neutrality in 2050.  **Inclusion: BNP Paribas is aware of the challenges emerging from bald and forward looking strategies to transition to a low carbon economy, gradually phasing out coal and oil energy, strictly regulating the polluting industries, implementing carbon trading schemes. Therefore, we have an established set of sectoral policies, on the most risky sectors and the most controversial industries: palm oil, nuclear power, coal, mining industry, agriculture, wood pulp, unconventional oil and gas, and defence. These sectoral policies resulted
		from a robust screening of risks and controversies, including the legislative



	I	T
		landscape. The risk assessment of all customers involved in those sensible activities is conducted case by case by local & central CSR teams, RISK Group, ESG Risks from CSR Group, and the legal department of BNP Paribas.
Emerging	Relevant,	**Risk type: Policy and legal (increased pricing of GHG emissions + enhanced
regulation	always included	regulations on emissions reporting)
		**Relevance: The Group keeps a close watch on the legislative landscape, constantly evolving. For instance, on 28 November 2018, the EU Commission presented its "strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy by 2050". The strategy is currently in debate at different levels of the EU.
		**Inclusion: BNP Paribas is aware of the challenges emerging with bald and forward looking strategies to transition to a low carbon economy, by gradually phasing out coal and unconventional oil and gas energy, strictly regulating the polluting industries, implementing carbon trading schemes. Therefore, we have an established set of sectoral policies, on the riskiest sectors and the most controversial of industries: coal, palm oil, agriculture, wood pulp, unconventional oil and gas, nuclear, mining and defense. The Group has also a strong commitment to cease funding coal mining projects, coal-fired power plants and companies related to these sectors without a diversification strategy, BNP Paribas stopped supporting companies and infrastructure projects whose principal activity is dedicated to the exploration, production and exportation of shale oil, shale gas, tar sands, oil and gas in the Arctic zone. These commitments apply to the Group's existing clients who, as a consequence in some cases, will no longer be supported. For example, BNP Paribas has excluded 435 firms operating in the coal mining and coal-based power generation sectors; 249 firms in the unconventional hydrocarbon sector have been excluded, and our credit exposure to specialists in unconventional oil & gas, which exceeded \$4 billion in 2016, was down to zero in 2021.
		BNP Paribas is also involved at the UE level on the European commission working group on sustainable finance taxonomy.
Technology	Relevant, always	**Risk type: Costs to transition to lower emission technologies.
	included	**Relevance: Through our financing portfolio, we are exposed to technology
		changes that may affect the business models of our clients or present new
		opportunities for the market. For the most sensitive sectors, such as energy
		and utilities, highly polluting industries, we are exposed to risks emerging from
		emission control technologies, impacting our client's resilience and
		competitiveness. Carbon Capture and Storage technologies, even if still
		immature, can lead to a profound shift in the sectors where we invest.



		**Inclusion: These elements are taken into consideration for the most sensitive contracts negotiated at BNP Paribas. However, an accurate evaluation of risks driven by changes in technology is not feasible at a Group level because of the variety and complexity of sectors and companies where we are involved. We are also aware of the evolving market of startups and technologies serving energy efficiency and energy transition purposes, and we are engaged as a financial supporter to innovative clients.
Legal	Relevant, always included	**Relevance: This risk is linked to our compliance and our client's compliance to regulations and due diligence principles.  **Inclusion: This risk is assessed and managed by the function Group Legal. Compliance and General Inspection are also involved in the application and respect of regulations. CSR Group also contributes through the application of environmental and social commitments such as the respect of Human Rights which is included inside our sector policies, the CSR screening of contracts and clients, and the transparency of the Group towards public opinion.  Note that the Framework of environmental and social risks was expanded in 2018 to meet the French law on the duty of care of parent companies and of companies using sub-contractors. This subject is managed by both Legal Group and CSR Group.
Market	Relevant, always included	**Relevance: The Group is aware of the emergence of new investment markets that may induce significant risks if its strategy doesn't follow. The risk we face is the outcome of a growing demand from clients for green investing and green financing.  In 2021, BNP Paribas Asset Management consolidated a leading position in France and Belgium in terms of certified assets under management. In France, it has a total of EUR 80 billion in certified loans. BNP Paribas Asset Management also ranks 1st in Belgium in terms of labelled assets under management and funds, with a total of EUR 115 billion (some of which are also labelled in France).  **Inclusion: To alleviate this risk, the Group has been an early and major player in the sustainable bonds market (2nd global player in the sustainable bond market according to Dealogic, with EUR 46.1 billion as bookrunner for its clients). BNP Paribas is also deploying new solutions for green debt for corporate, renewable energy financing and advisory and specialized solutions through its different business lines: green leasing solutions, green real estate,



		green car leasing with ARVAL. Regarding our individuals and SMEs customers, our retail banking marketing services implemented green pack offers in different countries (France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ukraine, Turkey, Morocco, United States) to allow those customers to finance their specific investment in home energy efficiency, electric vehicles, self-energy production.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	**Risk type: Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback.  **Relevance: The Group's reputation of integrity and ethical practices is critical to the Bank's ability to maintain leading position in the market and attract more clients. We face risks related to our clients increased awareness of sustainability issues, and the negative feedback from NGOs and notation agencies.  **Inclusion: Our sectoral policies and ESG screening tools, used by business lines and reviewed by central risk and ESG risk teams, were defined to reduce
		our exposure to risky clients and to reputation risks through due diligence rules and good business practices; deals and transactions are also reviewed using the Equator principles for large industrial and infrastructure projects.  Moreover, we pay a close attention to transparency towards the public opinion about the crucial issues related to climate change and our role in financing the world's economy.  We also have a close dialogue with NGOs and investors. In 2021, BNP Paribas had 119 exchanges with advocacy NGOs and met 33 SRI investors at least once in Europe and North America.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	**Relevance: The Group is exposed to physical risks induced by extreme weather events, essentially floods and cyclones that could threaten the integrity of its official buildings and data centers. An interruption or a breach of the Bank's information systems may cause substantial losses of client or customer information, damage to the Bank's reputation and financial losses. We have economic activity in sensitive climate countries: such as the US Coast, Japan, India, Hong Kong, French West Indies and Brazil. European sites are also vulnerable, due to extreme cold and heat events and the changing patterns of precipitation. The challenge is to ensure a quick recovery of activity with minimum loss of data and to prevent closing of our offices and branches. The financial implications result from damage to facilities, data loss, working hours loss, insurance costs.
		**Inclusion: This risk of natural disasters is included in the traditional



		operational risk analysis of the Group. In addition, to manage this risk, a process to determine recovery times objectives and establish a business recovery plan is implemented at Group level in each country; Local managers can adapt the measures depending on the specificities of each country.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	**Risk type: Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability of weather patterns.  **Relevance: Investment in energy production represents an important share in the Group's portfolio. Climate Change has an impact on the viability of such projects, because of potential changes in weather patterns, precipitation and temperatures. It affects the performance of power plans (mainly hydro/ solar/ wind energy). The Group's risk is related to the investees inability to pay back their debt when production is lower than expected. The main sector at risk is hydropower generation. The scientific community expects a decrease in the local distribution of water resources in the coming years, which will impact water availability for dams and hydropower stations. For example, EDF's hydropower production fell by 33.4% in June 2022 (2.8 TWh) compared to June 2021 (4.2TWh); EDF is the producer of electricity in France. Changes in water resources could also impact the functioning of nuclear power plants, water cannot be used to cool the power plant if temperature exceeds a certain
		threshold.  **Inclusion: A study is conducted with a consultancy firm to map the physical assets of our top clients and assess their exposure to physical risks.

# C-FS2.2b

# (C-FS2.2b) Do you assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities?

	We assess the portfolio's exposure	Explain why your portfolio's exposure is not assessed and your plans to address this in the future
Banking (Bank)	Yes	
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	BNP Paribas Cardif is directly exposed to physical risks in its casualty insurance business (IARD), and more specifically in its multi-risk home (MRH) and automotive insurance business. This exposure is considered as:



under control, because it applies to small, short-term,
geographically diversified commitments subject to a reinsurance
programme covering climate related events in particular, a
programme that is reviewed each year;
• limited, due to the characteristics of the commitments and the
percentage of MRH and automotive insurance premiums in its
total protection insurance business .

# **C-FS2.2c**

# (C-FS2.2c) Describe how you assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities.

	Type of risk management process	Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process	Type of assessment	Time horizon(s) covered	Tools and methods used	Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities
Banking (Bank)	Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process	100	Qualitative and quantitative	Short-term Medium- term Long-term	Internal tools/methods External consultants	BNP Paribas has been integrating climate-related risks in its risk management system. A dedicated team, "Risk ESG Centre of Expertise", made up of approximately ten people, was created in 2020. In conjunction with the Group's other stakeholders, this team notably helps define standards, methodologies, indicators and internal tools used to analyse and track ESG characteristics in Group portfolios.



			Under the ESG Action
			Plan, the Group
			develops portfolio
			analysis processes for
			the purpose of
			monitoring and
			supervising its
			portfolio's exposure to
			climate related risk
			factors and is
			designing the ESG
			assessment of
			corporates based on
			five ESG criteria,
			including climate a
			systematic
			requirement (ESG
			Assessment).
			[Portfolio coverage] /
			Tool: • [all] the
			General Credit Policy
			expanded in 2014 to
			include CSR clauses;
			• [for the sectors
			concerned]
			establishment of
			sectoral policies
			governing its
			businesses in sectors
			involving major
			energy and climate-
			related issues (e.g.
			mining industry,
			hydrocarbons, palm
			oil production, paper
			pulp production,
			agriculture). These
			sectoral policies
			define a set of rules
			and procedures
			relating to financial
			products or services
			supplied by BNP



			=
			Paribas entities for a
			given economic
			sector. Based on the
			results of
			complementary due
			diligence, BNP
			Paribas reserves its
			right to request
			additional
			requirements or
			decline its
			involvement even if
			the mandatory
			requirements are met.
			• [project finance]
			respect of the Equator
			Principles for major
			industrial and
			infrastructure projects;
			• [all] the development
			and use of risk
			management
			oversight tools (such
			as questionnaires for
			activities that have
			prominent risks),
			including a generic
			control plan.
			• [high-emitting
			sectors : automotive,
			Power Generation
			and Oil&Gas]
			application of the
			quantitative PACTA
			methodology to the
			portfolio of loans
			issued to corporates
			in these three high-
			emitting sectors,
			which allowed the
			Bank to calculate
			alignment
			measurement



			indicators. These
			calculations apply to
			90% of the sectors
			loan book and
			provided an overview
			of the portfolio's
			alignment at end-2021
			and a projection of its
			alignment by 2025.
			• [minority] The
			assessment of the
			impacts of physical
			climate-related risks
			on BNP Paribas'
			activity is primarily
			explored on its
			financing activities.
			Whilst the 2020 BNP
			Paribas TCFD report
			tested a physical risk
			scoring approach on a
			corporate lending
			portfolio, the objective
			of this forthcoming
			2021 report was to
			test economic impacts
			of physical risk drivers
			on a sample of
			lending exposures
			ranging from
			corporate loans to
			mortgages.
			This analysis,
			conducted with the
			support from Baringa
			Partners, a leading
			consultancy in climate
			change and XDI, a
			specialist physical risk
			asset data provider,
			assessed the impacts
			of a wide range of
			climate risk factors:



						coastal, riverine and surface water floods, soil subsidence, extreme heat, freeze thaw, extreme wind and wild fire.
Investing (Asset manager)	Integrated into multi- disciplinary company-wide risk management process	100	Qualitative and quantitative	Short-term Medium- term Long-term	External consultants	BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) has a number of strategic priorities and policies in place to identify, assess and manage climate- related risks. In addition to committing to align its portfolios with the goals of the Net Zero Asset Management initiative (NZAMi), BNPP AM evaluates climate risks and opportunities as part of the research process and calculates the carbon footprint of its portfolios. Assessment of companies: BNPP AM scores more than 13,000 issuers of securities using a four-step process: 1) ESG metric selection and weighting: To arrive at ESG scores that provide useful insights, BNPPAM selects metrics using



 T .		<u> </u>	
			three criteria:
			- Materiality: BNPPAM
			rewards companies
			that score highly on
			ESG issues that are
			material to their
			business, based on
			the expertise from our
			Sustainability Centre
			as well as frameworks
			such as Sustainability
			Accounting Standards
			Board and empirical
			studies.
			- Measurability and
			insight: BNPPAM
			prefers insightful
			performance metrics
			over policies or
			programmes.
			- Data quality and
			availability: BNPPAM
			favour metrics for
			which data is of
			reasonable quality
			and readily available
			so that it can compare
			issuers fairly.
			BNPPAM uses
			numerous research
			inputs and data
			sources (e.g.
			Sustainalytic, ISS &
			Trucost) to determine
			companies ESG
			scores.
			2) ESG assessment
			vs. peers : BNPPAM
			assessment is
			primarily sector-
			relative, reflecting the
			fact that ESG risks
I.			



and opportunities are not always comparable between sectors and regions. For instance, health & safety is less important for an insurance company than a mining company.

The 13 000+ companies under coverage are therefore divided into 20 sector groups and 4 geographical areas, leading to 80 ESG scoring peer groups of geographical and sector peers. Each issuer starts with a baseline 'neutral' score of 50. BNPPAM then sums its score for each of the three ESG pillars - Environmental, Social and Governance. An issuer receives a positive score for a pillar if it performs better than the average of its peer group. If it performs below average, it receives a negative score. However, two universal issues that impact all companies are not scored relative



to peers, introducing a deliberate 'tilt' for the most exposed sectors : Carbon emissions and Controversies. The overall result is a quantitative ESG score that ranges from zero to 99, with the ability to see how each ESG pillar has added to or detracted from the company's final score. 3) Qualitative review: In addition to proprietary quantitative analysis, **BNPPAM** also integrates information from third-party sources, its Sustainability Centre's in-depth research on material issues (e.g. climate change) and its investment teams' knowledge and interaction with issuers. 4) Final ESG score: Combining both qualitative and quantitative inputs, BNPPAM reaches an ESG score ranging from zero to 99, with issuers ranked in deciles against peers. Issuers that are excluded from



investment through our Responsible Business Conduct policy are assigned a score of 0. Scores are updated monthly.

[Coverage: all portfolio] BNP Paribas Asset Management also measures and publishes the carbon footprint of its investment portfolios, an estimate of GHG emissions financed. The approach is based on the carbon footprint of each company in the portfolio, with the carbon footprint of the portfolio as a whole being the weighted average of the carbon footprints of each company in which it is invested. The carbon footprint corresponds to the percentage of company emissions that can be attributed to the fund and is a function of the percentage held in each company. These statistics appear in the monthly fund reports and are compared to the emissions of the benchmark indices. At this point only Scope 1 & 2 direct and



						indirect emissions of portfolio companies are included.
Investing (Asset owner)	Integrated into multi- disciplinary company-wide risk management process	100	Qualitative and quantitative	Short-term Medium- term Long-term	External consultants	Following the Bank's commitment of financing a carbon neutral economy by 2050, BNP Paribas Cardif joined the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance. [Coverage: all portfolio] For nonfinancial analysis purposes, BNP Paribas Cardif collects ESG data specific to each asset class, which are then included in its portfolio management processes. To that end, BNP Paribas Cardif subjects the companies in its investment universe to carbon screening. Companies are ranked according to their carbon emissions in absolute terms, with four possible scores ranging from A (emissions < 100 kCO2 e) to D (emissions > 10 MtCO2 e). The energy transition strategies of companies with a score of "C" or "D" are



also rated (from 0 to 100) according to three criteria: relevance of energy transition policies, consistency of policy deployment, and effectiveness of policy results. Companies rated C and D are subject to an additional analysis that evaluates: 1) The relevance of energy transition policies; 2) The coherence of the deployment of these policies; 3) The effectiveness of the results obtained. Companies that emit more than 1 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent and whose energy transition strategy is considered low (score below 30) are excluded from the investment universe. [Coverage: all directlyowned corporate assets] BNP Paribas Cardif analyses the climate risks present in the portfolios of corporate assets held directly. The results highlight that the impacts of physical risks on investment portfolios are expected to be



moderate.This is linked to the geographical distribution (mainly European) of assets. This analysis makes it possible to map geographically the different hazards to which are confronted physical assets. The analysis covers seven climatic hazards that could impact the activities of the companies present in the portfolio: wild fires; cold spells; heat waves; water stress; coastal flooding; floods; hurricanes. S&P Global Trucost, has carried out a longterm analysis of the evolution of these climatic hazards, based on a high climate change scenario. This scenario corresponds to the current trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions if no action is taken. It would induce a warming of more than four degrees by 2100. This methodology makes it possible to measure a physical risk score for companies. The score



			ranges from 1
			(minimum risk) to 100
			(maximum risk).
			87% of companies in
			the equity and
			corporate bond
			portfolio are in the
			"low" risk zone

### C-FS2.2d

(C-FS2.2d) Does your organization consider climate-related information about your clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process?

	We consider climate- related information	Explain why you do not consider climate-related information and your plans to address this in the future
Banking (Bank)	Yes	
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	BNP Paribas Cardif's two main products are life insurance and credit protection insurance.

## **C-FS2.2e**

(C-FS2.2e) Indicate the climate-related information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process, and how this influences decision-making.

#### **Portfolio**

Banking (Bank)

#### Type of climate-related information considered

Emissions data Energy usage data

Emissions reduction targets

Climate transition plans

TCFD disclosures

#### Process through which information is obtained

Directly from the client/investee



Data provider

Public data sources

#### Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Energy

Materials

Capital Goods

Commercial & Professional Services

Transportation

Automobiles & Components

Consumer Durables & Apparel

**Consumer Services** 

Retailing

Food & Staples Retailing

Food, Beverage & Tobacco

Household & Personal Products

Health Care Equipment & Services

Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences

Software & Services

Technology Hardware & Equipment

Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment

**Telecommunication Services** 

Media & Entertainment

Utilities

Real Estate

#### State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making

BNP Paribas takes ESG criteria into account in its decision-making processes. ESG criteria are integrated into the Know Your Client (KYC) and in 22 credit and rating policies. In addition to the current ESG risk assessment tools (sectoral policies, CSR screening, specific credit policies, questionnaires related to the duty of care law), a new ESG assessment framework has been deployed since June 2021: ESG Assessment. It makes it possible to identify, assess and monitor the performance and ESG risks of corporate clients by sector with a common approach within the Group for a given customer segment.

Overall, the assessment aims to perform a systematic ESG analysis as part of the credit process, one of the foundations of the banking activity, thus integrating ESG criteria with the other criteria included in the assessment of the counterparty's credit profile.

By 2023, 100% of the Group's large corporate clients will have been analysed in 5 areas: climate, pollution and biodiversity, workers' rights, the rights of local communities and consumers, governance and business ethics.



#### C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

#### C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

#### Identifier

Risk 1

#### Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

#### Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation
Carbon pricing mechanisms

#### **Primary potential financial impact**

Increased indirect (operating) costs

### Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification Policy and legal risk

#### **Company-specific description**

BNP Paribas' operational costs can be directly affected by any changes in carbon taxes. The Group is present in 65 countries and is subject to local and regional regulations, including carbon taxation. In Europe, where the Group is most active, the Group is bound by tax regulations imposed by several European countries, partially based on carbon content. Moreover, The Paris Agreement has an ambition to enhance carbon pricing which will influence the future regulations on carbon and energy taxes.

#### Time horizon

Medium-term

#### Likelihood

Likely

#### Magnitude of impact

Low



## Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

## Potential financial impact figure (currency)

# Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

2,300,000

## Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

23,100,000

## **Explanation of financial impact figure**

The financial impact of a uniform carbon tax that would apply to the Group's emissions for its operational scope (direct emissions and indirect emissions related to energy purchases and business trips) is calculated based on the following assumptions: if the Group's GHG emissions remained at their 2019 level (more representative than 2020 and 2021 because of Covid although they actually drop continuously), i.e. 461 ktegCO2;

Min. figure : if a carbon tax of €5/ teqCO2 had to be paid by the Group worldwide; then the Group would have to pay carbon taxes for an amount of €2.3 million per year.

Max. figure : if a carbon tax of €50/ teqCO2 had to be paid by the Group worldwide; then the Group would have to pay carbon taxes for an amount of €23.1 million per year.

Such a calculation has no predictive value since it's difficult to predict whether a carbon tax will be applied everywhere in the world, when and at what level; and the Group's emissions decreases regularly but it can be used to get a rough idea of the order of magnitude of such a measure.

# Cost of response to risk

8,000,000

# Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To alleviate the risks driven by a change in carbon taxation, the Group takes action by reducing its direct emissions. BNP Paribas has committed in 2021 to cut its GHG emissions by 20 % by 2025 compared to 2019. This can be possible thanks to many initiatives carried on a Group level. Three main strategies were implemented: the deployment of energy efficiency projects in buildings, the purchase of low carbon electricity wherever the market offers such alternatives and the production on site of electricity and heat, via PV panels and cogeneration units in some of the Group's buildings (mainly in Belgium, Italy and Luxembourg). The Group has a global strategy to promote sustainable behaviour among employees, targeting the everyday use of energy and mobility preferences.

The CSR team manages every year an environmental campaign to collect data from the



different entities in 20 countries where the Group is present, accounting for 91% of its total activity. The CSR team coordinates collection of data and interpretation using environmental indicators, and gives feedback to the participating entities about their environmental performance, along with recommendations to progress on emissions reduction. The data thus collected is verified by independent auditors. The CSR team also manages Group level strategies to implement reduction measures.

A Case Study of how the risk is addressed:

Situation: With its numerous activities in Poland, the Group emits GHG that is likely to have an increased cost in the future with strengthened carbon taxation.

Task: The Group aims therefore to reduce its GHG emissions.

Action: An exclusively renewable electricity purchase agreement (PPA) was signed in Poland, which covers 100% of the electricity supply since 2021.

Result: Electricity, which is 50% of the Group's energy use in Poland, is therefore totally decarbonated since 2021.

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: Carbon risk management costs include the investment required to implement reduction measures, such as the salaries of employees involved in energy reduction projects, investing in retrofitting buildings for energy efficiency, investing in power generation equipment, and purchasing green certificates for low-carbon electricity.

#### Comment

#### Identifier

Risk 2

## Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

#### Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

**Emerging regulation** 

Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

# Primary potential financial impact

Increased credit risk

# Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification Credit risk

## Company-specific description

Through our financing or investment, we are exposed indirectly to the regulations through clients. Depending on the sector and the geographical location, our clients are exposed to different environmental legislations, especially in Europe where the European Trading Scheme



is implemented. Clients in the Asia-Pacific region also face emerging regulations on carbon trading.

The proliferation of new national and international regulations for a low-carbon economy (e.g. emission reduction target, low carbon technology and energy efficiency requirements, carbon taxes), in compliance with countries' commitments to phase out fossil sources and cut down their emissions, could impact particularly our clients in the brown sectors like aluminum, steel and other heavy industries. If our clients fail to adequately address the new regulatory requirements, their profitability could be impacted and consequently their ability to pack back debt.

\*\*\*Example of our potential client exposure in the maritime industry:

In 2018, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted an initial IMO GHG strategy, with the ambition to reduce shipping's GHG emissions by at least 50% by 2050, in comparison with 2008. There has been a number of international and national regulations for addressing GHG and air pollutants emissions from ships, with many ships out of commission during the modernization process. At 31 December 2021, gross exposure of the shipping finance sector was EUR 20.4 billion, i.e. 1.1% of the Group's on and off balance sheet credit exposures, while doubtful loans represent 4.1% of Group exposure to the Shipping sector.

#### Time horizon

Medium-term

#### Likelihood

Very likely

# Magnitude of impact

High

#### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

## Potential financial impact figure (currency)

2,355,500,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

#### Explanation of financial impact figure

The Group is exposed through its financing portfolio to risks related to energy and carbon taxes and stringent regulations on polluting industries. The risk we face as a financial institution is linked to our clients business viability in stringent legislative conditions. BNP Paribas is mainly exposed through its credits in the energy sector and high GHG emissions sectors.



To calculate the potential financial impact of this risk, we selected several high GHG emissions sectors, for each one multiplied the Group's loan gross exposure to the percentage of doubtful loans and then summed it all up. The data below can be found in the 2021 URD p 425.

Sector / gross exposure (€billion) / doubtful loans (%) Shipping / 20.4 / 4.1 Aviation / 12.9 / 4.5 Oil and gas / 36.1 / 2.6

## Cost of response to risk

1,030,000

# Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In accordance with our commitment to finance a net-zero economy by 2050, we have significantly reduced support for fossil fuels: coal, oil and gas. In 2018, we therefore stopped supporting companies whose primary business is exploration, production and export of unconventional oil and gas (gas/oil from shale, oil from tar sands or gas/oil production in the Arctic).

In 2020, the Bank has announced a timetable for the complete exit from thermal coal by 2030 in the EU and the OECD and by 2040 in the rest of the world.

In 2021, the Group took a new commitment to reduce its credit exposure to the upstream oil and gas activities by 12% and to reduce by 10% minimum the carbon emission intensity of our financings to upstream oil and gas and refining by 2025 versus 2020.

BNP Paribas and four other international banks adopted the PACTA methodology in order to assess the alignment of the Bank's loan portfolio with the conclusions of the Paris Agreement.

For the maritime sector, we pledged EUR 1 billion to finance the environmental transition of vessels by 2025, for example by supporting dual-fuel liquefied natural gas (LNG) motorisation projects. In addition, we signed the Poseidon Principles.

A Case Study of how the risk is addressed:

Situation: Traditionally the Group's exposure to coal is high, it still represents 10% of the Group's funded electricity mix in 2020.

Task: The Group aims therefore to reduce its exposure to this sector.

Action: In 2020, the Bank has announced a timetable for the complete exit from thermal coal by 2030 in the EU and the OECD and by 2040 in the rest of the world.

Result: In 2020, it became apparent that implementing this policy would promptly cut the number of BNP Paribas corporate customers generating electricity from coal roughly in half. Overall, by implementing this commitment, BNP Paribas has excluded 435 firms operating in the coal mining and coal-based power generation sectors.

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: the cost of management includes at least the wages of people involved in risk management at the Group level and the cost of data acquisition from external



partners. As a financial institution, we are not able to quantify more accurately the management costs related to our clients.

#### Comment

## Identifier

Risk 3

#### Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

## Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology

Transitioning to lower emissions technology

## **Primary potential financial impact**

Increased capital expenditures

## Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Policy and legal risk

## Company-specific description

Transitioning to energy efficient buildings is part of the Group's strategy to reduce its direct emissions from imported energy. Many countries where the Group is present develop regulatory frameworks to progress on energy efficiency ratios.

In France for example, where the Group is headquartered, we are bound by the "tertiary decree": The tertiary decree, which came into effect in 2019, is a regulatory text specifying the application of the ELAN law (Evolution of Housing, Development and Digital). It requires a reduction in energy consumption in tertiary buildings.

These buildings must report their consumption annually and meet the reduction targets set for each decade to come: 40 % in 2030, 50 % in 2040, 60% in 2050.

#### Time horizon

Medium-term

## Likelihood

Very likely

# Magnitude of impact

Low

#### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate



# Potential financial impact figure (currency)

11,250,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

## **Explanation of financial impact figure**

Regarding the French "tertiary decree', If the owner or the lessee does not respect its obligations to reduce consumption and does not justify its failures, the decree announces penalties can go up to an administrative fine of €7,500 for legal persons.

If we assume that, in the worst case, each one of the 1,500 Group's buildings in the country is charged with the fine, amounting in total to 10,5€ million.

## Cost of response to risk

8,000,000

## Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our French Facility Manager, IMEX, has conducted retrofitting projects and energy reduction measures in the Group's buildings.

In terms of Green IT, BNP Paribas is seeking to virtualize servers and work stations in order to share resources and to reduce the associated electricity and cooling consumption. It also installs servers in cooled bays with confined cooled aisles to further optimize ventilation.

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: we take into account the total cost of energy efficiency projects in the Group's buildings, carried by facility management teams across the Group.

#### Comment

#### Identifier

Risk 4

#### Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Other parts of the value chain

## Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology



Substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options

## **Primary potential financial impact**

Increased capital expenditures

# Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification Market risk

## Company-specific description

Arval is the BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in full service vehicle leasing and mobility. It offers corporate clients, their employees and individuals, customised solutions that optimise their mobility. In 2021, Arval managed a total leased fleet of nearly 1.5 million vehicles to its 300,000 customers.

BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers corporates and small business clients leasing and finance solutions for equipment for business use and help its clients to grow sustainably. In 2021, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions financed over 343,000 projects totalling EUR 14.7 billion. Its total outstanding assets under management at the end of December 2021 amounted to EUR 35.7 billion.

In 2020, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions was named "European Lessor of the Year" and also received the "Vendor Finance" award from Leasing Life, the leading leasing magazine in Europe.

The main risk for BNP Paribas is a potential loss of market share if our subsidiaries do not adapt their business models to meet customers' demands for environmentally sustainable products and new environmental regulations.

For example, the French national Assembly adopted in 2019 a new law on clean mobility, with a clear ambition to multiply by 5 the number of electric vehicles in use. The creation of low emission zones is also an objective of many municipalities. Other countries in the European Union are also engaging in rigorous plans to phase out the use of fossil fuel based vehicles and promote the use of clean vehicles. In addition, technological disruptions are expected to change the landscape of mobility in cities.

## Time horizon

Medium-term

#### Likelihood

Virtually certain

# Magnitude of impact

Medium

# Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)



## Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

# Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

## **Explanation of financial impact figure**

As explained above, the financial impact of this climate risk is related to a loss of market share.

To assess our potential financial impact, we assume that the risk results in the stagnation of the revenues of Arval. Assuming that this generates a stagnation of revenues instead of a potential 3% annual growth and knowing that the 2021 gross operating income of Arval is 1,736.2 million euros, we can compute the cumulated loss using a 15% discount rate for the calculus.

## Cost of response to risk

11,250,000,000

## Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Arval made sustainability the cornerstone of its 2020-2025 strategic plan, "Arval Beyond", launching two new offers:

- 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric car leases, car-pooling, and micromobility solutions;
- "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step method for helping customers define and implement an energy transition strategy for their fleet of company cars.

At the same time, Arval has raised its targets and is now targeting 700,000 electrified vehicles in the leased fleet by 2025, and a reduction in CO2 emissions by 35% for this fleet compared to 2020.

A Case Study of how the risk is addressed:

Situation: The mobility sector is evolving both from a regulation point of view and from a consumer demand point of view towards electric mobility.

Task: Regarding its loan activity Arval aims therefore to adapt its offer.

Action: For several years Arval has strongly developed its loan offer on hybrid and electric vehicles.

Result: At end of 2020, Arval's total exposure to loans on hybrid and electric cars was around €2.3 billion, up by more than 75% from end-2019.

For its part, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions financed the electrification, carried out by Arval, of the fleet of vehicles at the Arcelor site in Ghent, Belgium. At the end of 2021, the share of electric or hybrid vehicles represented 16.8% of the Group's internal fleet, a significant increase of 92% compared to 2020.

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: to have the same timeframe as for the figure computed in the



risk cost, we calculate the total cost of vehicle acquisition for a 3% growth of Arval's vehicle fleet each year (1.5 million Arval's 2021 vehicle fleet, hypotheses 30,000€ average acquisition price / 15% discount rate).

It should be noted that the high cost obtained can't be directly compared to the risk cost calculated before because the response cost is actually an investment that allows revenue generation for the company.

#### Comment

#### Identifier

Risk 5

#### Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Banking portfolio

## Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation

Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

# **Primary potential financial impact**

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

# Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification Reputational risk

## **Company-specific description**

According to a 2012 study by the World Economic Forum, on average more than 25% of a company's market value is directly attributed to its reputation. This is specifically crucial to financial institutions who have different client profiles: investors, individuals, corporates... In a competitive economic environment, the Group's reputation of integrity, ethical practices and a sound environmental and social responsibility is critical to the Bank's ability to maintain a leading market position and attract more clients.

First, the Group faces risks related to its clients increased awareness of sustainability issues and the negative feedback from NGOs and notation agencies. For instance BNP Paribas is often challenged by NGOs like Oxfam in their investigation reports.

Second, BNP Paribas faces risks of litigation and claims from states and citizens caused by our involvement in financing industries that might fail to respect environmental laws, or contribute to climate change. In the last few years, many claims were filled by citizens or states against large emitters for failure to mitigate severe environmental impacts, seeking compensation for damages or health issues, failure to comply with national or supranational regulations on



environment and climate. Our traditionally important role as a fund provider in highly emitting sectors like energy production exposes us to those risks.

#### Time horizon

Short-term

#### Likelihood

Likely

# **Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

## Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

# Potential financial impact figure (currency)

18,750,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

## **Explanation of financial impact figure**

Reputation risks have different impacts on the Group, depending on their nature and severity. Litigation risks in the form of claims affect directly the Bank's earnings, if we were to pay fines, penalties or damage and interests. If the reputation risk is broader, affecting our market position and client's perception, we face a valuation stock drop and a loss of our immaterial capital (social and political position).

It is very complex to quantify the financial impact of reputational risks. For instance, no methodology is yet able to accurately determine sectors of risk regulatory exposure and possible occurrence of non compliance. For CDP reporting, we rely on the study of the World Economic Forum as previously mentioned, to approximately calculate the potential scale of financial impact of reputation risk: 25 % \* our market capitalization as at 31 December 2021 (i.e. € 75.0 billion) = €18.75 billion.

#### Cost of response to risk

800,000

## Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Dialogue with stakeholders is at the heart of BNP Paribas' actions to promote social and environmental responsibility, and is monitored by a dedicated team inside the Group's CSR entity. The dialogue has a three-fold objective: to anticipate trends in business lines and improve products and services, to optimize risk management, and to find innovative solutions. Climate



and energy issues are addressed in different forums and channels of stakeholder dialogue. For example BNP Paribas presents its CSR strategy to Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) investors several times a year, while also regularly notifies non-financial analysts. At 30th September 2021, the Bank met 33 SRI investors at least once worldwide.

A Case Study of how the risk is addressed:

Situation: The NGOs challenge the company, which threatens its reputation.

Task: The Group has to answer in order to have a good understanding of the criticism and the proposed solutions and to initiate the dialogue.

Action: The Group has defined a policy and a procedure governing its relations with advocacy NGOs in order to ensure a constructive, coordinated and productive dialogue with these stakeholders.

Result: In 2021, BNP Paribas had 119 exchanges with advocacy NGOs.

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: cost of management includes at least the wages of the people involved in the CSR Function who manage the Group CSR policy and meet various stakeholders.

#### Comment

#### Identifier

Risk 6

#### Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Investing (Asset owner) portfolio

#### Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical Wildfire

#### Primary potential financial impact

Increased credit risk

# Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification Credit risk

# Company-specific description

With climate change and its consequences, BNP Paribas is subject to several types of physical risk through its financing activities.

The two main risks identified are:

- [Asset management] Underperformance risk of funds over-exposed to economic players significantly affected by the direct impacts of climate change due to their business sector,



geographic location or supply chains.

- [Financing activities] Weather changes, including in the water cycle, disrupting the production processes of some BNP Paribas customers, and thus jeopardising their income (e.g. decreased river flows adversely affecting the production of hydropower plants, increase water temperatures adversely affecting the production of nuclear power plants).

An example of acute physical risk is the credit risk associated with the increased likelyhood and severity of wildfires concerning the companies the Group finances through its loan book.

#### Time horizon

Medium-term

#### Likelihood

Likely

# **Magnitude of impact**

Medium-low

## Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

## Potential financial impact figure (currency)

240,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

## **Explanation of financial impact figure**

Following the pilot programme conducted in 2019, BNP Paribas worked with an external service provider (S&P TruCost) to assess the physical risks represented in its loan book under a new pilot programme in 2020. Six major climate-related impacts were modelled, including wildfire risk.

The pilot study was conducted using three climate change scenarios (extreme, moderate and low) modelled for 2020, 2030 and 2050. The most extreme scenario corresponds to an average global warming of more than 4°C by 2100, in line with IPCC Scenario RCP 8.52.

As a result, for the wildfire risk, our exposure to companies with a risk higher than 30 on a scale of 100 is assessed to about 240 M€ (2050-High Scenario).

# Cost of response to risk

1,120,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation



In order to mitigate this risk, BNP Paribas incorporates environmental and climate related risk factors in its risk identification process, which includes in particular the assessment of the physical impact of climate change and the liability consequences of climate change.

The consolidated assessment of climate related risk factors weighing on diversified portfolios still raises challenges in terms of methodologies and data availability. BNP Paribas and its subsidiaries are testing multiple avenues along that line:

- Pilot programmes are being conducted to explore the measurement of the impact of physical risks on the loan books; in particular, BNP Paribas worked with an external service provider (S&P TruCost) to assess the physical risks represented in its loan book under a new pilot programme in 2020. Six major climaterelated impacts were modelled: water stress, sea level rise, floods, wildfires, hurricanes, heat waves.
- BNP Paribas' asset management subsidiaries are testing methods for estimating the impacts of physical and transition risks on their investment portfolios.

A Case Study of how the risk is addressed:

Situation: The insurance activity of the Group, Cardif, is potentially exposed downstream to physical risks through its portofolio, in particular regarding changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns.

Task: The subsidiary aims first to assess those risks precisly in order to mitigate them. Action: BNP Paribas Cardif has called on an external provider to test an assessment of the physical risk exposure of its directly-owned corporate assets. Seven climate events are examined: wildfires, cold waves, heat waves, water stress, coastal floods, floods and hurricanes. Trends in these seven climate events were analysed over the long term, in accordance with a high climate change scenario.

Results: the results showed that the portfolio was less exposed than the benchmark index.

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: The cost of management of the risk includes at least the wages of people involved in risk management at the Group level and the cost of data acquisition from external partners. As a financial institution, we are not able to quantify more accurately the management costs related to our clients.

#### Comment

#### Identifier

Risk 7

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical



The bank for a changing world Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

## **Primary potential financial impact**

Other, please specify Inability to do busines

# Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification Operational risk

# Company-specific description

The Group is present in certain sensitive climate areas (e.g. US Coast, Japan, India, Hong Kong, French West Indies and Brazil) and recognizes that the increasing severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods in addition to the raising water level in these areas could potentially disrupt our operation and cause financial loss.

The challenge is to ensure a quick recovery of activity with minimum loss of data and to prevent closing of our offices and branches. The financial implications result from damage to facilities, data loss and working hours loss.

#### Time horizon

Medium-term

#### Likelihood

Unlikely

# **Magnitude of impact**

Medium-low

#### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

## Potential financial impact figure (currency)

20,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

## **Explanation of financial impact figure**

Inability to do business would lead to a loss of income of several million euros to the Group, depending on the size of the impact and the region concerned. Regarding our Activity Continuity Plan, risks are estimated to be around 20 M€ within the 4 next years.

#### Cost of response to risk

85,000,000



## Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our operation risk management systems takes into account the physical risk. We have a comprehensive business continuity plan with recovery time objectives; local entity adapt the plan to the specificities of each country. We are also leveraging on internal expertise to create our own physical risks assessment tool, and analyzing risk incidents in order to continuously improve the control system.

Moreover an analysis of the physical risk associated with climate change was carried out on the Group's own buildings at the end of 2021. With precise geographical data, climate and spatial models, risks were assessed from now up to 2100 using various mitigation scenarios. The study was carried out first for flood risks in France (29% of the Group's FTE) with the intention to replicate it internationally.

A Case Study of how the risk is addressed:

Situation: The Group is present in numerous climate areas (e.g. US Coast, Japan, India, Hong Kong, French West Indies and Brazil).

Task: The increasing severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods in addition to the raising water level in these areas could potentially disrupt our operations and cause financial loss. The Group therefore has to mitigate those risks.

Action: Our operation risk management systems takes into account the physical risk. We have a comprehensive business continuity plan with recovery time objectives; local entities adapt the plan to the specificities of each country.

Result: Our average operational losses (2013-2021) due to the damage to physical assets accounted for 1%, while the business disruption and system failures accounted for 3% (p503 of the 2021 Universal Registration Document).

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: Cost of management includes at least the wages of people involved in establishing and maintaining our Continuity Activity and Recovery Plans. Monitoring the ACP including Business and IT continuity and investing in the mitigation measures requires round 85M€ / year, based on a detailled study on all Group entities done in 2018.

# Comment

# C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes



# C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

#### Identifier

Opp1

## Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

## **Opportunity type**

Resource efficiency

## Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Move to more efficient buildings

## **Primary potential financial impact**

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

# Company-specific description

Energy efficiency in buildings:

New measures and policies are taken worldwide to reduce energy consumption from buildings, especially in the European Union where studies suggest that there is a cost-effective final energy savings potential of up to 40% by 2030 to which all energy consumption sectors need to contribute in different proportions. Potential for energy savings is important in the banking sector because of energy consumption in branches, offices and data centers running non-stop. Moreover, energy efficiency is an effective option to reach emission reduction targets and achievable through behavioural change and buildings renovation.

In France, the "tertiary decree" came into effect in 2020, which imposes a reduction of the energy consumption of the French tertiary park by 40% in 2030 compared to 2012 levels. BNP Paribas is taking advantage of the legislation and the advances in energy efficiency technology to implement retrofitting actions in buildings and tackle the issue of energy consumption in data centers. Energy consumption from the Group's buildings represents 88% of total emissions on its operational scope. Energy efficiency measures have great potential for reducing emissions and energy costs, thus improving the Group's resilience to rising energy prices and preventing the value of real estate assets from declining.

# Time horizon

Short-term

#### Likelihood

Likely



## **Magnitude of impact**

Low

## Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

## Potential financial impact figure (currency)

6,982,695

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

# **Explanation of financial impact figure**

Included in the energy efficiency savings are the renewable heat produced on site and consumed, the renewable district heat consumption, the renewable electricity produced on site and directly consumed. To calculate the annual energy efficiency savings, our energy consumption from these sources (6,982,695 kWh in 2021) is multiplied by a unit cost of €0.1/kWh.

# Cost to realize opportunity

5,926,161

## Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our facility managers carry energy efficiency projects in the Group's buildings, especially the big offices and data centers where consumption is higher and renovation is cost effective. For instance, the new headquarter, Montagne du Parc, of BNP Paribas Fortis (belgium), an important subsidiary of BNP Paribas and second country in term of economic activity of the Group after France, has been inaugured and is at the forefront of sustainability. It is 7 times less energy consuming thanks to the Seasonal Thermal Energy Storage (STES) concept for supplying energy for the building's thermal management: water stored in a huge 14,000m³ tank located in the basement is used for thermal transfers for both heating and cooling purposes. The building is now certified passive, this means that it consumes less than 15 kWh/m2/year for air conditioning. The new design of the buildings also solves problems such as lighting issues, the poor ratio of usable to total floor space, combined with outdated technical facilities.

In addition, our facility manager in France (IMEX) is also strengthening its strategy to reduce energy consumption from data centers, by installing servers in cooled aisles for lower consumption.

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: To calculate the cost to realize this opportunity, we take into account the total budget of energy efficiency projects within BNP Paribas.

#### Comment



#### Identifier

Opp2

# Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

# Opportunity type

Markets

## Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

## **Primary potential financial impact**

Increased diversification of financial assets

## Company-specific description

Green bonds offer:

The most representative example of the green finance dynamic is the rapidly growing market of sustainable bonds (including Green Bonds). In 2021, BNP Paribas was ranked 2nd global player in the green bond market by Dealogic (and number one in EMEA), with EUR 22 billion as bookrunner for its clients.

National and regional renewable energy targets or support policies are some of the principal drivers in the growth of renewable energy use. A good understanding and anticipation of renewable energy regulation is the opportunity for BNP Paribas to make new offerings to the renewable energy market. For example, BNP Paribas can take advantage of incentive-based regulations to finance renewable energies and green infrastructures.

BNP Paribas has participated, along with other banks, to the release of the Green bond Principles in order to enhance the corresponding market. At the beginning of 2014, BNP Paribas has set up Sustainable Capital Markets and signed the Green Bonds Principles.

BNP Paribas has identified in the Green Bonds mechanisms interesting benefits for our business: opportunity to diversify our investor base, the strong and proactive message to customers and stakeholders resulting in enhancement of our brand and reputation.

#### Time horizon

Short-term

#### Likelihood

Very likely

# Magnitude of impact



High

# Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

# Potential financial impact figure (currency)

22,000,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

## **Explanation of financial impact figure**

At the end of 2021, BNP Paribas structured and placed €22 billion in green bonds.

# Cost to realize opportunity

3,000,000

# Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

BNP Paribas plays an active role in financing the energy transition as underwriter and lead-manager of sustainable bonds. Our teams of experts accompany multilateral development banks, corporates, supranationals, sovereigns, local authorities and agencies in the process of issuing Sustainable Bonds, and provide them access to institutional investors across the world. BNP Paribas has been mandated in various successful sustainable transactions by a wide range of issuers (banks, corporates, local authorities, agencies, and Supranational and Sovereign Agencies).

In 2021, BNP Paribas was ranked 2nd global player in the green bond market by Dealogic (and number one in EMEA), with EUR 22 billion as bookrunner for its clients. The Group is present in the full range of bond issues that finance its clients' transition to a sustainable economy,

Moreover, the Group is a partner of the World Bank in issuing a series of Equity linked green bonds called "Green Growth bonds". One successful aspect of the product has been the diversified investor base it has attracted, which includes both retail and institutional investors as well as private banks.

A Case Study of how the opportunity is addressed:

Situation: One of BNP Paribas's activities is bonds underwriting for big companies.

Task: BNP Paribas needs to help its clients with the underwriting of new sustainable bonds, in particular for its client the luxury brand Chanel.

Action: Chanel called on BNP Paribas to issue bonds worth EUR 600 million in 2020.

Result: Sustainable Linked Bonds were issued, linked to specific objectives such as a 50% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of Chanel by 2030, or the ability to use 100% renewable



electricity by 2025; a first in this sector.

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: Cost of management includes operational costs of specialized teams and experts throughout the Group.

#### Comment

The following examples of Green bonds in 2021:

- BNP Paribas was co-bookrunner of the UK's Green Gilt, the largest green bond issued by a government with GBP 12 billion, aimed at accelerating the country's transition to carbon neutrality in 2050;
- the Group was also involved in the first green bond related to the protection of biodiversity issued by Bank of China, including, in particular, the restoration of wetlands and the sustainable management of forests.

## Identifier

Opp3

## Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

**Direct operations** 

## Opportunity type

Products and services

# Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

#### Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

## Company-specific description

Electric and hybrid vehicles services:

The demand for fuel vehicles is expected to be replaced by a growing interest in electric and hybrid vehicles. There were 16.5 million electric cars on the world's roads at the end of 2021, following a decade of rapid growth. Global sales of electric cars have kept rising strongly in 2022, with 2 million sold in the first quarter, up 75% from the same period in 2021.

The uptake of electric vehicles is still largely driven by the policy environment. The ten leading countries in electric vehicle adoption all have a range of policies in place to promote this tendancy. (Source: Global EV outlook 2018 by the OECD and IEA). Rising fuel prices and the withdrawal of subsidies on fuel are additional factors that contribute to the flourishing of the market. In addition, more companies are engaging in global initiatives to switch their car fleet to electric or hybrid, such as EV 100 and EV30. The Corporate Vehicle Observatory's recent release of the 2018 barometer shows that 59% of companies making CO2 emissions a priority in their car policies.



In this context, Arval, the subsdiary of BNP Paribas specialized in vehicle leasing, has to take into account changes in the mobility sector and in the preferences of its customers and benefit from the opportunities offered by the market, through governmental incentives. In 2018, Arval defined its products and services for the energy and environmental transition. In 2019, Arval introduced these new products and services to market.

## Time horizon

Medium-term

#### Likelihood

Likely

# **Magnitude of impact**

Low

## Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

## Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3,327,716,667

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

# **Explanation of financial impact figure**

To assess our potential financial benefit, we assume that the opportunity results in a 3% annual growth of revenues. Knowing that the 2021 gross operating income of Arval is 1,736.2 €million, we can compute the cumulated loss using a 15% discount rate for the calculus.

## Cost to realize opportunity

11,250,000,000

## Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In line with the Corporate Vehicle Observatory's recent release of the 2018 barometer results, with 59% of companies making CO2 emissions a priority in their car policies, Arval has developed an offer to satisfy the changing needs of fleet managers.

Arval made sustainability the cornerstone of its 2020-2025 strategic plan, "Arval Beyond", launching two new offers:

- 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric car leases, car-pooling, and micromobility solutions;
- "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step method for helping customers define and implement



an energy transition strategy for their fleet of company cars.

At the same time, Arval has raised its targets and is now targeting 700,000 electrified vehicles in the leased fleet by 2025, and a reduction in CO2 emissions by 35% for this fleet compared to 2020.

A Case Study of how the opportunity is addressed :

Situation: BNP Paribas's subsidiary Arval is present in Belgium.

Task: Arval need to seize the opportunities offered by the electric and hybrid vehicles ecosystem in this region, based on local partnerships.

Action: In Belgium, Arval partnered with energy supplier Engie to set up Numobi, an integrated electric vehicle leasing service.

Result: This new service provides a complete package, covered by a monthly subscription, for businesses and individuals who opt for electric mobility. It consists of the long-term lease of an electric car, a charging point installed at home and at work, a charging card, maintenance and insurance via lease finance.

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: to have the same timeframe as for the figure computed in the financial impact, we calculate the total cost of vehicle acquisition for a 3% growth of Arval's vehicle fleet each year (1.5 million Arval's 2021 vehicle fleet, hypotheses 30000€ average acquisition price / 15% discount rate).

#### Comment

#### Identifier

Opp4

## Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Banking portfolio

## Opportunity type

Products and services

#### Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

## Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

#### Company-specific description

Green loans to individuals:

The fight against climate change has created opportunities for the Bank because a low carbon economy requires large investments, especially in circular economy, recycling, water infrastructure, in addition to renewable energy, sustainable mobility and energy efficiency. The



Bank is developing new processes and new products, to answer the emerging needs to finance low carbon economy and to accelerate the transition of all sectors. For all our clients, from households to large corporates, and including investors. All businesses of the Bank have worked on the identification of these opportunities. In addition to our access to new markets of green bonds and loans to enterprises, we provide financing solutions for our clients in the retail banking.

Innovation in financial mechanisms is key to achieve cost effective financing of energy efficiency projects for individuals and contribute to the national trends in reducing energy consumption from residential and commercial buildings. This field is rapidly growing, driven by regulatory frameworks and national strategies to improve energy efficiency.

#### Time horizon

Short-term

#### Likelihood

Very likely

# Magnitude of impact

Medium

# Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

## Potential financial impact figure (currency)

6,491,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

## **Explanation of financial impact figure**

- Green loans issued by BNP Paribas Fortis to finance home energy efficiency renovations amounted to €3.57 billion at the end of 2021;
- The total volume of outstanding loans issued by BNP Paribas Personal Finance for the energy transition stood at €2.9billion at end-2021 (compared to €2.4billion in 2020);

# Cost to realize opportunity

900,000

#### Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To answer to the increasing demand from households for credits for energy efficiency projects, the Group via BNP Paribas Personal Finance is continuing its alliance with EDF (French electricity provider) in Domofinance, one of the only two players in France offering an energy



renovation loan solution adapted to condominiums. In Paris, Domofinance supported a EUR 12 million multi-building renovation with the aim of halving its energy consumption

Major initiatives are carried out through the Group's business lines, including:

- Green loans issued by BNP Paribas Fortis to finance home energy efficiency renovations amounted to €3.57 billion;
- The total volume of outstanding loans issued by BNP Paribas Personal Finance for the energy transition stood at €2.9billion at end-2021 (compared to €2.4billion in 2020);

A Case Study of how the opportunity is addressed:

Situation: BNP Paribas Fortis is a key bank in Belgium.

Task: Fortis has to accompany its clients in their home energy efficiency renovations. Action: Fortis issued green loans to finance home energy efficiency renovations Result: Green loans issued by BNP Paribas Fortis amounted to €3.57 billion;

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation:Regarding the calculation of the cost associated to the opportunity, it is the cost of wages that has been considered here, adding the cost of the people dedicated to these deals and projects, or the prorate of the people. In total, it is representing 900,000 euros.

#### Comment

#### Identifier

Opp5

#### Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Other parts of the value chain

#### **Opportunity type**

Markets

## Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

#### Primary potential financial impact

Increased diversification of financial assets

#### Company-specific description

Sustainable Loans to corporates:

The Sustainable Loan facilities are tailor made approaches to accompany clients at global or project level in their sustainability journeys. There has been a growing interest in the sustainable loan market, with a strong development in number and volume of transactions in recent years. BNP Paribas is the fourth global player in the Sustainability-Linked Loans market (SLL) with



EUR 23.4 billion in 2021.

Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLL) allow adjustment of the loan rate according to the achievement of environmental and/or social objectives by the borrower. Having primarily targeted large corporates, SLLs are now available to companies of all sizes and in all sectors, including investment funds, such as the SLL of EUR 3.2 billion in favour of the BPEA Private Equity Fund in Asia.

These sustainable loans offer our clients 4 main benefits: an opportunity to demonstrate their sustainability commitments to their external and internal stakeholder, alignment of their sustainability agenda with their financing, benefit from positive exposure and potential financial cost savings.

#### Time horizon

Short-term

#### Likelihood

Likely

## Magnitude of impact

High

# Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

# Potential financial impact figure (currency)

23,400,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

#### **Explanation of financial impact figure**

In the area of positive impact transactions, Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLL) allow adjustment of the loan rate according to the achievement of environmental and/or social objectives by the borrower. BNP Paribas, one of the leaders in this sector, was ranked second for Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) by Dealogic at the end of 2021. In total, in 2021, BNP Paribas directly underwrote EUR 23.4 billion in SLL.

#### Cost to realize opportunity

3,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation



BNP Paribas has been active in the new and fast-growing market of Sustainability Linked Loans (SLLs), increasingly associated with the energy transition and the fight against climate change. With an SLL, the interest rates paid by the borrowing company are linked to the achievement of sustainable development targets, and particularly those related to the environment and climate: rates are lowered if the company reaches its targets and increased otherwise.

In the area of positive impact transactions, Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLL) allow adjustment of the loan rate according to the achievement of environmental and/or social objectives by the borrower. BNP Paribas, which is one of the leaders in this sector, was ranked second for the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region by Dealogic at the end of 2021. In total, BNP Paribas directly underwrote EUR 23.4 billion in SLL in 2021.

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: Cost of management includes operational costs of specialized teams and experts throughout the Group.

#### Comment

#### Identifier

Opp6

## Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Other parts of the value chain

#### Opportunity type

Products and services

## Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

#### **Primary potential financial impact**

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

#### Company-specific description

Green leasing solutions for professional equipment:

More and more companies show interest in acquiring professional equipment aligned with their objectives to reduce energy consumption or their emissions from vehicle fleets.

Two types of assets are concerned with green leasing:

- Logistics: for equipment and vehicles in agriculture, construction and public works, as well as transport and materials handling.
- Technology: For office equipment, IT hardware and software, telecommunications and specialized technologies (medical, security and audio visual)

Through green Leasing solutions, customers can anticipate, adapt to regulations and foster innovation. They acquire efficient equipment that helps them improve their energy efficiency and



reduce costs. This influences greatly their emission pathways and stregnhtens their image and the message they give to customers and stakeholder.

The financial sector has to take advantage of these new needs. BNP Paribas, through Leasing Solutions, our subsidiary specialized in leasing services to professionals, created a range of offers to accompany customers in their energy transition goals.

#### Time horizon

Medium-term

#### Likelihood

Likely

# Magnitude of impact

Medium

## Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

# Potential financial impact figure (currency)

35.700.000.000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

# **Explanation of financial impact figure**

In 2021, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions' total outstanding assets under management amounted to EUR 35.7 billion.

#### Cost to realize opportunity

300,000

#### Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions supports players in the real economy by financing all major markets for professional equipment (logistics, agricultural, IT, medical, etc.) as well as supporting the environmental transition of its customers through financing of positive impact equipment and the circular economy.

In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles (e.g. natural gas- powered lorries), support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, LEDs with a long-term leasing offer and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. Finance products have also been developed for new types of equipment such as electric vehicle charging points and exoskeletons. In 2019 was created BNP Paribas 3 Step IT, which offers companies an end-to-end service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. In early



2022, BNP Paribas 3 Step IT has also succeeded in concluding a Technology Lifecycle Management contract with a total value of € 50 million in Germany with TotalEnergies.- The solution of BNP Paribas 3 Step IT enables TotalEnergies to implement investments in modern, sustainable IT technology in a liquidity-efficient and budget-optimised manner.

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: Cost of management includes operational costs of specialized teams and experts throughout the Group.

#### Comment

#### Identifier

Opp7

## Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Banking portfolio

## Opportunity type

Markets

## Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

## **Primary potential financial impact**

Increased diversification of financial assets

## Company-specific description

Renewable energy financing and financing advisory:

An essential pillar of the transition to low carbon economy is developing renewable energy, and in the long rum ensuring a shift of our energy systems towards clean energy sources. Installed capacity has grown significantly, in parallel with policy changes. In contrast, fossil fuel based energy sources are at risk of becoming stranded assets. This offers financial institutions an opportunity to take part in project financing in renewable energy: according to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), private sources provide the bulk of renewable energy investment globally. Conventional debt and equity are the most prominent financing instruments. BNP Paribas, as a historic funds provider in the energy sector, takes part in renewable energy projects by providing financing to companies or issuing Green Bonds for the use of proceeds in the development of renewable projects. We are also an active advisor for renewable energy projects.

#### Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood



Virtually certain

## Magnitude of impact

High

## Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

## Potential financial impact figure (currency)

18,600,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

# **Explanation of financial impact figure**

The financial impact is related to the Group's financing target for the renewable energy sector. At end-2021, loans to the renewable energy sector amounted to €18.6 billion.

## Cost to realize opportunity

300,000

## Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

BNP Paribas has long supported the energy transition, having set the goal in 2015 of doubling the amount allocated to finance the renewable energy sector by 2020 to €15bn per year. Reached in 2018, this target was raised to €18 billion by 2021, which itself was reached at 31 December 2021 (€18.6 billion). In 2022, BNP Paribas has once again doubled its 2020 target of €15 billion to €30 billion by end-2025.

Among the year's achievements, BNP Paribas CIB served as co-arranger and co-coordinator for the syndication of the Vineyard Wind project in the United States, the first large-scale offshore wind farm in the country with a capacity of 800 MW (enough to supply more than 400,000 households). In China, BNP Paribas played several key roles (including Lead Arranger) in the establishment of joint venture TESS between TotalEnergies and Chinese renewable energy company Envision Energy, which aims to install 170 MW in rooftop solar panels in the country. In Abu Dhabi, BNP Paribas also played several key roles (Bookrunner & Lead Arranger) alongside EDF and JinkSolar on the Al Dhafra solar power plant deal, which is set to become the largest in the world.

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: Cost of management includes operational costs of specialized teams and experts throughout the Group.

#### Comment



#### Identifier

Opp8

## Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Other parts of the value chain

## **Opportunity type**

Products and services

## Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

## **Primary potential financial impact**

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

# Company-specific description

Support to innovative start-ups in the energy transition:

Energy transition requires developing more efficient and new technologies. Indeed, many scenarios for meeting the climate goals rely on technological disruption and a substantial change in the available industrial techniques. Financial institutions have a role in providing funding for start-ups in the preliminary steps of products development and in scaling up innovative technologies. In fact, one of the main drivers of low carbon transition is the drop in the cost of low carbon technologies.

R&D and innovation also offer an interesting return on investment, because transition to low carbon economy is inevitable and the pathway to achieve climate goals heavily depends on a change of the market abandoning high emission technologies and replacing them with low emissions ones.

## Time horizon

Short-term

#### Likelihood

Likely

## **Magnitude of impact**

Low

## Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

## Potential financial impact figure (currency)

75,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)



## Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

## **Explanation of financial impact figure**

In 2021, BNP Paribas and the Solar Impulse Foundation launched the BNP Paribas Solar Impulse Venture fund, which intends to invest EUR 150 million in start-ups with high potential and committed to the ecological transition. BNP Paribas has committed to invest €75m in the fund (see https://group.bnpparibas/actualite/cleantech-bnp-paribas-fondation-solar-impulse-lancent-fonds-investisement-dedie-start-up).

## Cost to realize opportunity

6,150,000

# Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The energy transition also involves developing innovative technologies. To support it, the Group committed at the end of 2015 to invest, with its own funds, in young innovative companies in the energy transition sector and to support them in their growth. To this end, a venture capital team has been set up dedicated to the energy transition. Four and a half years after the first investment, BNP Paribas invested in 10 start-ups and three funds on topics such as energy efficiency, energy storage, sustainable mobility, etc.

Even though the Covid-19 crisis has made it difficult to raise capital for start-ups, BNP Paribas has proven to be a solid partner by supporting five of the start-ups in its portfolio via complementary investments. This has enabled these companies to continue to grow and innovate in support of the energy transition and the fight against climate change.

In 2021, BNP Paribas is expanding its ambitions and broadening the scope of these investments beyond the energy transition, to include the challenges of the ecological transition. In addition to its investments in energy transition start-ups, the Group will be able to support innovation in areas such as biodiversity, sustainable food and the circular economy.

In addition, as part of its support for innovation, the retail bank regularly invests in the capital of start-ups in France, some of which have a positive impact on the energy or ecological transition. In 2020, for example, the Group invested in BeFC, a start-up manufacturing bio-enzymatic fuel cells to replace button cell batteries, based in France.

The Group also supports the growth of start-ups involved in the energy and environmental transition through IPO capital increases by introducing them the stock market.

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: In 2021, the BNP Paribas Foundation budget was €53.5 million (with a majority dedicated to solidarity actions), of which €6.15 million for supporting environmental research projects.

## Comment



# C3. Business Strategy

# C3.1

# (C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

## Row 1

## **Transition plan**

Yes, we have a transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

# Publicly available transition plan

Yes

## Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

## Description of feedback mechanism

A "Shareholder Relations" team is there to listen to and assist the Bank's 345,000 individual shareholders. They engage in ongoing dialogue with stakeholders on alignment issues. In addition, an individual shareholder advisory committee, the Shareholder Liaison Committee, consisting of 10 shareholder representatives and two current or former employees, assists the Bank in its communications with individual shareholders. In accordance with the provisions of the charter, to which all participants subscribed and which serves as the Internal Rules, the committee members met twice in 2021, on 1 April and 24 September.

## Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

## Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)

U bnpp climateanalytics alignmentreport final.pdf

## C3.2

## (C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy			
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative			



# C3.2a

# (C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate- related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios NGFS scenarios Framework	Portfolio		The stress testing framework forms an integral part of the risk management and financial monitoring system and is used with a threefold objective of forward-looking risk management, planning of regulatory resources and liquidity requirements, and optimisation of the deployment of these resources within the Group, mainly through the Group's and its main entities' ICAAP and ILAAP processes.
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Portfolio		In line with its commitment to align its activities with a net zero trajectory in 2050, BNP Paribas has chosen to use the international Energy Agency's (NZE) Net Zero scenario as a reference. The choice of this scenario, which is very close to the Sustainable Development scenario (SDS of the IEA) previously used, makes it possible to compare the trajectory of the Group's loan portfolio with the objective of a net zero world in 2050.  The projection made takes into account:  ■ in general, the strategy adopted by customers to modify their sources of electricity production;  ■ the impact of the Group's commitment to no longer finance companies that use coal to produce electricity in Europe and the OECD in 2030 and in the rest of the world in 2040.  The electricity mix is calculated in capacity, according to the PACTA methodology. It is extremely representative of the Group's customer base as 98% of outstandings for electricity producer customers are taken into account in this calculation.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Portfolio		While in 2020, the Group tested an approach to physical risk through a rating system, the 2021 objective was to analyse the economic impacts of physical risk on a sample of corporate credit exposures and residential real estate loans. The result is used to deduce the financial impacts, such as the potential fall in property prices or the consequences on the financial situation of a company according to the RCP2.6 and RCP8.5 scenarios.  The range of climate risks modelled includes coastal, river



		and surface water flooding, ground instabilities due to freeze/thaw, extreme heat and wind, and forest fires.  Concerning companies, the study analyses a wide range of industrial companies. The analysis of the residential real estate loan portfolio targets a sample in France, Belgium and the United States.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Portfolio	While in 2020, the Group tested an approach to physical risk through a rating system, the 2021 objective was to analyse the economic impacts of physical risk on a sample of corporate credit exposures and residential real estate loans. The result is used to deduce the financial impacts, such as the potential fall in property prices or the consequences on the financial situation of a company according to the RCP2.6 and RCP8.5 scenarios.  The range of climate risks modelled includes coastal, river and surface water flooding, ground instabilities due to freeze/thaw, extreme heat and wind, and forest fires.  Concerning companies, the study analyses a wide range of industrial companies. The analysis of the residential real estate loan portfolio targets a sample in France, Belgium and the United States.

# C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

## Row 1

## **Focal questions**

How are our clients' portfolio prepared for climate-related scenario?

## Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

The Group is using stress test to measure the consequences of a climate crisis scenario on its clients portfolio.

BNP Paribas considers the 2022 ECB Climate stress as an essential learning exercise, which will allow the supervisor to better understand the Banks's enhancements in its stress-testing framework delivered to assess climate risk factors.

The ECB is setting the ambition high by combining qualitative information gathering, benchmarking of metrics and several physical and transitional scenario quantifications on various time horizons. It requires from banks a new data granularity and specific climate-related



stress testing methodologies. As all the banking industry, BNP Paribas is facing a major challenge due to the low quality of extrafinancing data: not comprehensive, not accurate and not granular enough.

BNP Paribas, as other large French banks, has anticipated its preparation by having run a full bottom-up exercise with the 2020 ACPR climate pilot exercise in three NGFS long-term scenarii. BNPP will capitalize for that exercise on its long-term investment on its strong stress testing infrastructure. The exercise also relies on the Bank's areas of expertise and data capabilities, involving all business lines of the Group, under the coordination of the Finance, RISK and CSR departments which have been strongly mobilized since the banks' consultation on the methodology in May 2021.

For the execution of the exercise, the Bank has implemented a dedicated governance involving senior management representatives from relevant functions and business lines, in line with the governance implemented for other major regulatory stress testing exercises such as the EBA EU-wide stress test.

As a conclusion, while this 2022 ECB climate stress test will not have direct implications on banks' capital levels, BNP Paribas fully dedicated to this exercise and confident on its good implementation.

# C3.3

# (C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Since 2011, BNP Paribas has put climate change as the priority focus of its efforts, given its position in the financing of global economy, particularly in the energy sector. Accordingly, BNP Paribas has significantly reduced its support for fossil fuels. In 2022, the Group also updated its financing policy on unconventional oil and gas, which has become an oil and gas policy, with a reinforcement of the criteria governing its financing and investments.
		One of the most substantial strategic decisions made (time horizon = long-term): In April 2021, BNP Paribas was a founding signatory of the NZBA.



In line with the Paris Agreement and our NZBA commitment, we have chosen to conduct deep-dives on the power generation, oil and gas and automotive industries, which (i) are amongst the highest greenhouse gas emitting sectors, and (ii) play a key role in the transition to a carbon neutral economy. Note that the Group has 9 sector policies, ensuring that associated ESG issues are taken into account in all investment or financing in sensitive sectors such as coal fired power generation, unconventional Oil & Gas, palm oil, wood pulp, agriculture. In general, the Group is continually expanding its range of sustainable products and services across its business lines and countries of operation for a transition to a low-carbon economy. In 2021, the financing for renewable energies reached €18,6 billion (exceeding the objective of €18 billion). The new target is set at €30 billion of financing in that sector by 2025. Lastly, BNP Paribas contributes to the collective development of climate risk methodologies: (i) BNP Paribas is participating actively in pilot programmes, organized by the regulatory authorities and central banks (e.g. Bank of England, ACPR in France), that aim at assessing bank resilience to climate risks. (ii) In partnership with external organizations, BNP Paribas is helping to develop methods to manage the exposure of loan books and investment portfolios to climate risks. Supply chain Yes Within the Group Purchasing Department, a structure dedicated to and/or value Responsible Purchasing based on a network of around 50 chain correspondents covers all ESG topics including climate-related risks. One of the most substantial strategic decisions made (time horizon = medium-term): The Group decided to implement and implemented ESG assessments of suppliers, carried out during the selection process. These assessments, which are based on ESG questionnaires, include confirmation by the supplier of its compliance with the principles of the BNP Paribas Responsible Procurement Charter or its local version. The Procurement Standards provide that ESG criteria account for a minimum of 5% in the assessment of calls for

tender. 3,705 ESG assessments were completed in 2021 (compared with 2,301 in 2020) and nearly 1,433 Responsible



Procurement Charters were signed by Group suppliers.

As part of the Green Company for Employees programme, the Group has defined three priorities: the fight against single-use plastic, the promotion of soft mobility and the sustainable use of digital technology. In France, we removed single-use plastic items from supply catalogues in 2019. Disposable and plastic beverage and catering containers and accessories have already been removed from company cafeterias and restaurants in many cities and countries, e.g. France, Hong Kong, Brazil, London and New York. Our range of promotional merchandise is also being overhauled to eliminate single-use plastic.

# Investment in R&D

Yes

Supporting innovative start-ups in the energy and ecological transition The energy transition also involves developing innovative technologies.

One of the most substantial strategic decisions made (time horizon = medium-term):

To support it, the Group committed at the end of 2015 to invest, with its own funds, in young innovative companies in the energy transition sector and to support them in their growth. To this end, a venture capital team has been set up dedicated to the energy transition. Four and a half years after the first investment, BNP Paribas invested in 10 start-ups and three funds on topics such as energy efficiency, energy storage, sustainable mobility, etc.

Supporting research and development on climate change The BNP Paribas Foundation supports scientific research programmes in the fields of climate change and biodiversity. Two corporate philanthropy programmes benefit from this in particular:

- the "Climate & Biodiversity Initiative", an international philanthropy programme launched in 2010, has made it possible to support 27 research projects, with more than 400 researchers, to the tune of EUR 18 million. In 2021, the BNP Paribas Foundation continued to monitor and promote the nine winning projects selected as part of the 4th call for projects launched in 2019; a new call for projects will be launched in 2022;
- "One Planet Fellowship" is a sponsorship partnership programme whose ambition is to create an intergenerational community of African

and European researchers working on climate change adaptation in the agricultural sector in Africa.



## In addition, in 2021, the first assessment of the partnership with the Tara Océan Foundation signed in 2020 was carried out: EUR 1.65 million had been donated to the project at the end of 2021 (cumulative 2020 and 2021) by BNP Paribas Wealth Management (France), in association with the marketing of financial products, with the aim of building the Tara International Polar Station, the eponymous Foundation's new scientific station, which will remain in the Arctic permanently for the next 20 years. Operations Yes One of the most substantial strategic decisions made (time horizon = medium-term): In 2021, the Group defined an objective to reduce GHG emissions (tegCO2/FTE) by 20% by 2025 compared to 2019. Note that in 2021, 88% of these emissions are due to the energy consumption of buildings including IT and 12% to business travel. In terms of energy consumption, our facility managers have developed a rigorous strategy to reduce energy consumption in buildings. These measures include: auditing of energy equipment and performance in buildings; shifting to new energy efficient buildings wherever possible; deployment of new technologies in buildings and data centers for better energy use and management. In addition, we are increasingly turning to low-carbon electricity in all countries where this is possible. In 2021, the share of low carbon electricity as a whole was 78%. Renewable electricity accounted for 37% of the Group's total electricity bill in 2021. In terms of business travel, we updated our Travel policy in 2021. This policy encourages employees to give preference to web and videoconferencing instead of traveling as well as to train instead of airplane whenever possible. We are also improving the Group's owned or leased fleet, by shifting from diesel to hybrid or electric vehicles. We also offset residual GHG emissions generated during the previous year for the Group as a whole through three projects (as disclosed in C11.2a). Thanks to these actions descried above reducing energy consumption, using clean energy and offsetting residual emissions. Note: the GHG emissions reduction objectives are taken into



account in the long-term remuneration plan of key employees (as disclosed in C1.3a).

## C3.4

# (C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

Financial planning Description of influence		
Revenues Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets Liabilities	**Revenues: [Time-horizon = medium-term] BNP Paribas seizes opportunities related to energy issues and carbon requirements, which has a positive impact on its revenues. The energy transition generates multiple opportunities as new players, models and partnerships arise, needing the backing of financial institutions in their development. BNP Paribas is vigilant in identifying and capturing climate-related opportunities for the benefit of all clients. The Group has a renewable energy financing target to €30 billion by 2025.  **Operating costs: [Time-horizon = long-term] Carbon taxes have been introduced in energy prices in some countries and will notably be enhanced by UE directive. National and regional strategies call for a general improvement of the building's energy performance; This may lead to an increase in energy expenses, which is estimated from € 2 to € 20 million annually (as disclosed in C2.3a Risk 1). However, BNP Paribas considers that energy efficiency measures have great potential for reducing emissions and energy costs, thus improving the Group's resilience to rising energy prices and preventing the value of real estate assets from declining. The Group seizes energy-saving opportunities in its scope of operations (energy consumption in Group buildings represents more than 85% of total emissions on its operational scope).  **Capital expenditures / capital allocation: [Time-horizon = medium-term] Risk of confronting a changing consumer behavior towards "greener" financial products is managed by the integration of ESG criteria into credit and savings products and by promoting SRI fund. As part of its Global Sustainability Strategy. BNP Paribas Asset Management offers a wide range of green funds, invested predominantly in alternative energies and energy efficiency, totalling €132 billion in assets under management at 31 December 2021. In 2021, the subsidiary consolidated a leading position in France and Belgium in terms of certified assets under management.  BNP Paribas Wealth Management offers resp	
	andirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and Aivestments Access to capital Assets	



banking customers and continued rolling out its responsible investment policy in 2021, primarily by expanding its range of sustainable products and services in all asset classes. Altogether, responsible assets made up 1/3 of the business line's AuM in 2021. These initiatives stepped up due to the scope of the health crisis, which steered more investors towards responsible financial products, increased AuM in green funds (funds and ETFs) managed by BNP Paribas Wealth Management (WM) to €6.7 billion by end-2020, a year-on-year gain of 69%.

- \*\*Acquisitions and divestments: [Time-horizon = short-term / long-term] In 2017, strong commitments had been taken to restrict our financing and investments in the unconventional oil and gas sectors:
- BNP Paribas is amongst the first banks to have adopted a policy on unconventional oil and gas. Its credit exposure to unconventional oil and gas specialists decreased from over 4 billion dollars in 2016 to zero at the end of 2021;
- From that date, the specificity of the Arctic region is integrated into the sectoral policy of BNP Paribas on unconventional oil and gas.

In 2020, the Group announced a plan to reduce its thermal coal exposure to zero by 2030 in OECD countries, and by 2040 in the rest of the world. The Group had already elected in 2017 not to finance any projects in the thermal coal sector. Accordingly, BNP Paribas no longer accepts any new customers deriving more than 25% of their revenue from thermal coal, developing new coal-fired electricity generation capacities, or developing new thermal coal extraction projects. Overall, by implementing this commitment, BNP Paribas has excluded 435 firms operating in the coal mining and coal-based power generation sectors. In addition, the GHG emissions criteria have been tightened in its sectoral policies as well as specific credit policies.

- \*\*Access to capital: [Time-horizon = short-term]
  In 2021, BNP Paribas structured and placed €22 billion in green bonds. All of the proceeds are then used for the refinancing of existing renewable energies, clean transportation, green buildings and smart energy projects.
- \*\*Assets: [Time-horizon = long-term]

Our physical assets are at risk of extreme weather events in climate sensitive countries. These events can lead to damage in facilities and a disruption in our activity. Our data centers are vulnerable to these weather events. A loss of data is the main threat. To counter this risk, we have established processes in our facilities to ensure continuity of our activities and a quick recovery when a disruption is inevitable. The damage to physical assets accounted for 1% of our average operational losses (2013-2021).



\*\*Liabilities: [Time-horizon = short-term / medium-term]
BNP Paribas plays an active role in financing the energy transition as underwriter and lead-manager of sustainable bonds. In 2021, BNP Paribas was co-bookrunner of the UK's Green Gilt, the largest green bond issued by a government with GBP 12 billion, aimed at accelerating the country's transition to carbon neutrality in 2050. The Group was also involved in the first green bond related to the protection of biodiversity issued by Bank of China, including, in particular, the restoration of wetlands and the sustainable management of forests. In 2019, BNP Paribas issued its third Green Bond. This was also BNP Paribas' largest green bond issuance to date at €750mn, pricing with a coupon of 1.125% and maturing in 2024. Final demand was over €3bn at reoffer. All proceeds were allocated to Renewable energies and Mass and Public transportation.

## C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

Yes

## C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world.

#### **Financial Metric**

Other, please specify Share of lending

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

7

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)



## Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

In 2022, the publication of our first Climate Analytics and Alignment Report is a decisive step and a strong signal to all stakeholders of our commitment pathway to a net-zero economy. In line with our NZBA agreement, this report addresses three of the most highly emitting sectors: power generation, oil and gas (upstream and refining), and automotive. According to the World Resources Institute, the energy sector (power and fossil fuel) represents 75% of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions. In comparison, the power, oil and gas and automotive sectors only represented 7% of BNP Paribas loan portfolio exposure (committed drawn and undrawn) as of 31/12/2021. Our methodology was developed with the aim of being both transparent and comparable but also referring to the evolution of our clients' business mix in the context of the energy transition. By joining the Net Zero Banking Alliance, BNP Paribas is committed to extending the scope of application of the alignment target to a greater number of sectors (agriculture, real estate, heavy industries) and a higher ambition: to finance a carbonneutral world by 2050, which corresponds to a limited increase in temperature of 1.5°C compared to the pre-industrial era.

At the end of 2021, financing for renewable energy projects totalled 18.6 billion euros. The Group has committed to increase this target to 30 billion euros for renewable energy projects by 2025.

## C-FS3.6

(C-FS3.6) Does the policy framework for your portfolio activities include climate-related requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies?

Yes, we have exclusion policies for industries and/or activities exposed or contributing to climate-related risks

## **C-FS3.6b**

(C-FS3.6b) Provide details of your exclusion policies related to industries and/or activities exposed or contributing to climate-related risks.

#### **Portfolio**

Banking (Bank)
Investing (Asset manager)
Investing (Asset owner)
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

## Type of exclusion policy

Thermal coal



## Year of exclusion implementation

2,020

## Timeframe for complete phase-out

By 2040

## **Application**

New business/investment for new projects New business/investment for existing projects Existing business/investment for existing projects

### Country/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Antarctica Africa/Eurasia Americas Oceania

## **Description**

In 2020, the Group announced a plan to reduce its thermal coal exposure to zero by 2030 in the OECD and EU countries, and by 2040 in the rest of the world. The Group had already elected in 2017 not to finance any projects in the thermal coal sector. For each corporate client generating part of their electricity from coal, BNP Paribas determines to what extent the company's development trajectory is compatible with the Group's exit targets by geographic area. The Group has now ceased all business relationships with its corporate customers which have not adopted a thermal coal exit plan compatible with the Bank's commitments. At end-2021, BNP Paribas has decided to initiate the exit from half of its energy production clients, notably because they were still planning new thermal coal-based capacities and/or had not a carbon exit strategy in line with

BNP Paribas' targets.

BNP Paribas no longer accepts any new customers earning more than 25% of their revenue from thermal coal, developing new coal-fired electricity generation capacities, or developing new thermal coal extraction projects

#### **Portfolio**

Banking (Bank)
Investing (Asset manager)
Investing (Asset owner)
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

#### Type of exclusion policy

Oil from tar sands
Oil from shale
Gas from shale



## Year of exclusion implementation

2,017

#### Timeframe for complete phase-out

Already phased out

## **Application**

New business/investment for new projects New business/investment for existing projects Existing business/investment for existing projects

### Country/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Antarctica Africa/Eurasia Americas Oceania

#### **Description**

In 2017, the Group had decided to restrict its financing and investments in the unconventional oil and gas sectors:

- BNP Paribas is amongst the first banks to have adopted a policy on unconventional oil and gas. Its credit exposure to unconventional oil and gas specialists decreased from over 4 billion dollars in 2016 to zero at the end of 2021:
- From that date, the specificity of the Arctic region is integrated into the sectoral policy of BNP Paribas on unconventional oil and gas.
- In 2022, the Group updated its financing policy on unconventional oil and gas, which has become an oil and gas policy, with a reinforcement of the criteria governing its financing and investments:
- BNP Paribas strengthens its criteria and will no longer provide products and services and no longer invest in companies with more than 10% of their activities in tar sands and shale oil and gas;
- its definition of the Arctic was enlarged to the AMAP's (Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program), with an exception made for Norwegian operated area;
- BNP Paribas will no longer finance or invest in companies with oil and gas reserves in the Amazon as well as the ones developing related infrastructures;
- BNP Paribas will exclude all financing and investment in new oil and gas project located in IUCN I to IV (in either Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia or Venezuela).

## C-FS3.6c

(C-FS3.6c) Why does the policy framework for your portfolio activities not include climaterelated requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies?

The policy framework does include exclusion policies.



## C-FS3.7

(C-FS3.7) Does your organization include climate-related requirements in your selection process and engagement with external asset managers?

	Climate-related requirements included in selection process and engagement with external asset managers	
Row	Yes	
1		

## C-FS3.7a

(C-FS3.7a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements included in your selection process and engagement with external asset managers.

### Coverage

All assets managed externally

# Mechanisms used to include climate-related requirements in external asset manager selection

Include climate-related requirements in performance indicators and incentive structures Preference for investment managers with an offering of funds resilient to climate change

# Describe how you monitor and engage with asset managers to ensure investment activities are consistent with your climate strategy

Affiliated entities over which BNP Paribas Asset Management or the BNP Paribas Group do not have operational control are invited to adopt our strategy and implement the components of our sustainable investment approach. Where we use affiliates or external investment managers for our open-ended funds, we expect them to incorporate sustainable investment policies in line with our sustainable investment philosophy.

## C-FS3.8

(C-FS3.8) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your climate-related policies?

	Climate-related covenants in financing agreements	
Row 1	Yes	



## C-FS3.8a

# (C-FS3.8a) Provide details of the covenants included in your organization's financing agreements to reflect and enforce your climate-related policies.

Types of covenants used	Asset class/product types	Please explain
Purpose or use of proceeds clause refers to sustainable project Margin or pricing depends on sustainability criteria Minimum level of green assets mandated Legal mandate to obtain third party verification Covenants related to compliance with your policies	Corporate loans Corporate real estate Trade finance Asset finance Project finance	BNP Paribas has developed a variety of green finance tools in an effort to provide broader support for the energy and ecological transition of its customers, often used to accelerate the energy transition.  In 2021, BNP Paribas was the world's No. 2 player on the green bond market according to Dealogic (and No. 1 in EMEA), with €22 billion as bookrunner for its customers. For example, in September 2021 BNP Paribas was joint bookrunner for the UK Green Gilt, the largest green bond issued by a government at £12 billion, aimed at accelerating the country's transition to carbon neutrality by 2050. The decision made by the Her Majesty's Treasury (HMT) is aligned with the government's Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution, which seeks to protect the environment, stimulate green jobs and accelerate the economy's transition to net zero by 2050. BNP Paribas is also very active in the Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs) market. With an SLL, the interest rate paid by the borrowing company is linked to the achievement of sustainable development targets, and particularly those related to the climate: rates are lowered if the company reaches its targets and increased otherwise. This type of loan thus encourages borrowers to improve their sustainable development performance over the duration of the loan. In 2021, BNP Paribas played a key role in SLLs amounting to €12.5 billion having as one of their objectives to reduce GHG emissions. For example:  BNP Paribas was arranger and joint bookrunner for the refinancing in dollars of an SLL issued by Mexican company Cemex, one of the world's largest cement producers, whose rate is indexed to the achievement of multiple environmental targets such as reducing net CO2 emissions per metric ton of cement produced, increasing the percentage of green electricity in the cement manufacturing process and increasing the percentage of alternative fuels in this same process;  The Group was also Joint Sustainability Coordinator in the AUD 1.3 billion SLL issued by Coles Group Limited,



retailer, indexed to metrics including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. This SLL is the first issued by an Australian retailer

## C4. Targets and performance

## C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Intensity target

## C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

## Target reference number

Int 1

## Year target was set

2021

## **Target coverage**

Company-wide

#### Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

## Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

## Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 6: Business travel

## Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit FTE employee

#### Base year

2019

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.31



Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.32

- % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure 13.36
- % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure 60.78

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure

25.86

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

**Target year** 

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

1.856

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

20

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions 20

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) 0.26

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.17



# Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.5

## % of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

176.724137931

### Target status in reporting year

New

## Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

### **Target ambition**

## Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Each year, BNP Paribas organizes an environmental reporting to measure the energy used in its buildings and in business travel. The scope of this reporting covers the 20 countries where the Group has its strongest sites in terms of employees and therefore environmental impact - it covers 90.9% of the total Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) workforce managed by the Group at 31 December 2021. The results obtained are then extrapolated to cover all of BNP Paribas and published in the Universal Registration Document.

The operational GHG emissions of the Group are measured by multiplying the energy consumed by the emission factors from the IEA (International Energy Agency).

The Group's objective is to reduce GHG emissions in teqCO2/FTE by 20% by 2025 compared to 2019.

BNP Paribas is testing the PCAF methodology in order to estimate its Category 15 scope 3 emissions. If successful, this will allow us to set Science-Based Targets on this basis.

## Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2021, the Group continued its efforts to reduce the environmental footprint linked to its own operations. The results obtained this year were strongly impacted by the effects of the global health crisis. Nevertheless, BNP Paribas has pursued numerous initiatives that help reduce energy consumption and thus reduce its greenhouse gas emissions.

The Group's travel policy has been reviewed and strengthened by recommending, whenever possible, the train instead of the plane for short trips.

Moreover, for several years, the Group has sought to increase its consumption of low-carbon electricity in all countries where this is possible to reduce its environmental impact. Renewable electricity accounted for 37% of the Group's total electricity bill in 2021. It came either from purchase of renewable electricity certificates, or from direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. For example, the roofs of the BNP Paribas Fortis logistics



building in Brussels are now equipped with photovoltaic panels that produce an average of 314,000 kWh per year, the equivalent of the annual electricity consumption of 90 households.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

## C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Other climate-related target(s)

## C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

### Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2015

### **Target coverage**

Business activity

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Green finance

Other, please specify

Financing for renewable energies in billion euros

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2015

Figure or percentage in base year

7.2

**Target year** 



2021

### Figure or percentage in target year

18

## Figure or percentage in reporting year

18.6

## % of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

105.55555556

## Target status in reporting year

Achieved

## Is this target part of an emissions target?

It is a financing target for renewable energies in billion euros.

## Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify NZBA

## Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2021, BNP Paribas joined the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) which brings together more than 100 banks from 40 countries, committed to financing a carbon-neutral economy by 2050. In this context, BNP Paribas has set intermediate sector targets.

## Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

#### List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

At the end of 2021, the amount of financing for the renewable energy sector was EUR 18.6 billion; thus, the Group overreached its 2021 target of EUR 18 billion.

BNP Paribas, which is one of the leaders in this sector, was ranked first for the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region by Dealogic at the end of 2020.

#### Target reference number

Oth 2

#### Year target was set

2021

## **Target coverage**

**Business activity** 

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity



## Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify Other, please specify

Power sector loan portfolio emissions intensity, gCO2/kWh financed by the Group

## Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Other, please specify gCO2/kWh

#### Base year

2020

## Figure or percentage in base year

208

## **Target year**

2025

## Figure or percentage in target year

146

## Figure or percentage in reporting year

180

## % of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

45.1612903226

#### Target status in reporting year

Underway

## Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, it is part of the Group's target to reduce exposure to coal industry.

#### Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify NZBA

## Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2021, BNP Paribas joined the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) which brings together more than 100 banks from 40 countries, committed to financing a carbon-neutral economy by 2050. In this context, BNP Paribas has set intermediate sector targets.

## Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The average emission intensity in gCO2/kWh of the BNP Paribas loan book stood at 208 gCO2e in 2020, versus an OECD average target of 330 gCO2e under the IEA SDS scenario for the same year. BNP Paribas is committed to reducing the kWh carbon content financed as rapidly as the world average, which is due to fall under the IEA SDS scenario (i.e. 219gCO2e/kWh by



2025).

In 2020, the Group announced a plan to reduce its thermal coal exposure to zero by 2030 in the OECD and EU countries, and by 2040 in the rest of the world.

## List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

## Target reference number

Oth 3

## Year target was set

2021

## **Target coverage**

**Business activity** 

## Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

## Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify

Other, please specify

Oil and gas exploration and production sector credit exposure upstream emission intensity in gCO2e/MJ

## Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Other, please specify gCO2e/MJ

#### Base year

2020

## Figure or percentage in base year

68

## **Target year**

2025

#### Figure or percentage in target year

61

## Figure or percentage in reporting year

67

## % of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

14.2857142857



## Target status in reporting year

Underway

## Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, it is part of the Group's target to reduce exposure to oil and gas industry.

## Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify NZBA

## Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2021, BNP Paribas joined the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) which brings together more than 100 banks from 40 countries, committed to financing a carbon-neutral economy by 2050. In this context, BNP Paribas has set intermediate sector targets.

### Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In May 2021, the Group announced its ambition to reduce its credit exposure to the upstream Oil and Gas activities by 2025.

In early 2022, BNP Paribas reframed and strenghtened this objective by setting two enhanced targets for its credit exposure to the sector :

- reduction of the credit exposure to the upstream oil industry by 25% by 2025 vs 2020;
- reduction of the credit exposure to the upstream oil and gas industry by 12% by 2025 vs 2020.

## List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

#### Target reference number

Oth 4

## Year target was set

2021

## **Target coverage**

**Business activity** 

## Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

## Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Other, please specify Other, please specify

Automotive sector loan portfolio emission intensity in gCO2/km

#### Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Other, please specify



gCO2/km

## Base year

2020

## Figure or percentage in base year

183

## **Target year**

2025

#### Figure or percentage in target year

137

## Figure or percentage in reporting year

176

## % of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

15.2173913043

### Target status in reporting year

Underway

## Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, it is part of the Group's target to increase the share of electrified vehicles by 25% by 2025 versus 2020.

#### Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify NZBA

#### Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In 2021, BNP Paribas joined the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) which brings together more than 100 banks from 40 countries, committed to financing a carbon-neutral economy by 2050. In this context, BNP Paribas has set intermediate sector targets.

## Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The results show a benchmark emission intensity for the automotive portfolio of 183 g CO2/km in 2020, which is already aligned with the assessment of the global IEA benchmark of 185 g CO2/km.

## List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target



## C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

## C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	7	1,305
Implementation commenced*	17	3,169
Implemented*	500	93,207
Not to be implemented	0	0

## C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

## Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

Other, please specify

Energy Consumption, business travel, paper and waste initiatives

## Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11,526

## Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

## Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

## Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

6,037,031



## Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1,232,765

## Payback period

1-3 years

#### Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

#### Comment

Employees are kept informed of the Group's environmental policies through a range of channels: dedicated intranet pages, distribution of internal policies and guides to eco-behavior in certain countries and businesses and an extensive eco-gesture campaign. The campaign to raise awareness on ecogestures was stepped up as part of the COP21 measures. The main points are: energy consumption, business travel, paper and waste. In behavioral change investment, we consider the wages of employees in charge of promoting sustainable behaviors within the Group, designing and deploying green strategies, in the CSR Delegation, procurement teams and facility managers. The investment also includes the annual hosting and maintenance of the environmental reporting tool Enablon, and the group's participation to the cube 2021 contest.

## Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings Other, please specify Insulation, HVAC, Lighting

## Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2.242

## Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

## Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

## Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

112,100

## Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

6,103,946

## Payback period

1-3 years



#### Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

#### Comment

A range of building services initiatives is being deployed to drive down energy consumption levels, with the expertise of local managers responsible for the administration of premises. Wherever possible in the Group, heating and lighting systems within buildings are upgraded. Main energy efficiency measures implemented are: LED and low energy lamps, replacement of hot water system, limiting cooling and heating systems, installation of PIR systems, installation of timers in various equipment allowing them to automatically switch off when unused, purchasing of fans for office employees during summer, etc. The investment in energy efficiency of buildings includes costs of building retrofitting for insulation, the installation of LED and low power energy lamps, timers in various equipment for automatic switch off, replacement of hot water system, purchasing of fans for offices rather than the use of cooling units.

## Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Other, please specify

Renwable electricity and renewable heat

## Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

84,100

## Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

## Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

## Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

252,492

#### Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

218.643

## Payback period

<1 year

#### Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

## Comment

In low-carbon energy consumption we compute the renewable electricity procured along with renewable heat procured. These initiatives are voluntary and permanent: these purchases are seen as yearly initiatives that allow to save emissions (market-based).



Purchase of renewable heat is assessed as a monetary saving action while in general renewable electricity comes with a purchase surplus, with higher contract prices or additional expenses with market-bought certificates.

To continue reducing its environmental impact, the Group is increasingly turning to low-carbon electricity in all countries where this is possible. Renewable electricity accounted for 37% of the Group's total electricity bill in 2021. It came either from purchase of renewable electricity certificates, or from direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. This commitment is strengthened through an exclusively renewable electricity purchase agreement (PPA) in Poland, which covers 100% of the electricity supply since 2021. Overall, low-carbon electricity represented 78% of total consumed (75% in 2020).

## **Initiative category & Initiative type**

Low-carbon energy generation Solar PV

### Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

751

## Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

## Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

#### Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

445.778

## Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

687,756

#### Payback period

4-10 years

## Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

#### Comment

These initiatives are voluntary and permanent. A lot of efforts has been made to produce our own renewable energy from photovoltaic systems. For example, in Brussels, the buildings of BNP Paribas Fortis are equipped with 2,000m² of solar panels that produce around 314,000 kWh per year New eco-sustainable buildings were launched, for instance the new BNP Paribas Fortis headquarters in Brussels, called "Montagne du Parc" that consumes 7 times less energy and is certified passive, which means that it consumes less than 15 kWh/m2/year for air



conditioning. In 2021, BNP Paribas buildings produced electricity and directly consumed it in 7 countries (5 in 2020): India 68 MWh, Belgium 493 MWh, Brazil 87 MWh, Italy 1 041 MWh, Luxembourg 2 696 MWh, Moroco 54 MWh and Spain 20 MWh. Moreover, BNP Paribas' buildings produced renewable electricity that was sold back to the grid in 3 countries: Switzerland 20 MWh, France 12 MWh, Italy 420 MWh. Annual CO2e savings are based on the annual energy production of installations and national emissions factors of average mix (Source: IEA).

## C4.3c

## (C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	ISO 14001 standard: BNP Paribas monitors an internal "ISO Competency center". The consulting activity carried out by this center consists in assisting the Executive Manager and the Quality Manager within Group entities in structuring ISO projects and building Quality management systems. The ISO 14001 standard is the international standard relating to the environmental management system and which allows an organization to reduce the negative effects on the environment of its activities to the minimum and to carry out a continuous improvement of its environmental performance.  In 2021, 19 separate ISO 14001 certificates were in effect within the Group. This number establishes BNP Paribas as a world leader in the banking/insurance sector for Environmental Management Systems (EMS). Overall, nearly 75,00 employees work in offices covered by an environmental management system, which represents about 39,5% of Group employees.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	As disclosed in C1.3a.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Group CSR implements and manages emission reduction initiatives, with the assistance of more than 170 employees in 20 countries representing 91% of the full time equivalent staff managed by the Group. This is part of the environmental compaign. These initiatives cover sustainable mobility, paper reduction, waste reduction and proper management. From 2018, the environmental campaign is backed up by a new program coordinated by Purchasing teams and CSR Group, called Green Company for Employees (GC4E). This initiative aims to spread sustainable behavior among collaborators and offer sustainable alternatives. In 2020, several working groups worked to translate the Group's new ambition for digital sustainability into a concrete roadmap. This approach has been built around three main approaches: measuring and optimising the Group's digital footprint on the environment; implementing a Green IT Sourcing policy; raising all employees' awareness of digital sustainability technology.



#### Employee engagement

Awareness and training efforts for all staff: Employees are kept informed of the Group's environmental policies through a large range of channels: dedicated Intranet pages, distribution of internal policies and guides to ecobehaviour distributed in certain countries and businesses. First of all, the CSR Delegation raises awareness and provides training on CSR issues by taking part in various seminars, mainly providing an overall presentation of the CSR policy, and more occasionally dealing with more specific themes such as energy efficiency. Employees are informed about the Group's environmental policies and objectives through an ecogestures awareness campaign. It focuses on four themes: energy consumption, business travel, paper and waste. Items are permanently available on the Group's intranet and regularly promoted during environmental events or feedbacks to the 70 entities which are collecting CSR data. Moreover, all Group staff has continuous access to training resources through regular additions and updates to the CSR section of the Group intranet.

Eventually, the CSR e-learning module is permanently available to all employees and accessible on the Group intranet in four languages (French, English, Italian and Dutch). BNP Paribas employees are presented with six tasks illustrating six key themes within the group's CSR strategy, which they have to complete in order to qualify as a 'CSR Spokesperson', including:

- identify elements in BNP Paribas branches in France that could help reduce the bank's direct environmental impact;
- select a financing operation, taking account of its environmental and social impact;
- compile a Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) portfolio. In 2018, BNP Paribas launched the "Green company for employees" program, which aims to step up the reduction in the Company's direct environmental impact, by drawing on employee contributions, particularly concerning two priority issues: the fight against plastic and the promotion of green mobility.

# Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

BNP Paribas has dedicated a budget for projects aiming to improve energy efficiency of buildings. This is under the responsibility of facility management teams, in charge of identifying judicious projects and the necessary budgets. These initiatives are reported back to CSR Group to keep a close watch on the Group's efforts in energy performance

## C-FS4.5

(C-FS4.5) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of climate change?

Yes



## C-FS4.5a

(C-FS4.5a) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change, including any taxonomy used to classify the products(s).

## Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Banking

Project finance

## Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product

Internally classified

## **Description of product**

At the end of 2021, the amount of financing for the renewable energy sector was EUR 18.6 billion:

Among the achievements at end 2021, BNP Paribas was co-arranger and co-coordinator for the syndication of the Vineyard Wind project in the United States, the first large-scale offshore wind project in this country with a capacity of 800 MW (corresponding to the needs of more than 400,000 households), located off the coast of Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts. In China, BNP Paribas has played several key roles (including Lead Arranger) in the implementation of the TESS joint venture between TotalEnergies and Envision Energy, a Chinese renewable energy company, which aims to install 170 MW of photovoltaic panels on roofs in the country;

## Product enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Mitigation

Adaptation

## Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

200,000,000,000

% of total portfolio value

## Type of activity financed/insured or provided

Renewable energy

#### Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Banking

Corporate loans



## Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product

Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

## **Description of product**

In 2021, BNP Paribas was ranked 2nd global player in the green bond market by Dealogic (and number one in EMEA), with EUR 22 billion as bookrunner for its clients. The Group is present in the full range of bond issues that finance its clients' transition to a sustainable economy, with the following examples of achievements in 2021:

- BNP Paribas was co-bookrunner of the UK's Green Gilt, the largest green bond issued by a government with GBP 12 billion, aimed at accelerating the country's transition to carbon neutrality in 2050;
- the Group was also involved in the first green bond related to the protection of biodiversity issued by Bank of China, including,in particular, the restoration of wetlands and the sustainable management of forests

## Product enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Mitigation

Adaptation

## Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

22,000,000,000

### % of total portfolio value

## Type of activity financed/insured or provided

Green buildings and equipment
Low-emission transport
Renewable energy
Other, please specify
sustainable management of forests

## Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Banking Corporate lea

Corporate loans

## Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product

LMA Green Loan Principles

#### **Description of product**

In Belgium, BNP Paribas Fortis offers preferred-rate green energy loans to fund renovations aimed at reducing energy consumption in homes.

At end-2021, these green loans amounted to €3.57 billion, taking into account the latest interpretations of the European taxonomy



## Product enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Mitigation Adaptation

## Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3,570,000,000

% of total portfolio value

## Type of activity financed/insured or provided

Green buildings and equipment

## Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Banking Corporate loans

## Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product

LMA Sustainability Link Loans Principles

### **Description of product**

Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLL) allow adjustment of the loan rate according to the achievement of environmental and/or social objectives by the borrower. Having primarily targeted large corporates, SLLs are now available to companies of all sizes (they are offered in Commercial Banking networks) and in all sectors, including investment funds, suchas the SLL of EUR 3.2 billion in favour of the BPEA Private Equity Fund in Asia. BNP Paribas, one of the leaders in this sector, was ranked second for Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) by Dealogic at the end of 2021. In total, the Group directly underwrote EUR 23.4 billion in SLL in 2021;

In 2021, BNP Paribas played a key role in a large number of Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLL) including environmental criteria, on a variety of themes and in many countries. Two examples illustrate this:

- BNP Paribas was the arranger and co-bookrunner for the refinancing and conversion into euros of the SLL issued by the Mexican cement company Cemex, indexed on three indicators: reduction in net CO2 emissions per tonne of cement produced, increase in the share of green electricity in the cement manufacturing process, increase in the share of alternative fuels in this same process;
- the Group was also joint sustainability coordinator in Coles Group Limited's AUD 1.3 billion SLL, indexed on indicators including: reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and reduction of waste sent to landfill. This SLL is the first to be issued by an Australian retail trade company.

## Product enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Mitigation



Adaptation

## Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

23,400,000,000

% of total portfolio value

## Type of activity financed/insured or provided

Green buildings and equipment Renewable energy

## C5. Emissions methodology

## C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

## C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

#### Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

## C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	
Row 1	No	

## C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

## Scope 1

#### Base year start

January 1, 2019



#### Base year end

December 31, 2019

### Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61,187

#### Comment

BNP Paribas reports on its GHG emissions in the "2021 Universal registration document and annual financial report" on page 636.

As a financial institution, our Scope 1 emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings.

To determine scope 1 GHG emissions, GHG protocol / ISO 14064-1 is applied. Every year, The Group conducts a global environmental campaign to collect data from 20 countries where the Group is most active. The selected countries for the environmental campaign represent 90.9 % of the Group's FTE and economic activity. The data is then extrapolated across the entire Group. CSR team in Paris manages the data reporting and analysis and gives feedback to local entities on their environmental performance. Our environmental data, including GHG emissions calculation, is verified and validated annually by independent auditors.

## Scope 2 (location-based)

#### Base year start

January 1, 2019

## Base year end

December 31, 2019

## Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280,789

#### Comment

BNP Paribas reports on its GHG emissions in the "2021 Universal registration document and annual financial report" on page 636.

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings.

Scope 2 emissions (location based ) = Electricity from average mix + District heat + District cold. Data is reported in kWh then converted to GHG emissions using emission factors chosen by the CSR team from reliable sources (IEA, ADEME...)

To determine scope 2 (location based) GHG emissions, GHG protocol / ISO 14064-1 is applied.

Every year, The Group conducts a global environmental campaign to collect data from 20



countries where the Group is most active. The selected countries for the environmental campaign represent 90.9 % of the Group's FTE and economic activity. The data is then extrapolated across the entire Group. CSR team in Paris manages the data reporting and analysis and gives feedback to local entities on their environmental performance. Our environmental data, including GHG emissions calculation, is verified and validated annually by independent auditors.

## Scope 2 (market-based)

#### Base year start

January 1, 2019

## Base year end

December 31, 2019

## Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159,788

#### Comment

BNP Paribas does not publicly disclose Scope 2 market based GHG emissions and hasn't set any target on its Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions. However, the purchase of renewable electricity wherever the market provides such possibility is part of our emissions reduction strategy. The Group is also committed to reach 100 % of renewable electricity use in its buildings. Thereby, it was significant to calculate in intern our Scope 2 emissions in a market based approach.

Scope 2 emissions (market based) = District heat + district cold + Electricity from residual mix - electricity produced on site and sold back to the grid.

Our environmental data, including Green certificates, is verified and validated annually by independent auditors.

## Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods



Base year start
Base year end
Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Comment
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
Base year start
Base year end
Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Comment
Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Base year start
Base year end
Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Comment
Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations
Base year start
Base year end



## Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

#### Comment

## Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

#### Base year start

January 1, 2019

#### Base year end

December 31, 2019

## Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

119,055

#### Comment

BNP Paribas reports on its GHG emissions in the "2021 Universal registration document and annual financial report" on page 636.

Every year, The Group conducts a global environmental campaign to collect data from 20 countries where the Group is most active. The selected countries for the environmental campaign represent 90.9 % of the Group's FTE and economic activity. The data is then extrapolated across the entire Group. CSR team in Paris manages the data reporting and analysis and gives feedback to local entities on their environmental performance.

Our environmental data, including GHG emissions calculation, is verified and validated annually by independent auditors.

Emissions business travel calculation encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

## Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets



Bas	se year start
Bas	se year end
Bas	se year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Cor	mment
Scope 3	3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Bas	se year start
Bas	se year end
Bas	se year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Cor	mment
Scope :	3 category 10: Processing of sold products
Bas	se year start
Bas	se year end
Bas	se year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Cor	mment
Scope 3	3 category 11: Use of sold products
Bas	se year start
Bas	se vear end



	Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
	Comment
Sc	ope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products
	Base year start
	Base year end
	Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
	Comment
Sc	ope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets
	Base year start
	Base year end
	Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
	Comment
Sc	ope 3 category 14: Franchises
	Base year start
	Base year end
	Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
	Comment



Scope 3 category 15: Investments	
Base year start	
Base year end	
Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)	
Comment	
Scope 3: Other (upstream)	
Base year start	
Base year end	
Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)	
Comment	
Scope 3: Other (downstream)	
Base year start	
Base year end	
Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)	
Comment	

## C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Bilan Carbone



Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

ISO 14064-1

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

# C6. Emissions data

# C6.1

# (C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

# Reporting year

# Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50.144

#### Start date

January 1, 2021

#### **End date**

December 31, 2021

#### Comment

Scope 1 emissions are related to combustion of natural gas and fossil fuels for heating and oil for emergency units. Data is reported in kWh and then converted to GHG emissions using emission factors, chosen by CSR team from reliable sources (IEA, ADEME...). In 2021, in the Group's breakdown of total emissions by scope, Scope 1 represents 17.6%.

# Past year 1

# Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49,041

#### Start date

January 1, 2020

#### **End date**

December 31, 2020

Comment

# Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)



61,187

#### Start date

January 1, 2019

#### **End date**

December 31, 2019

#### Comment

#### Past year 3

# Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62.148

#### Start date

January 1, 2018

#### **End date**

December 31, 2018

#### Comment

# C6.2

# (C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

#### Row 1

#### Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

# Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

#### Comment

We account for our scope 2 emissions using a location-based method and following the GHG Protocol.

Data is reported in kWh then converted to GHG emissions using emission factors chosen by the CSR team from reliable sources (IEA and ADEME)

In 2016, for the first time, BNP Paribas has also been reporting a Scope 2 market-based figure, to track the progress in Scope 2 emissions influenced by the purchase of low carbon energy from markets providing green certificates.



The CSR team developed a Group's policy on green certificates, applicable to all the countries where the Group is present, but specifically to the countries part of the environmental reporting campaign. It stipulates that:

- Local facility teams should ensure that power purchase is switched to low carbon electricity as soon as possible, and wherever the local or regional market provides low carbon electricity offers.
- If electricity which holds a green certificate, such as REC, I-REC, GO or National Systems, is consumed the emission factor associated to the consumption of this electricity is 0 gCO2/kWh.
- If the electricity supplier isn't in the position to transmit this certificate, he shall provide the CSR team with an emission factor linked to the purchase of this energy.
- If electricity benefits from a particular contract with a local supplier, and if he is in the position to transmit an emission factor, we use this one in our calculation of the GHG emissions with a market-based approach. Concerning the green electricity produced on site and directly consumed, the emission factor is zero.
- In the case we aren't able to procure a specific emission factor from our electricity supplier, we use a residual mix (if available) or grid average emission factors. We obtain the grid average emission factor from IEA's data base. In European case, residual mix is calculated thanks to REDISS project.

We refer to CDP regional regulations defined in the CDP's Accounting of Scope 2 emissions technical.

This market-based method is defined in the new guidance for scope 2 of the GHG protocol.

Scope 2 emissions (market based) = District heat + District cold + Electricity from residual mix - Electricity produced on site and sold back to the grid

# C6.3

# (C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

# Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

201,473

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

99.087

Start date

January 1, 2021

**End date** 

December 31, 2021

Comment



Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy. Data is reported in kWh and then converted to GHG emissions using emission factors, chosen by CSR team from reliable sources (IEA, ADEME.. ). In 2021, in the Group's breakdown of total emissions by scope, Scope 2 location based represents 70.8%.

# Past year 1

# Scope 2, location-based

233,831

# Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

100,403

#### Start date

January 1, 2020

#### **End date**

December 31, 2020

Comment

# Past year 2

# Scope 2, location-based

280,789

# Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

159.171

# Start date

January 1, 2019

#### **End date**

December 31, 2019

Comment

# Past year 3

# Scope 2, location-based

288,902

# Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

183,092

Start date



January 1, 2018

#### **End date**

December 31, 2018

#### Comment

# **C6.4**

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

# C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

# Purchased goods and services

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, calculated

# **Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

8,605

#### **Emissions calculation methodology**

Average data method Average product method

# Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

#### Please explain

As a financial institution, purchased goods and services mainly include IT equipment (computers, telephones and printers), IT support, office supplies (mainly paper), office furniture and consulting services purchased or acquired during the reporting year. These categories of purchased goods and services do not contribute significantly to the Group's total scope 3 emissions.

\*\* Influence: BNP Paribas mainly targets paper consumption within its facilities to reduce the purchased good or services emissions class.

Thus, for now, the calculation of the emissions of this category is only done on 100 % of our paper consumption. The Group has updated its internal policies and quantified objectives for



2025. The Group has committed to reduce paper consumption per employee by 19% in 2025 compared to 2019. The paper policy also aims to bring to 90% in 2025 the share of responsibly sourced paper (from recycling or sustainable managed forests, i.e. more than 50% recycled or PEFC or FSC labelled).

To calculate the emissions, we multiply the weight of paper consummed in 2021 (9,363 tons) by an average emissions factor of 0.919 kgCO2e/kg selected from ADEME base carbone. Hence, emissions due to paper consumption are :  $9,363 \times 0.919 = 8,605$ 

- \*\*Risk: Emissions from the production of purchased goods and services do not contribute significantly to the Group's risk exposure.
- \*\*Stakeholders: Purchased goods and services are not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society).
- \*\*Outsourcing: The production of purchased goods and services has always been an outsourced activity for BNP Paribas and is typically outsourced by other companies in the banking sector. \*\*Sector guidance: Purchased goods and services have not been identified as significant by bank-specific guidance. Therefore, the production of purchased goods and services is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions. But GHG emissions has been calculated for our paper consumption. Note that the

Procurement Function of the BNP Paribas Group wants to promote the suppliers that accompany the Group in its CSR policy and in particularly those that offer solutions that contribute to reducing its environmental impact. If necessary, the Procurement Function proceeds to setting up progress plans defined jointly with the suppliers regarding CSR issues.

#### Capital goods

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

#### Please explain

For BNP Paribas, this category includes the construction and the retrofitting of buildings (branches, office buildings and data centres) in the reporting year for the own use of BNP Paribas. \*\*Size: The production of capital goods does not contribute significantly to the Group's total anticipated scope 3 emissions. \*\* Influence: There are little emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas. \*\* Risk: Emissions from the production of capital goods do not contribute significantly to the group's risk exposure. \*\* Stakeholders: Capital goods are not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society). \*\*Outsourcing: The production of capital goods has always been an outsourced activity for BNP Paribas and is typically outsourced by other companies in the banking sector. \*\*Sector guidance: Capital goods have not been identified as significant by bank-specific guidance. Therefore, the production of capital goods is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions.

#### Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided



#### Please explain

For BNP Paribas, this category includes transportation and distribution losses of fuels and energy purchased and consumed during the reporting year. \*\* Size: Transportation and distribution losses of fuel-and-energy-related activities do not contribute significantly to the Group's total anticipated scope 3 emissions. Indeed, the Group's energy consumption amounted to 1,171 GWH in 2021. \*\*Influence: There are little emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas. \*\*Risk: Emissions from transportation and distribution losses of fuel-and-energy-related activities do not contribute significantly to the Group's risk exposure. \*\*Stakeholders: Fuel-and-energy-related activities are not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society). \*\*Outsourcing: Fuel-and-energy-related

activities have always been outsourced activities and are typically outsourced by other companies in the banking sector. \*\*Sector guidance: Fuel-and-energy-related activities have not been identified as significant by bank-specific guidance. Therefore, transportation and distribution losses of fuel-and-energy-related activities are not relevant sources of scope 3 emissions.

# **Upstream transportation and distribution**

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

## Please explain

For BNP Paribas, this category includes principally transportation and distribution of IT equipment (mainly computers and telephones), office supplies (mainly paper) and office furniture purchased or acquired during the reporting year. \*\* Size: The transportation and distribution of purchased goods does not contribute significantly to the Group's total anticipated scope 3 emissions. \*\*Influence: There are little emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas. \*\* Risk: Emissions from the transportation and distribution of purchased goods do not contribute significantly to the Group's risk exposure. \*\*Stakeholders: Transportation and distribution of purchased goods are not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society). \*\*Outsourcing: The transportation and distribution of purchased goods have always been outsourced activities for BNP Paribas and are typically outsourced by other companies in the banking sector. \*\*Sector guidance:

Transportation and distribution of purchased goods have not been identified as significant by bank-specific guidance. Therefore, upstream transportation and distribution are not relevant sources of scope 3 emissions.

#### Waste generated in operations

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, calculated



# **Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

2,368

#### **Emissions calculation methodology**

Average data method

Average product method

# Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

# Please explain

In 2021, 16,451 tons of waste were generated and34% of the total volume of waste was recycled. The majority of waste generated by the Group is common waste, similar to household waste. We estimate that the remaining 66% waste (10,795t) is processed in line with the European average: 38% to landfill, 20% incinerated, 24% recycled and 18% to composting. The use of these figures is justified by the fact that half of the 20 monitored countries are members of the EU. By subtracting the part for recycling and readjusting these weights, the following end-of-life percentages are obtained for the non-recycled waste: 50.0% landfills, 26.3% incineration and 23.7% composting. We apply this breakdown to our remaining waste and assses the associated GHG emissions with emission factors based on ADEME documents for the accounting of emissions related to waste management: landfill 47 kgCO2e/t, incineration 393 kgCO2e/t, composting72 kgCO2e/t. We obtain 2,368 tCO2e.

Since 2011, the Group has an IT equipment processing policy (PC, servers, screens, etc.) which makes it possible to manage the associated environmental and social risks. Its goal is to give them a second life (donations or resale) whenever possible, while ensuring their traceability. Dismantling is only considered as a last resort, with a focus placed on maximising the recycling rate.

- \*\*Size: The disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations do not contribute significantly to the Group's total anticipated scope 3 emissions.
- \*\*Risk: Emissions from the disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations do not contribute significantly to the Group's risk exposure.
- \*\*Stakeholders: Waste generated in operations is not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society).
- \*\*Outsourcing: The disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations have always been outsourced activities and are typically outsourced by other companies in the banking sector.
- \*\*Sector guidance: Waste generated in operations has not been identified as significant by bank specific guidance. Therefore, the disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions. Nevertheless, we calculated our GHG emissions related to our waste production and used it internally in our EP&L.

#### **Business travel**



The bank for a changing world

#### **Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

# **Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

32,813

# **Emissions calculation methodology**

Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

# Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

#### Please explain

For BNP Paribas, this category includes the transportation of employees for business related activities by air, by rail and by road. In 2021, due to the Covid-19 crisis that drastically reduced employees' mobility, the total Group's emissions from mobility decreased by 49% compared to 2020. In 2021, business travel contributed to 12% to the Group's total GHG emissions, compared to 19% in 2020. 205 million kilometers were travelled, which corresponds to 1,078km/FTE: 12.0% by air, 79.5% by road and 8.5% by rail, compared to 2,243km/FTE in 2020.

Reviewed and strengthened in 2021, the Group travel policy sets that travel should only be undertaken once other options such as web and videoconferencing have be explored and are not viable alternatives. If the trip is necessary, the train must be taken instead of the plane on short distances (see travel policy). Up to 5h flights, air tickets must be booked in economy class. Indeed, the carbon footprint per seat in economy class is lower than the one in business class.

The share of Green vehicles (electric vehicles) used by the Group' employees has almost doubled from 2020 (8.7%) to 2021 (16.8%).

As in 2020, BNP Paribas continues to deploy electric vehicle charging equipment on its sites and to green its service vehicle fleets. Employees can also access to discounts on purchase/leasing, financing and specific bonus for soft mobility.

# **Employee commuting**

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

# Please explain

For BNP Paribas, this category includes the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites.

\*\* Size: BNP Paribas had more than 189 thousand employees in 2021.



- \*\* Influence: there are potential emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas. BNP Paribas is gradually rolling out electric charging capabilities at its sites, particularly in France, the UK and the United States of America. Where appropriate, it is also obtaining licenses locally for carpooling schemes, to complement the global service sharing site for employees developed by HR.
- \*\* Risk: Emissions from employee commuting do not contribute significantly to the company's risk exposure.
- \*\*Stakeholders: Employee commuting is not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society).
- \*\*Sector guidance: employee commuting has not been identified as significant by bank-specific guidance. Therefore, employee commuting is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions.

# **Upstream leased assets**

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

#### Please explain

For BNP Paribas, this category does not apply. Indeed, the emissions from the operation of buildings (office buildings) that have been leased in the reporting year are included in our scopes 1 and 2. Moreover, the emissions from the operation of vehicles that have been leased in the reporting year are included in the scope 3 business travel category. Therefore, upstream leased assets are not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions

## Downstream transportation and distribution

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

#### Please explain

BNP Paribas does not sell goods. Therefore, downstream transportation and distribution are not relevant sources of scope 3 emissions.

#### **Processing of sold products**

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

# Please explain

BNP Paribas does not sell intermediate goods. Therefore, processing of sold products is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions.

# Use of sold products

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided



#### Please explain

BNP Paribas does not sell intermediate goods. Therefore, processing of sold products is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions.

## End of life treatment of sold products

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

#### Please explain

BNP Paribas does not sell goods. Therefore, the end of life treatment of sold products is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions.

#### **Downstream leased assets**

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

# Please explain

This category is relevant for our 2 subsidiaries in leasing business: Arval for vehicle leasing and Leasing solutions for professional equipment leasing. However, measuring emissions from all our leased equipment is not yet feasible.

#### **Franchises**

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

## Please explain

BNP Paribas' franchises represent a small part of its activity. Besides their surface is not significant compared to the approximately 7 million m² managed by BNP Paribas in 2021. Therefore, the operation of franchises is not a relevant source of scope 3.

# Other (upstream)

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

# Please explain

No other relevant emissions source.

# Other (downstream)

#### **Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided



#### Please explain

No other relevant emissions source.

# C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

# Past year 1

```
Start date
   January 1, 2021
End date
   December 31, 2021
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
   8,605
Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric
tons CO2e)
   0
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
   2,368
Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
   32,813
Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
   0
Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
```



n

```
Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
       0
   Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
   Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
   Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
   Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
   Comment
Past year 2
   Start date
       January 1, 2020
   End date
       December 31, 2020
   Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
       10,258
   Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
   Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric
   tons CO2e)
       0
   Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
   Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
       2,106
   Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
       64,467
   Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
```



0

```
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
   Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
   Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
   Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
   Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
   Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
   Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
   Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
       0
   Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
   Comment
Past year 3
   Start date
       January 1, 2019
```

# End date December 31, 2019 Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e) 15,640 Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e) 0 Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e) 0



```
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
   119,055
Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
   0
Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
   0
Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
   0
Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
Comment
```

# C<sub>6</sub>.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.



# Intensity figure

0.000005442

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

251,617

#### **Metric denominator**

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

46,235,000,000

## Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

15

# Direction of change

Decreased

## Reason for change

Gross global emissions for scope 1 and 2 decreased by 11.0%, while the revenue increased by 4.4% compared to previous year. The decrease in intensity is mainly due to the limitation of the presence of employees in the Group's building with the strenghtening of Covid restrictions in 2021. Yet it is also partly due to the Group's efforts to reduce the environmental footprint associated with its operations, through various initiatives such as energy saving, energy efficiency and use of low-carbon electricity. Moreover, since 2018, the Green Company for Employees (GC4E) programme has accelerated the reduction of all direct environmental impacts of the Group with the participation of all employees.

# C7. Emissions breakdowns

# C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased



# C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	31,042	Increased	21	We calculate our GHG emissions variations from the market-based figure. In 2021, the share of renewable energy used increased, and energy from the grid was less consumed. The associated savings in emissions is assessed by the difference between (the 1 year variation of emissions using the location-based method) and (the 1 year variation of emissions using the market-based method).  Formula:  Reduction = [Emissions(2020, location-b) - Emissions(2021,location-b] - [Emissions(2020,market-b) - Emissions(2021,market-b)] = 31,042 tCO2e.
Other emissions reduction activities	2,242	Decreased	2	As part of the Group's strategy to reduce its emissions, several projects are carried to improve the energy efficiency of buildings and the emphasis is put on changing our employees behavior when using energy (electricity, heat, cooling systems).  In 2021, as in 2020, with the special context of the Covid crisis, it is not easy to distinguish the conjonctural decrease from the result of the actions.  The 5-year average of energy consumption decrease (1.5%) - calculated before Covid crisis - is therefore applied to market-based 2020 emissions to obtain the figure.  Formula:  Reduction = 0.015 * Emissions (2020, market-b) = 2,242 tCO2e.
Divestment				
Acquisitions				



Mergers				
Change in output	29,013	Decreased	19	In 2021, the Covid restrictions were strenghtened and the Group's buildings were less occupied. Formula: Reduction = [Emissions (2020, market-b) - Emissions (2021, market-b)] - Reduction(Change ren. ener. consumption) - Reduction(Other em. reduction activities)
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				
Other				

# C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

# C8. Energy

# C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

# C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding	Yes
feedstocks)	



Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

# C8.2a

# (C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non- renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	244,825	244,825
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		305,364	525,442	830,806
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat		2,525	69,797	72,322
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling		0	18,301	18,301
Consumption of self- generated non-fuel renewable energy		4,458		4,458
Total energy consumption		312,347	858,365	1,170,712

# C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area
Belgium



# Consumption of electricity (MWh)

48,943

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

48,943

# Country/area

Brazil

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)** 

1,634

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1,634

# Country/area

Canada

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)** 

2,857

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

113

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,970

# Country/area

France

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

335,251



# Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

36,611

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

371,862

# Country/area

Germany

# **Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

16,091

# Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8,517

# Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

24,608

# Country/area

Hong Kong SAR, China

# **Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

4,555

# Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

# Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4,555

# Country/area

India

# **Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

15,085

# Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0



# Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

15,085

# Country/area

Italy

# **Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

76,458

# Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1,614

# Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

78,072

# Country/area

Japan

# **Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

2,200

# Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

C

# Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2,200

# Country/area

Luxembourg

# **Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

18,661

# Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1,603

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]



# Country/area

Morocco

# **Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

9,426

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

C

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

9,426

# Country/area

Poland

# **Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

23,202

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

22,081

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

45,283

# Country/area

Portugal

# Consumption of electricity (MWh)

7,459

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2,557

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

10,016



# Country/area

Singapore

# **Consumption of electricity (MWh)**

10,950

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

457

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

11,407

# Country/area

Spain

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

7,451

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

7,451

# Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

38,127

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

38,127

# Country/area

Switzerland



# Consumption of electricity (MWh)

7,104

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

7,104

# Country/area

Ukraine

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

11,602

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5,428

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

17,030

# Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Consumption of electricity (MWh)** 

41,449

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

41,449

#### Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

80,431



# Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3,363

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

83,794

# C9. Additional metrics

# C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

# **Description**

Waste

#### **Metric value**

16.451

#### **Metric numerator**

Metric tonnes

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

# % change from previous year

22

#### Direction of change

Decreased

#### Please explain

It is challenging to collect data about waste because measurements are not always possible in office buildings and agencies. However, BNP Paribas continues to improve the quality and availability of its data each year. For countries where service providers don't give precise data, the teams are required to measure their waste production during a representative month.

As a financial institution, the main types of waste generated are: paper waste, IT equipment waste, furniture waste and plastic waste. Therefore, our initiatives for reduction of waste target these types of waste.

In 2021, the total waste collected weighed for 16,451 tons, or 87 kg/FTE (see the 2021 urd, p637). The waste production decreased by 22% compared to 2020. This is due to the tightening



of Covid restrictions and strong incentive to telecommuting leading to a limited presence in the Group's building, but also to the initiatives taken by the Group to reduce waste.

34% of the total volume of waste has been recycled in 2021, it represents 30 kg per employee, compared to 31% in 2020. This is due to the initiatives carried out to limit waste production and to develop recycling for the main types of waste generated. The Group has an internal policy for waste management from operational activities, that results of collaboration between CSR Delegation, Procurements Group and IMEX, the entity in charge of managing the building asset of the Group in France.

# **Description**

Other, please specify Paper

#### **Metric value**

9.363

#### **Metric numerator**

Metric tonnes

#### **Metric denominator (intensity metric only)**

-

# % change from previous year

16

#### Direction of change

Decreased

#### Please explain

BNP Paribas pays special attention to its paper use. In 2021, the internal paper policy of the Group has been updated. It is focused on three pillars:

- Reduce the paper consumption of the Group: a new target has been set for 2025 of 70kg paper/FTE. In 2021, with the covid crisis, there was a decrease of paper consumption and the objective has been achieved with a consumption of 49 kg paper/FTE.
- Use sustainable paper: it is now an obligation for the Group to purchase responsible paper. (from recycling or sustainably managed forests, i.e. more than 50% recycled or PEFC or FSC labelled)
- Increase sorting and recycling of waste paper. The global paper recycling rate increased from 40% in 2020 to 46% in 2021.



# C10. Verification

# C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status	
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place	
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place	
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place	

# C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

# Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

# Status in the current reporting year

Complete

# Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

#### Attach the statement

 $\textcircled{1} \ agm-2022-universal-registration-document-and-annual-financial-report-2021.pdf}$ 

# Page/ section reference

7.11 Report of one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as independent third party, on the verification of the consolidated extra-financial performance statement; page 664-666 link to the document: https://invest.bnpparibas/en/document/ag-2022-universal-registration-document-and-annual-financial-report-2021

# Relevant standard

ISAE3000

# Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100



# C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

# Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

# Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

# Status in the current reporting year

Complete

# Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

#### Attach the statement

 $\textcircled{1} \ agm-2022-universal-registration-document-and-annual-financial-report-2021.pdf}$ 

#### Page/ section reference

7.11 Report of one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as independent third party, on the verification of the consolidated extra-financial performance statement; page 664-666 link to the document: https://invest.bnpparibas/en/document/ag-2022-universal-registration-document-and-annual-financial-report-2021

#### Relevant standard

ISAE3000

# Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

# Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

#### Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

# Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance



Limited assurance

#### Attach the statement

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# Page/ section reference

7.11 Report of one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as independent third party, on the verification of the consolidated extra-financial performance statement; page 664-666 link to the document: https://invest.bnpparibas/en/document/ag-2022-universal-registration-document-and-annual-financial-report-2021

#### Relevant standard

ISAE3000

# Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

# C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

# **Scope 3 category**

Scope 3: Business travel

# Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

# Status in the current reporting year

Complete

#### Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

#### Attach the statement

 ${f 0}$  agm-2022-universal-registration-document-and-annual-financial-report-2021.pdf

#### Page/section reference

7.11 Report of one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as independent third party, on the verification of the consolidated extra-financial performance statement; page 664-666 link to the document: https://invest.bnpparibas/en/document/ag-2022-universal-registration-document-and-annual-financial-report-2021



# Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

# C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

# C10.2a

# (C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE 3000	We receive an annual verification of key performance indicators and other quantitative results, including GHG emission assessment (scope 1,2,3), energy consumptions and professional travels (within the Group), for our universal registration document and annual financial report. (Please refer the section 7.11 pages 664-666).
C5. Emissions performance	Year on year emissions intensity figure	ISAE 3000	We receive an annual verification of key performance indicators and other quantitative results, including GHG emission assessment (scope 1,2,3), energy consumptions and professional travels (within the Group), for our universal registration document and annual financial report. (Please refer the section 7.11 pages 664-666).



# C11. Carbon pricing

# C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

Yes

# C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

#### Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

## **Project type**

**Forests** 

#### **Project identification**

As it has been the case since 2017, BNP Paribas reaches carbon neutrality on the GHG emissions generated by its own activities. Within its operating scope, BNP Paribas annually offsets residual GHG emissions issued the previous year for the entire Group. Taking into account the additional purchases of low-carbon electricity, these emissions amounted to 213,911 tCO2 in 2020. These emissions were offset in 2021 via the following four projects:

- the Kasigau project, supported by the Group since 2017, is a programme to preserve and restore 200,000 hectares of forest in Kenya. Led by the NGO Wild Life Works, it also finances access to healthcare, water and education for local populations;
- the second project is based on a ten-year voluntary carbon offsetting programme between BNP Paribas and the GoodPlanet Foundation, which will improve the living conditions of nearly 70,000 people in he state of Madhya Pradesh in India via the construction of 13,000 biodigesters producing methane, thus avoiding cooking over wood fires and deforestation.
- a major initiative for the restoration and conservation of tropical peatlands in Indonesia led by the Indonesian company PT. Rimba Makmur Utama and covering more than 150,000 hectares of swamp forest located in Central Kalimantan;
- a project implemented in Peru by the local NGO ITYF and coordinated by the social enterprise MICROSOL. It helps to fight against child malnutrition by implementing improved cooking stoves (ICS) as well as dry toilets, drinking water systems, etc. More than 140,000 families benefit from this high-performance cooking system, which considerably limits the amount of wood used for cooking and thus contributes to the fight against deforestation.

Verified to which standard



VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

#### Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

213,911

# Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

213,911

#### **Credits cancelled**

Yes

#### Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

# C11.3

# (C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

# C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

# Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Stakeholder expectations Drive energy efficiency

# **GHG Scope**

Scope 1

Scope 2

# **Application**

The internal price on carbon is applied at company-wide, since offsetting is done at the Groupe-level by the Group CSR department.

Within its own operations (direct emissions and indirect emissions relating to energy purchases and business travel), BNP Paribas is continuing to cut its energy consumption.

The Group offsets its residual emissions and has been carbon-neutral within its own operational scope since 2017. The figure provided in the below table (7.46€ per metric tonne CO2e) has been established by calculating the ratio between the 213,911 teq.CO2 (Market based) of 2020 residual emissions the Group offset in 2021, through its partnership with the GoodPlanet Foundation, ClimateSeed and the Carbon Desk.

All the projects chosen for Bnp Paribas emission offsettings are audited and certified by independent auditors.



#### Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

7.46

#### Variance of price(s) used

Uniform pricing: it is a single price that is applied throughout the company independent of geography, business unit, or type of decision.

# Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price Offsets

#### Impact & implication

For Scopes 1 and 2, the Group defines targets to reduce GHG emissions and therefore the amount of money spent on carbon offsetting.

Concerning Scope 3, BNP Paribas has chosen other approaches than a carbon price for managing its indirect carbon emissions. Indeed, internal carbon price has been tested internally. It has been decided not to use carbon price on a stand alone basis but rather to insert carbon risk within a broader climate analysis. In the frame of the ESG action plan, clients will be assessed on their climate transition risk (see 2021 TCFD Report). This assessment will be based both on internal and external data and used within the overall client assessment. Besides, BNP Paribas uses tools to monitor carbon risk:

- 1. Since 2015, the Group measures on an annual basis its energy mix financings: primary mix and electricity mix (see 2021 URD p. 600-601).
- 2. By joining the NZBA, BNP Paribas committed to aligning the greenhouse gas emissions generated by its lending and investment for own account activities with the pathway required to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.
- In the electricity generation sector, the Bank's loan portfolio is already in line with the trajectory required to limit global warming to below 1.5 degrees.
- 3. The Group has strenghtened and/or extended the perimeter of 3 carbon-intensive sector industries. In 2020, BNP Paribas announced a strategy for a complete exit from the thermal coal value chain by 2030 in the European Union and OECD countries, and by 2040 in the rest of the world. In 2017, the Bank stopped supporting companies whose primary business is exploration, production and export of oil from tar sands, gas/oil from shale, or gas/oil production in the Arctic. In 2020, this commitment was extended to two geographical areas, with the exclusion of financing and

investments in oil and gas projects located in a particularly sensitive area not previously covered (the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge) as well as exports of oil by sea from the Esmeraldas region in Ecuador for its trading activities. BNP Paribas has also committed to reducing its credit exposure to oil and gas exploration and production activities by 12% between 2020 and 2025. (see 2021 URD p596).



# C12. Engagement

# C12.1

# (C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, our investees

Yes, other partners in the value chain

# C12.1a

# (C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

# Type of engagement

Other, please specify

Compliance & onboarding

## **Details of engagement**

Other, please specify

Included climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism Code of conduct featuring climate change KPIs Climate change is integrated into supplier evaluation processes

# % of suppliers by number

100

# % total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

# % of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

20

## Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Group purchases amount to nearly EUR 9,4 billion in expenditures globally (2021).

BNP Paribas Sourcing function is structured around a central team (Group Strategic Sourcing) in charge of the definition of the Procurement norms and of the selection of Suppliers for the Group or for some Business Lines in France. The local sourcing teams located in the Business lines have report functionally to the Central team.

The Strategic Sourcing Filière acts as a driver for the Group transformation and supports the Group's ambitions in the environmental field, through projects and sourcing actions.

Our answer covers the scope of the Group Strategic Sourcing team.



#### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The suppliers' engagement on climate is sought through:

- At the onboarding stage:
- o The adhesion, to the Sustainable sourcing charter, that includes a number of commitments on the different ESG aspects, including environment (compliance with the laws and regulations, control of the environmental impacts of their activities...).
- o The use of specific ESG questionnaires, depending on the criticality of the products or services on specific aspects (such as energy use, reduction of GHG emissions,...); In 2021, 3,705 suppliers were assessed on ESG aspects, based on CSR questionnaires, during calls-to-tender throughout the entities of the Strategic Sourcing line included in the sustainable sourcing reporting. Onsite audits were also conducted in 2020 and 2021 on 4 suppliers in two different purchasing categories.
- The deployment of the Green Company For Employees program, that encourages and supports the reduction of all of BNP Paribas' direct impacts on the environment, by according a central role to the participation of all employees. Three priorities have been defined: the fight against single use plastic, the promotion of soft mobility and the sustainable use of digital technology.
- o Within this latter stream, a letter co-signed by the IT COO and the Group CSO has been sent to all Key IT suppliers in 2020 to explain our sustainable IT new ambition and ensure alignment from their side on those commitments. Regarding digital sustainability, a Green IT Sourcing policy is underway.
- The organization of a suppliers' event (Partners for Strategic Sourcing every year since 2017) that includes systematically a sequence on the CSR policy of the Group and of the commitments expected from the suppliers.

Finally GSS contribute to the annual environmental report that aims at ensuring that we reach our objectives in terms of reduction of GHG emissions, which implies specific action plans, with suppliers followed by GSS, on given categories (such as paper, travel,...). Responsible paper is also promoted through the Groupwide paper policy "Consume less, consume better, sort more". An objective of reaching 90% of responsible paper was set for 2025.

# Comment

# C-FS12.1b

(C-FS12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your clients.

Type of clients

Customers/clients of Banks

Type of engagement



### Education/information sharing

### **Details of engagement**

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

### % client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

100

### Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

100

### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Non-targeted engagement

### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

BNP Paribas engagements and policies to combate climate change are published on BNP Paribas' website and thus all our customers (100%) have access to it. Our corporate customers represent a significant source of our scope 3 emissions. Sharing information on our CSR strategies and our commitments will allow us to engage in a collective effort to reach our goals. For example, BNP Paribas institutional internet website (https://group.bnpparibas) communicates publicly a large number of news about many climate-related actions and initiatives. Almost 350 news can be found online. The impact on our customers of these measures can't directly be assessed but part of our growth in our sustainable offer is due to this engagement strategy.

### Type of clients

Clients of Asset Managers (Asset owners)

### Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing client behavior)

### **Details of engagement**

Run an engagement campaign to educate clients about climate change

### % client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

100

### Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

100

### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Non-targeted engagement

Impact of engagement, including measures of success



BNP Paribas offers a wide range of Socially Responsible Investing (SRI) products to meet the demands of investors seeking to reconcile financial performance and societal/environmental responsibility. BNP Paribas presents its CSR strategy several times a year to Socially Responsible Investing (SRI) investors. In 2021, BNP Paribas met 114 SRI investors (vs 30 in 2020) at least once in Europe and North Americay. In addition, BNP Paribas frequently organises targeted meetings with its clients on the energy and ecological transition. Measures of success include the growth of our sustainable investing products and services, for example:

- At the end of 2021, the amount of loans to companies supporting the energy transition and sectors directly contributing to the SDGs was EUR 244 billion (compared to EUR 188 billion in 2020);
- In 2021, BNP Paribas Asset Management consolidated its leading position in the French and Belgian markets in terms of SRI-labelled assets under management with EUR 132.5 billion in assets.
- BNP Paribas Asset Management also ranks first in Belgium in terms of labelled assets under management and funds, with a total of EUR 115 billion (some of which are labelled in France).

### Type of clients

Customers/clients of Banks

### Type of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

### **Details of engagement**

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

### % client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

100

### Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

100

### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at clients with increased climate-related opportunities

### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The energy transition also involves developing innovative technologies. To support it, the Group is committing a total of EUR 250 million of equity dedicated to start-ups involved in the environmental transition. With that goal in mind, the Group created an energy transition venture capital team. BNP Paribas has invested in 11 start-ups and three funds focused on areas such as

energy efficiency, energy storage, sustainable mobility, etc.

In 2021, the Group earmarked a total of €250 million in equity to support green transition start-



ups and, together with the Solar Impulse Foundation, launched the BNP Paribas Solar Impulse Venture fund, which plans to invest €150 million in high-potential start-ups working to promote the ecological transition, in order to accelerate their development and help them scale up their operations. Established in Europe and the United States, the start-ups selected by the fund are assessed by the Solar Impulse Efficient Solutions label.

### Type of clients

Customers/clients of Banks

### Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

### **Details of engagement**

Other, please specify

Climate change considerations are integrated into customer screening processes

### % client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

100

### Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

100

### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Non-targeted engagement

### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

As shown by its commitments, the BNP Paribas Group pays particular attention to environmental, social and governance ("ESG") issues and their growing role in the conduct of business and related risk management.

In 2021, the Group's Action Plan to strengthen the Bank's ESG system led to significant progress with the delivery of a first version of the internal ESG data platform and the launch of the deployment of the common assessment approach of the ESG profile of the Group's large corporate clients. The latter aims in particular to identify companies whose ESG weakness could translate into credit, investment, reputational risks, and negative environmental and social impacts. It also supports dialogue with companies and supports the transition of those wishing to shift towards a more sustainable business model.

The Group has established finance and investment policies ("sectoral policies") governing its businesses in sectors involving major energy and climate-related issues such as coal-based electricity generation, mining industry, palm oil production, paper pulp production, agriculture, unconventional hydrocarbons. These sectoral policies define a set of rules and procedures relating to financial products or services supplied by BNP Paribas entities for a given economic sector. These rules and procedures aim to respond to social and environmental problems in this sector and to establish guidelines for responsible conduct of the Bank's activities with this



sector. All these policies are published on the Group website. This global framework has a strong influence on our customers environmental & social approach regarding their activities, their own customers and their suppliers.

In 2021, the Group's CSR teams were asked to give an expert opinion in the assessment of ESG risks for close to 3,173 complex or sensitive transactions (financing, new accounts, export support, etc.) compared to 2,500 transactions the previous year.

### Type of clients

Customers/clients of Banks

### Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding client behavior)

### **Details of engagement**

Other, please specify

Collect climate change and carbon information from new customers as part of initial due diligence

### % client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

100

### Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

100

### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Non-targeted engagement

### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

BNP Paribas Wealth Management developed an application called My Impact to invite its customers to define their expectations in the face of the challenges of sustainable development and allow their bank to make them discover solutions with a positive impact corresponding to their aspirations. Clients can act in favour of an ecosystemfriendly economy that benefits all individuals through investments that are responsible for impact investing or even philanthropy. As a result, they can choose to direct their financial investments towards supports that will help fight climate change if they wish.

With this application, BNP Paribas Wealth Management can better identify expectations and better understand the real motivation of its customers in term of positive- impact. It is an important source of information to identify and understand customer behaviour. And by this way, we can develop products and services climate-related oriented.

https://wealthmanagement.bnpparibas/en/what-we-do/positive-impact.html



### Type of clients

Customers/clients of Banks

### Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing client behavior)

### **Details of engagement**

Other, please specify

Help clients assess and reduce the carbon impact of their spending

### % client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

100

### Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

100

### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Non-targeted engagement

### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Measuring one's own carbon footprint can be difficult, but BNP Paribas retail banking network customers in France, as well as Hello Bank! customers, now have a solution to help them: 'My Carbon Footprint.' Developed in partnership with the French start up Greenly and launched last July, this functionality, accessible directly from a BNP Paribas account, was enhanced last February. It allows clients to establish, in a simple, concrete and fun way, a general estimate of the carbon footprint of their transportation (gasoline), their housing (electricity and water), or various daily services (Internet subscriptions and phones). By monitoring closely the evolution of the carbon impact of their spending, BNP Paribas customers are also in a better position to identify ways to reduce it.

In the first semester of 2021, 42 000 customers have used the functionality.

### C-FS12.1c

(C-FS12.1c) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your investees.

### Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing investee behavior)

### **Details of engagement**

Exercise active ownership

### % scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a/C-FS14.1b

100



### Investing (Asset managers) portfolio coverage

100

### Investing (Asset owners) portfolio coverage

100

### Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Non-targeted engagement

### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In line with its strategy on climate change, BNP Paribas Asset Management incorporates in its voting policy opposition to the approval of the financial statements, the discharge or the reelection of directors of companies that do not sufficiently communicate on their CO2 emissions and 1.5°C strategy. In 2021, BNP Paribas Asset Management opposed 969 resolutions at 168 General Meetings (vs. 451 at 66GMs in 2020), largely for climate related reasons.

BNP Paribas Asset Management also uses its voting rights to encourage the adoption of proenergy transition resolutions. BNP Paribas Asset Management is recognised as one of the most proactive asset managers in this area. Thus, the 2021 edition of the "Voting Matters" study by the British NGO ShareAction places BNPP Asset Management in 2nd place in the ranking of asset managers most active in the use of voting to promote environmental and social issues, with a rate of 98% in favour of the ESG resolutions assessed.

BNP Paribas Asset Management and Cardif are members of the Climate Action 100+ Initiative and, as such, regularly engage in dialogue with firms ranked among the world's top greenhouse gas emitters to improve their climate change governance and strategy. Iberdrola's decision in 2021 to submit its climate strategy to a shareholder vote (a say-on-climate) in line with its commitment to become carbon neutral by 2050 marks the culmination of a constructive collaboration between Iberdrola and the Climate Action 100+ coalition through a dialogue led by BNP Paribas Asset Management.

### C12.1d

## (C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

The Group engages outside of its direct value chain. By other partners in the value chain it is the general public that is targeted, since BNP Paribas has a commitment to advance awareness and share best environmental practices.

### Support research and develop knowledge on climate change and biodiversity

Two corporate philanthropy programmes in particular benefit from The Climate & Biodiversity Initiative of the BNP Paribas Foundation:

■ the "Climate & Biodiversity Initiative", an international philanthropy programme launched in 2010, has made it possible to support 27 research projects, with more than 400 researchers, to the tune of EUR 18 million. In 2021, the BNP Paribas Foundation continued to monitor and promote the nine winning projects selected as part of the 4th call for projects launched in 2019; a new call for projects will be launched in 2022;



■ "One Planet Fellowship" is a sponsorship partnership programme whose ambition is to create an intergenerational community of African and European researchers working on climate change adaptation in the agricultural sector in Africa.

In addition, in 2021, the first assessment of the partnership with the Tara Océan Foundation signed in 2020 was carried out: EUR 1.65 million had been donated to the project at the end of 2021 (cumulative 2020 and 2021) by BNP Paribas Wealth Management (France), in association with the marketing of financial products, with the aim of building the Tara International Polar Station, the eponymous Foundation's new scientific station, which will remain in the Arctic permanently for the next 20 years.

### Promoting and sharing information on environmental issues

In 2021, BNP Paribas supported the launch of the ESSEC Business School "Talents of Ecological Transition" Chair, alongside partners such as the Bilan Carbone Association, Campus de la Transition, Cappemini, CY Paris Cergy Université and Citepa. This Chair will address the challenges of climate change, biodiversity and living organisms, ecological justice, as well as the management of resources (water, air) and waste, the energy and food transition, new forms of mobility and the digital impact.

Thanks to the research projects supported by the BNP Paribas Foundation and the researchers behind them, various awareness-raising actions are put in place each year to familiarise the general public, employees BNP Paribas and its partners on environmental issues. In 2021, in line with the actions carried out since 2010 (conferences, exhibitions and other public events), four conferences led by researchers from the "Climate & Biodiversity Initiative" programme were organised and made it possible to raise awareness of around 1,200 people. In addition, the exhibition "Climate, the Expo in 360°", designed by the Cité des Sciences, in partnership with the Institut Français and UN Environment, was presented for the first time in French Commercial Banking branches. Launched in 2020, the partnership with the Cité des Sciences on the exhibition "Bio-Inspired: a different approach", around biomimicry, will continue for the next four years

### C-FS12.2

## (C-FS12.2) Does your organization exercise voting rights as a shareholder on climate-related issues?

Exercise voting rights as a shareholder on climate-related issues	
Row 1	Yes

### C-FS12.2a

(C-FS12.2a) Provide details of your shareholder voting record on climate-related issues.

Method used to exercise your voting rights as a shareholder

Exercise voting rights directly

How do you ensure your shareholder voting rights are exercised in line with your overall climate strategy?



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### Percentage of voting disclosed across portfolio

98

### Climate-related issues supported in shareholder resolutions

Climate transition plans
Emissions reduction targets
Board oversight of climate-related issues

Do you publicly disclose the rationale behind your voting on climate-related issues?

### C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

#### Row 1

# Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

### Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Ocharter\_representation\_bnpp\_uk.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

The Group follows the "Charter for responsible representation with respect to the public authorities"

### C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?



### Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Sustainable finance

# Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

European taxonomy

### Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

### Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Europe

### Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

### Description of engagement with policy makers

The EU taxonomy is a classification system, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. The EU taxonomy would provide companies, investors and policymakers with appropriate definitions for which economic activities can be considered environmentally sustainable. It has been established in order to meet the EU's climate and energy targets for 2030 and reach the objectives of the European green deal.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

### C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify

Association Française des Entreprises Privées (AFEP, French Association of Private Enterprises)



Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The AFEP is a French trade association representing more than 100 of the most important French private companies. The AFEP has notably been supportive of the implementation of mandatory GHG reporting in France.

BNP Paribas was a strong supporter of the implementation of mandatory GHG reporting in France for itself and for its clients, in order to gain knowledge on GHG emissions and climate risks of its counter-parties.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No. we have not evaluated

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify

Entreprises Pour l'Environnement (EpE), the French partner of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)



Entreprises pour l'Environnement (EpE) is an association of approximately fifty French and international companies committed to improving the way they take the environment into account in their strategies and day-to-day management. One of the most prominent commissions within EpE is the commission on climate change. This commission suggests means by which the productive sector may contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. It advocates that these means, such as establishing a significant price to carbon with predictable trend increasing on a long term basis, should enable to reach the environmental objective while preserving the competitiveness of companies. This commission also supports the efforts of member companies to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. EpE has notably been supportive of the implementation of mandatory GHG reporting in France. In 2015, EpE has been deeply involved in the organizing of the Business & Climate Summit (BCS) during the Climate Week in Paris. One of the main outcomes of the BCS is the call of the business for a carbon price to be implemented as soon as possible. 2020 marks the first deadline for the commitments made publicly by BNP Paribas in favour of biodiversity under the voluntary initiative. Act4nature. Managed by the association Entreprises pour l'Environnement (EpE), this alliance between companies, public authorities, scientists and environmental associations aims to create an international collective dynamic to protect, value and restore biodiversity. In 2019, BNP Paribas Director and CEO was appointed as Chairman of Entreprises pour l'Environnement for a threeyear term, becoming the first CEO of a financial institution to uphold this position. In this role, he has successfully highlighted and promoted EpE's initiatives and reports in public position statements. In 2019, the association focused its efforts on publishing "ZEN 2050: Imagining and Building a Carbon-Neutral France", a study that recommended 14 initiatives to be undertaken as soon as possible to achieve carbon neutrality in France by 2050.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify

L'Institut pour le Développement Durable et les Relations Internationales (IDDRI), a French Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent



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# Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) is an independent think tank that facilitates the transition towards sustainable development. It was founded in 2001. To achieve this, IDDRI identifies the conditions and proposes the tools for integrating sustainable development into policies. It takes action at different levels, from international cooperation to that of national and sub-national governments and private companies, with each level informing the other. As a research institute and a dialogue platform, IDDRI creates the conditions for a shared analyses and expertise between stakeholders. It connects them in a transparent, collaborative manner, based on leading interdisciplinary research. IDDRI then makes its analyses and proposals available to all. Four issues are central to the institute's activities: climate, biodiversity and ecosystems, oceans, and sustainable develoment governance.

As a founding member, BNP Paribas' Head of CSR is a member of its Board of directors. We also take part into several working groups proposed and organized by IDDRI.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify
United Nations Global Compact ("Advanced" level)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position



State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The UN Global Compact is a strategic policy initiative for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. By doing so, business, as a primary driver of globalization, can help ensure that markets, commerce, technology and finance advance in ways that benefit economies and societies everywhere. One of the key environmental challenges of Global Compact is atmospheric pollution and the consequences of climate change.

BNP Paribas is a committee member of the Global Compact France.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The RSPO was established in 2004 to transform the palm oil industry in collaboration with the global supply chain. Its goal is to promote the production and use of sustainable palm oil, for the planet, people, and prosperity. The second greenhouse gas working group of the RSPO was convened at the end of 2009 to establish a process so that all RSPO members can reduce GHG emissions via a voluntary mechanism consistent with the existing RSPO Principles & Criteria. This working group will also address issues of public policy and business strategies, in order to



develop a process that will lead to meaningful and verifiable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from the palm oil supply chain.

For the palm oil sector, BNP Paribas, a member of the RSPO since 2011, encourages industrial companies to join this initiative (or equivalent).

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No. we have not evaluated

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify
Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The IIGCC was established in 2001 as a forum for collaboration between pension funds and other institutional investors to address the investment risks and opportunities associated with climate change. One of the IIGCC's Key Objectives is to advocate public policy and market solutions that ensure an orderly and efficient transition to a secure climate system which is consistent with long-term investment objectives. It emphasised for example the importance of long-term policy certainty for investors and the principles IIGCC believes should apply to the design of Phase II of the EU ETS. The IIGCC also aims at providing members with the knowledge and tools to assess the investment implications of climate change. To this end it worked to develop a series of sector-based disclosure frameworks, with the aim of encouraging companies to disclose data that is easier to use in investment analysis, is comparable between companies and is able to inform corporate engagement with companies. The IIGCC has been working with the Carbon Disclosure Project on how to incorporate the framework into CDP documents. The Enterprise program of the IIGCC was set up to determine the degree to which



company strategies are aligned with the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement to keep a global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The working group focuses on companies in sectors with a major impact on climate change and seeks to build constructive and effective dialogue.

BNPP Asset Management is an active member of the IIGCC. For several years BNPP AM has maintained a regular dialogue with car manufacturers and European companies in the oil, power generation and mining sectors for the ESG-performance assessment of companies in which it invests, and with other IIGCC members as part of collective engagement processes. The Group's subsidiary in Asset Management seeks to ensure that companies in these sectors fully understand the challenges of climate change and actively help combat it. BNPP AM helped shape recommendations in the areas of governance, strategy, emissions management, public policy, transparency and stakeholder information. They are targeted at companies in these highemission sectors as well as investors wishing to discuss climate issues.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No. we have not evaluated

#### **Trade association**

Other, please specify

France Green Building Council (France GBC), the French partner of the World Green Building Council (World GBC)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)



France GBC is an association the object of which is to be a leading force at a national level, creating a dynamic that unites the Public and Private sectors in the service of the development of sustainable construction and renovation, but also to be the flag bearer of the French position abroad, and to contribute to the increasing and improving of what French companies have to offer.

The subsidiary BNP Paribas Real Estate is a Board member of the France GBC.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify HQE association

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

HQE association is a French platform on sustainable building and planning created in 1996. The subsidiary BNP Paribas Real Estate is a Board member of the HQE association.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding



# Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify

Institut de la Performance Énergétique (IFPEB, French Institute for the building's energy performance)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The IFPEB is a member association of big companies, working together to understand, implement and foster all the operational aspects of Sustainable Construction, under a pure market perspective. The Institute acts through projects, pooled actions (methodological writings, intelligence, sharing information, building collaborative projects) or private actions (consulting). The sustainable development director of the subsidiary BNP Paribas Real Estate is at the IFPEB Board of directors

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify
Corporate Vehicle Observatory (CVO)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?



Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

CVO is an international research institution formed by all members of automotive market: producers, deliverers, fleet managers, insurers and government institutions representatives. CVO currently operates in 16 countries (Belgium, Brazil, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom). Among other issues that are debated within this framework, CO2 emissions are handled through themes such as electric vehicle, ecodriving, biofuels, etc. The subsidiary Arval (vehicle long-term leasing) is the founder of CVO.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify
United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) is a partnership between United Nations Environment and the global financial sector created in the wake of the 1992



Earth Summit with a mission to promote sustainable finance. More than 200 financial institutions, including banks, insurers, and investors, work with UN Environment to understand today's environmental, social and governance challenges, why they matter to finance, and how to actively participate in addressing them. UNEP FI's work also includes a strong focus on policy – by fomenting country-level dialogues between finance practitioners, supervisors, regulators and policy-makers, and, at the international level, by promoting financial sector involvement in processes such as the global climate negotiations.

In 2017, BNP Paribas announced its decision to join the UNEP Finance working group, which implements TCFD recommendations on climate reporting guidelines to assess the exposure to climate change risk.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No. we have not evaluated

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify
The Hydrogen Council

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Hydrogen Council brings together major global corporations in the energy, transport and industrial sectors. These companies share the same long-term vision: hydrogen can promote the energy and ecological transition. The Hydrogen Council seeks not only to accelerate investment in development and commercialisation in the hydrogen and fuel cell sector, but to encourage key stakeholders to increase their support for hydrogen in the future energy mix. Convinced that hydrogen generated from low-carbon energy has a key role to play, BNP



Paribas officially joined the Hydrogen Council in early 2020 and is represented in this Council by a member of its Executive Committee.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify

Green Climate Fund

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Green Climate Fund is a global fund created by the 194 signatories to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010. It aims to catalyse a flow of climate finance to invest in low-emission and climate-resilient development, driving a paradigm shift in the global response to climate change, and paying particular attention to the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to its effects – in particular the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States.

In 2018, BNP Paribas became one of few GCF-accredited commercial banks, which are able to work closely with the Fund to help bolster its support for sustainable development. It also underlines the achievements of BNP Paribas' shift in strategy in recent years to focus on the financing of the energy transition and other sustainable projects.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)



### Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### **Trade association**

Federation of French Industry (MEDEF)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The MEDEF is the main French trade association. The MEDEF has notably been supportive of the implementation of mandatory GHG reporting in France.

BNP Paribas was a strong supporter of the implementation of mandatory GHG reporting in France for itself and for its clients, in order to gain knowledge on GHG emissions and climate risks of its counter-parties.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)



Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) is a global organisation of more than 200 top-tier companies working together to accelerate the transition to a sustainable world. BNP Paribas is notably involved in the task force dedicated to climate policy.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

#### **Trade association**

Other, please specify

The Financial Services Task Force (FSTF)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Financial Services Task Force (FSTF) was created by the Sustainable Markets Initiative (SMI) in 2020 at the initiative of The Prince of Wales with the aim of helping to accelerate the world's transition towards a sustainable future.

It is bringing together several of the world's largest banks, this task force is dedicated to



accelerating efforts in the financial services sector to progress towards a "net-zero carbon" economy.

In particular, the FSTF has drafted a methodology guide to the implementation of Net Zero strategies by banks

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No. we have not evaluated

### **Trade association**

Other, please specify
Net Zero Alliances

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

To achieve the banking sector's ambition to align its climate commitments with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and to pursue a warming target limited to 1.5°C, BNP Paribas signed the Net Zero alliances promoted at the COP 26 in Glasgow.

BNP Paribas Asset Management joined the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative (NZAMi), BNP Paribas Cardif the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAO) and the Group is one of the founding members of the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) launched by UN Environment in April 2021. With almost 100 signatory banks at the end of 2021, the NZBA is a powerful tool to strengthen and accelerate banks' decarbonisation strategies

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding



# Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

### Type of organization

Governmental institution

### State the organization to which you provided funding

**UK Government** 

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

In 2021, BNP Paribas was co-bookrunner of the UK's Green Gilt, the largest green bond issued by a government with GBP 12 billion, aimed at accelerating the country's transition to carbon neutrality in 2050.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### Type of organization

Private company

### State the organization to which you provided funding

To the car manufacturer, Ford

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

2,461,000,000



# Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

In 2021, the Group was involved as Active Bookrunner & Joint Structuring Agent in the issue of a USD 2.5 billion green bond from the car manufacturer Ford, dedicated to sustainable mobility and electric

vehicle manufacturing projects.

# Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### Type of organization

Research organization

### State the organization to which you provided funding

Climate&Biodiversity

# Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

18,000,000

# Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate & Biodiversity Initiative is an international sponsorship programme launched in 2010 that supported 27 research projects and over 400 researchers with €18 million in aid. In 2021, the

BNP Paribas Foundation continued to monitor and promote the nine winning projects selected via the fourth call for projects launched in 2019. A new call for projects will be launched in 2022.

# Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### Type of organization

Research organization

### State the organization to which you provided funding

Tara Foundation

# Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

1,600,000



# Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

€1.65 million were donated to the Tara Ocean Foundation project at the end of 2021 (total for 2020 and 2021) by BNP Paribas Private Banking (France), with the aim of building the Tara International Polar Station, which will lead drift expeditions starting in 2023 to study and highlight the effects of climate change in the Arctic

# Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, we have not evaluated

### C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

### **Publication**

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

#### **Status**

Complete

### Attach the document

agm-2022-universal-registration-document-and-annual-financial-report-2021.pdf

### Page/Section reference

See chapter 7 p580-666

link to the document : https://invest.bnpparibas/en/document/ag-2022-universal-registration-document-and-annual-financial-report-2021

### **Content elements**

Governance

Strategy

**Emissions figures** 

**Emission targets** 

Other metrics

### Comment

The Chapter 7 of this document is the main source of detailed information about BNP Paribas strategy, policy and initiatives concerning the economic, social, civic and environmental responsibility.



### **Publication**

In voluntary sustainability report

### **Status**

Complete

### Attach the document

 $\ensuremath{ \textcircled{0}} \ensuremath{ \mbox{bnpp\_climateanalytics\_alignmentreport\_final.pdf}$ 

### Page/Section reference

all

link to the document : https://cdn-group.bnpparibas.com/uploads/file/bnpp\_climateanalytics\_alignmentreport\_final.pdf

### **Content elements**

Governance

Strategy

**Emissions figures** 

**Emission targets** 

Other metrics

### Comment

In 2022, the Group published its first alignment report to provide a more complete picture of its progress in aligning its loan portfolio with its climate targets.

### **Publication**

In voluntary sustainability report

#### **Status**

Complete

### Attach the document

tcfd\_report\_2021\_eng.pdf

### Page/Section reference

ΑI

link to the document: https://cdn-group.bnpparibas.com/uploads/file/tcfd\_report\_2021\_eng.pdf

### **Content elements**

Governance



Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

### Comment

The TCFD report provides a summary of the measures implemented by the Group to identify, analyse and manage its climate-related risks and opportunities.

### C-FS12.5

(C-FS12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Collective Commitment of Climate Action Equator Principles Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC) Net Zero Banking Alliance Net Zero Asset Managers initiative Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance Principle for Responsible Investment (PRI) Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Science-Based Targets Initiative for Financial Institutions (SBTi-FI) Task Force on Climate- related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	**NZBA :Continuing its commitments to combat global warming, BNP Paribas joined the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) on 21 April 2021, along with 42 other founding members. In this context, BNP Paribas has set intermediate sector targets, which are presented in the alignment report.  **NZAMi et NZAOA : Other Net Zero initiatives are grouped within the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ). The Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) signed by BNP Paribas Cardif in September 2021 and the Net-Zero Asset Managers initiative (NZAMi) signed by BNP Paribas Asset Management in November 2021 are examples. The two entities are committed to supporting the goal of zero net greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.



UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking

### C14. Portfolio Impact

### C-FS14.0

(C-FS14.0) For each portfolio activity, state the value of your financing and insurance of carbon-related assets in the reporting year.

### Lending to all carbon-related assets

### Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

# Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify

This data will be diclosed when the sectors strategy is published in our alignment report (cf NZBA)

# Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

We are providing a value for carbon-related assets when the full analysis (including KPI, scenarii and strategy) is published. We have already published the relative value of those assets compared to our corporate loan book for automotive, Oil&Gas, Power Generation and we plan to do so for other NZBA sectors (agriculture, commercial and residential real estate, cement, iron and steel, aluminum, shipping and aviation).

### Lending to coal

### Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year 0.0014

### Lending to oil and gas



Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year 1.3

Investing in all carbon-related assets (Asset manager)

### Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

# Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify

This data will be diclosed when the full analysis is published

# Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

As part of our engagement to the NZAMi (Net Zero Asset Management initiative), we plan to publish this figure in the next two years. The full analysis is in progress and is not published yet.

### Investing in coal (Asset manager)

### Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

# Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify

This data will be diclosed when the full analysis is published

# Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

As part of our engagement to the NZAMi (Net Zero Asset Management initiative), we plan to publish this figure in the next two years. The full analysis is in progress and is not published yet.

### Investing in oil and gas (Asset manager)

### Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years



## Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify

This data will be diclosed when the full analysis is published

# Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

As part of our engagement to the NZAMi (Net Zero Asset Management initiative), we plan to publish this figure in the next two years. The full analysis is in progress and is not published yet.

### Investing all carbon-related assets (Asset owner)

### Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

## Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Important, but not immediate priority

# Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

BNP Paribas Cardif is currently computing itsexposure to Oil and Gas and Coal sectors but it plans to extend its calculations to others material sectors. BNP Paribas Cardif became a member of NZAOA in September 2021.

The exposure on carbon-related assets of BNP Paribas Cardif is calculated based on its directly held corporate assets on the French general funds investments (main general funds).

### Investing in coal (Asset owner)

### Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year 0.4

### Investing in oil and gas (Asset owner)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes



Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year 3.8

### Insuring all carbon-related assets

### Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

## Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify

We do not insure carbon-related assets

# Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

BNP Paribas Cardif's two main products are life insurance and credit protection insurance.

### Insuring coal

### Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

# Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify

We do not insure coal

# Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

BNP Paribas Cardif's two main products are life insurance and credit protection insurance.

### Insuring oil and gas

### Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

# Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Other, please specify

We do not insure oil and gas



# Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

BNP Paribas Cardif's two main products are life insurance and credit protection insurance.

### C-FS14.1

### (C-FS14.1) Does your organization measure its portfolio impact on the climate?

	We conduct analysis on our portfolio's impact on the climate	Disclosure metric	Please explain why you do not measure the impact of your portfolio on the climate
Banking (Bank)	No, but we plan to do so in the next two years		By joining the NZBA, we have commited to publish the impact of our portfolio according to the PCAF methodology by the end of 2022.
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	Other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics (as defined by TCFD)	
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	Other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics (as defined by TCFD)	
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	No, and we do not plan to do so in the next two years		BNP Paribas Cardif's two main products are life insurance and credit protection insurance.

### C-FS14.1b

(C-FS14.1b) Provide details of the other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics used to track the impact of your portfolio on the climate.

### **Portfolio**

Investing (asset owner)

### Portfolio metric

Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/Million invested)

### Metric value in the reporting year

51



### Portfolio coverage

94

### Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

88

### **Calculation methodology**

The portfolio coverage is based on the assets elligible to the calculations (Corporate directly held assets).

This calculation concerns Scopes 1 and 2 at 31st December 2021.

### **Portfolio**

Investing (asset manager)

### Portfolio metric

Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/Million invested)

### Metric value in the reporting year

73.05

### Portfolio coverage

39

### Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

0

### **Calculation methodology**

The calculation methodology is:

Sum[(Wptf,i x (CO2 emissions i/Enterprise value i))/100]

where: Wptf,i = Portfolio weight in company i

CO2 emissions i = sum of Scope 1 & 2 CO2e emissions expressed in tons for company i

Enterprise value i = Market Capitalization + Total debt for company i

### C-FS14.2

### (C-FS14.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's portfolio impact?

	Portfolio breakdown
Row 1	Yes, by industry

### C-FS14.2b

(C-FS14.2b) Break down your organization's portfolio impact by industry.



Portfolio	Industry	Portolio metric	Portfolio emissions or alternative metric
Banking (Bank)	Energy	Other, please specify	180
		▶ gCO2/kWh	
Banking (Bank)	Other, please specify	Other, please specify	67
	▶ Oil & Gas	▶ gCO2/MJ	
Banking (Bank)	Other, please specify	Other, please specify	176
	Automotive	► gCO2/km	

### C-FS14.3

# (C-FS14.3) Did your organization take any actions in the reporting year to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world?

	Actions taken to align our portfolio with a 1.5°C world	Please explain why you have not taken any action to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world
Banking (Bank)	Yes	
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	BNP Paribas Cardif's two main products are life insurance and credit protection insurance.

### C-FS14.3a

# (C-FS14.3a) Does your organization assess if your clients/investees' business strategies are aligned with a 1.5°C world?

Assessment of alignment of clients/investees' strategies with a 1.5	
Banking (Bank)	Yes, for all
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes, for all
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes, for all

## C15. Biodiversity

### C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?



	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board- level oversight
Row 1	Yes, board-level oversight	The Group's Board of Directors is involved in biodiversity issues in several respects:  - The Board of Directors validates the Group's strategy on biodiversity issues, relying on two of its specialized committees;  - Seven members of the Board of Directors have expertise in CSR, including two specifically on biodiversity issues;  - The Governing Council validates the biodiversity-related indicators, policies and commitments presented in the universal registration document.  The Board of Directors determines the orientations of BNP Paribas' activity and ensures their implementation by the General Management, taking into account the social and environmental issues of BNP Paribas' activities.	Risks and opportunities to our own operations Risks and opportunities to our bank lending activities Risks and opportunities to our investment activities The impact of our own operations on biodiversity The impact of our bank lending activities on biodiversity The impact of our investing activities on biodiversity

### C15.2

# (C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on	Other, please specify  Entreprises pour l'Environnement (EpE), Finance for Tomorrow (F4T), Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD)



tł	hreatened and protected	
s	species	
C	Commitment to secure	
F	Free, Prior and Informed	
C	Consent (FPIC) of	
lr	ndigenous Peoples	
C	Commitment to no trade of	
C	CITES listed species	

# C15.3

# (C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

		Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Ro	ow	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our downstream value	Bank lending portfolio (Bank)
1		chain only	Investing portfolio (Asset
			manager)

# C15.4

# (C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-	Land/water protection
1	related commitments	Land/water management
		Education & awareness

# C15.5

# (C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next	Pressure indicators
1	two years	



# C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity- related policies or commitments Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	All pages concern Biodiversity.
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity- related policies or commitments Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	This document is the biodiversity roadmap, all pages concern biodiversity.

U 1biodiversity\_position\_2021.pdf

# C16. Signoff

# C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

# C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Director of the Company Engagement department	Board/Executive board



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>⁰</sup> <sup>2</sup>PAM\_Sustainable\_by\_nature\_EN\_V8.pdf

# SC. Supply chain module

# **SC0.0**

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

38 companies (Accenture, Ambev S.A, Aon plc, Bank of America, Bristol-Myers Squibb, BT Group, CBRE Group, Inc., Cellnex Telecom SA, Cementir Holding NV, Compagnie Financière Richemont SA, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, Deutsche Bank AG, Ecolab Inc., Equinix Inc., Experian Group, Frank Management AG, GSMA, HSBC Holdings plc, ITV, Jacob Engineering Group Inc., Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc, KPMG, L'Oréal, Medtronic, MetLife, Inc., National Grid PLC, NHS England and NHS Improvement, Nokia Group, OMV AG, Ordnance Survey, Pinsent Masons LLP, Sky Ltd, Snam S.P.A, Specialist Computer Centres PLC, Stanley Black & Decker, Inc., Virgin Money UK PLC, Vodafone Group, Xylem Inc) asked BNP Paribas or its subsidiaries to answer the CDP Supply Chain program for the reporting year 2021. The following answer is provided by the Corporate Social Responsibility Delegation of the Group BNP Paribas.

# SC0.1

# (SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	46,235,000,000

# **SC1.1**

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

#### Requesting member

Accenture

# Scope of emissions

Scope 1

# Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

## Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

**Uncertainty (±%)** 



# Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air

#### Verified

No

#### **Allocation method**

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member amongst CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 11,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, ouroperational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

Ambev S.A

## Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### **Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)

## Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)



#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

## Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 4 000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, ouroperational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

Aon plc

#### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level



Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# Uncertainty (±%)

0

## Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

Nο

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 1,669,000

## Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, ouroperational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

Bank of America



# Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# Uncertainty (±%)

0

# Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 218,974,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and

#### assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, ouroperational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.



## Requesting member

Bristol-Myers Squibb

## Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### **Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

# **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

# Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

# Verified

No

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 243,540,000

#### Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and

#### assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, ouroperational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission



related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

BT Group

## Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

# **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# Uncertainty (±%)

0

#### Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 237,471,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency



# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, ouroperational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

CBRE Group, Inc.

# Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

## **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

# Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

# Verified

Nο

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member



84,292,000

## Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and

# assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, ouroperational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

## Requesting member

Cellnex Telecom SA

## Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

## **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

#### Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

# **Allocation method**



Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 186,565,000

## Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, ouroperational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

Cementir Holding NV

## Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# Uncertainty (±%)

0

## Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.



#### Verified

No

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 16,316,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

Compagnie Financière Richemont SA

#### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

# **Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

## **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

#### **Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our



buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

Nο

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 54,881,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

## Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### **Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# **Uncertainty (±%)**

0



## Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### **Allocation method**

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 515,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

#### Requesting member

Deutsche Bank AG

### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

## Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e** 



0

## **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

# Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### **Allocation method**

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 284,107,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### **Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)



#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# **Uncertainty (±%)**

C

# Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### **Allocation method**

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 395,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

#### Requesting member

EQUINIX, INC.

Scope of emissions



#### Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

r

## **Uncertainty (±%)**

n

## **Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 46,853,000

#### Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.



## Requesting member

**Experian Group** 

## Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

n

# **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

## Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

# **Allocation method**

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 131,770,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members



were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

Franke Management AG

#### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

### **Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

# **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# Uncertainty (±%)

0

# Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

## Verified

No

## **Allocation method**

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 33,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made



Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

## Requesting member

**GSMA** 

# Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### **Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# Uncertainty (±%)

n

#### Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied



# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

**HSBC** Holdings plc

## Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

# Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

# Verified

Nο

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member



95,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and

#### assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

ITV

## Scope of emissions

Scope 1

## Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

## **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

#### Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

# **Allocation method**



Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 22,000

## Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

## Requesting member

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc

## Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# Uncertainty (±%)

0

## Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.



#### Verified

No

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 117,441,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

**KPMG** International

#### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

# **Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

## **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

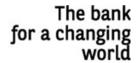
# **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

#### **Major sources of emissions**

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our





buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

Nο

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 32,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

L'Oréal

## Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### **Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# **Uncertainty (±%)**

0



## Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### **Allocation method**

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 737,994,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

#### Requesting member

Medtronic PLC

### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

## Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

**Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e** 



0

## **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

# Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### **Allocation method**

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 38,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

## Requesting member

MetLife, Inc.

### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)



#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

O

# **Uncertainty (±%)**

C

# Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### **Allocation method**

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 50,722,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

#### Requesting member

National Grid PLC

Scope of emissions



#### Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

O

## **Uncertainty (±%)**

r

#### Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions.

We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 87.000

#### Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.



## Requesting member

NHS England and NHS Improvement

## Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

C

## **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

# Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and

# assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.



## Requesting member

Nokia Group

#### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### **Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

# **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

# Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### **Allocation method**

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

141,853,000

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and

#### assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members



were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

**OMV AG** 

#### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### **Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# Uncertainty (±%)

0

# Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

## Verified

No

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

# Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

125,271,000

## Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made



Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

## Requesting member

Ordnance Survey

# Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### **Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# Uncertainty (±%)

n

#### Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

## Verified

No

## **Allocation method**

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency



# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# **Requesting member**

Pinsent Masons LLP

#### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

## **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

# Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### **Allocation method**

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member



# Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and

#### assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

# Requesting member

Snam S.P.A

## Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

# **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

# **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

#### Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

# **Allocation method**

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients



## Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 869,449,000

#### Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

#### Requesting member

Specialist Computer Centres PLC

#### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### **Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

#### Uncertainty (±%)

O

#### Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### **Allocation method**



Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

## Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 13,443,000

#### Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

#### Requesting member

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

#### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

#### Uncertainty (±%)

0

#### Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified



No

#### **Allocation method**

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

## Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 84,067,000

#### Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

## Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and

#### assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

#### Requesting member

Virgin Money UK PLC

#### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

#### **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

#### Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our



buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

### Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 11,000

#### Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Currency

## Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and

#### assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

#### Requesting member

Vodafone Group

#### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### **Allocation level**

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

#### **Uncertainty (±%)**

0

#### Major sources of emissions



Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

No

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

## Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 1,659,149,000

#### Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

#### Requesting member

Xylem Inc

#### Scope of emissions

Scope 1

#### Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

#### Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

#### **Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e**

0

Uncertainty (±%)



#### Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air.

#### Verified

Nο

#### Allocation method

Other, please specify

Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member 7,000

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied Currency

# Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

#### SC1.2

## (SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

These information are confidential.

#### SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges

Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges



Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective We offer a wide range of products and services to our clients and the requesting members have access to all of them. To get more precision we would need an internal tool to track all kind of services used by our client, with the related time dedicated by our staff, their location, the travel they did to meet the clients expectations, etc.

#### SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

#### SC1.4b

## (SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

Our operational emissions due to services provided to the requesting members are marginal (<1.5%) This percentage is insufficient to develop an allocation approach.

In addition, and as explained above, we are carbon-neural within our operational scope (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) since 2017. Our clients could therefore consider that emissions from our services are offset and thus carbon neutral.

#### SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

#### Requesting member

Accenture

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year



#### Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100, an increase of 8 points compared to 2019. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micromobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

#### Requesting member

Ambev S.A

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year



#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

Aon plc

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings** 



#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

Bank of America

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year



#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

Bristol-Myers Squibb

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings** 

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

**Details of proposal** 



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#### Requesting member

BT Group

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

#### Estimated payback

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage



with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micromobility; "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

#### Requesting member

CBRE Group, Inc.

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more



sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micromobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

#### Requesting member

Cellnex Telecom SA

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top



2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micromobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

#### Requesting member

Cementir Holding NV

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of



services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micromobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

#### Requesting member

Compagnie Financière Richemont SA

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term



leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: • 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micromobility; • "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

#### Requesting member

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

Deutsche Bank AG

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

Ecolab Inc.

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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"Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

#### Requesting member

EQUINIX, INC.

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

**Experian Group** 

#### **Group type of project**

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

Franke Management AG

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

**GSMA** 



#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

HSBC Holdings plc

#### Group type of project

New product or service



#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

ITV

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions



#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### Estimated payback

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)



#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

Jaguar Land Rover Automotive plc

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 vear



#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

**KPMG** International

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings** 



#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

L'Oréal

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year



The bank for a changing world

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

Medtronic PLC

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

**Estimated lifetime CO2e savings** 

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

**Details of proposal** 



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#### Requesting member

MetLife, Inc.

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

#### Estimated payback

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

National Grid PLC

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

NHS England and NHS Improvement

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micromobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

#### Requesting member

Nokia Group

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

**OMV AG** 

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### Estimated payback

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term



leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micromobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

#### Requesting member

**Ordnance Survey** 

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service



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#### Requesting member

Pinsent Masons LLP

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100. In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its



strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micromobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

## Requesting member

Sky Ltd

### Group type of project

New product or service

## Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

## **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micromobility;



"Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

#### Requesting member

Snam S.P.A

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

Specialist Computer Centres PLC

#### Group type of project

New product or service

## Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

## Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

## **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

## **Details of proposal**

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## Requesting member

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

#### Group type of project

New product or service

#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions that would reduce our own operational emissions (our scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

## **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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## Requesting member

Virgin Money UK PLC



## Group type of project

New product or service

## Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

## **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

## **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

#### **Details of proposal**

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#### Requesting member

Vodafone Group

## Group type of project

New product or service



#### Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

## **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### **Estimated payback**

0-1 year

## **Details of proposal**

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## Requesting member

Xylem Inc

#### Group type of project

New product or service

## Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions



#### **Emissions targeted**

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

#### Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

#### **Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**

#### Estimated payback

0-1 year

## **Details of proposal**

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## SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

## SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data



## **FW-FS** Forests and Water Security (FS only)

## **FW-FS1.1**

(FW-FS1.1) Is there board-level oversight of forests- and/or water-related issues within your organization?

Board-level oversight of this issue area	
Forests	Yes
Water	Yes

## FW-FS1.1a

(FW-FS1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for forests- and/or water-related issues.

Issue area(s)	Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Forests Water	Board-level committee	Within the Board of Directors, the Corporate Governance, Ethics, Nominations and CSR Committee (CGEN) is in charge of monitoring CSR issues (Group's contribution to economic, sustainable and responsible development) which includes climate, water and forest-related issues. The members are independent directors with expertise in corporate governance, some deal with CSR issues professionally.  The CGEN has encouraged the Group to make strong commitments to manage climate, water and forest-related risks and opportunities, in various ways: reducing support for the coal sector, strengthening the Group's climate goals, etc.  In 2021, the Committee has spent 1 of the 5 yearly meetings focused on the study of Climate and energy transition issues (examination of the Group's social and responsibility report for example).
Forests Water	Board-level committee	The Internal Control, Risk and Compliance Committee (CCIRC) advises the Board of Directors on the suitability of BNP Paribas' overall strategy and on its risk appetite.  It assists the Board when it verifies the implementation of this strategy by the executive officers and by the Head of the Risk Function. In that role, it examines the primary objectives of the Group's risk policy, including those of a social and environmental nature, relying on the measures of transaction risk and profitability reported to the Committee in accordance with regulatory requirements, and any specific matters associated with these topics and methods.



		The CCIRC reviews the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), which contains indicators measuring the Group's risk profile for the different types of risks to which it is exposed. Each metric has its own thresholds and which, when they are reached, condition a pre-established process for informing General Management and the Board of directors and, if necessary, action plans to be implemented. These indicators are monitored in the risk dashboard presented to CCIRC; one of these indicators is directly linked to climate-related risks: the primary and secondary mixes in terms of energy transition.
Forests Water	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	transition issues.  BNP Paribas has put in place several initiatives in order to ensure that the CSR policy is implemented at the highest level of the organization. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is also a member of the Board of Directors, holds the general responsibility for climate change strategy.
		Since 2019, the CEO has served as Chairman of the think tank Entreprises pour l'environnement (EpE), which works to incorporate environmental concerns in the strategies of the 50 or so corporations in its ranks.
		In 2021, the CEO has dedicated 7 meetings in its agenda specifically to study strategic topics related to climate and energy transition.

## FW-FS1.1b

(FW-FS1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of forests- and/or water-related issues.

## Issue area(s)

**Forests** 

## Frequency with which the issue area(s) is a scheduled agenda item

Scheduled - some meetings

## Governance mechanisms into which this issue area(s) is integrated

Reviewing and guiding strategy

## Scope of board-level oversight

Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

The impact of our banking activities on forests and/or water security



#### Please explain

The Board of directors determines BNP Paribas' strategy and objectives, based on the proposal put forward by the General Management, with the aim of promoting long-term value creation that is mindful of social and environmental considerations.

Presentations about climate-related risks and opportunities for the Group are given several times a year to the Board of Directors by the Director of Company Engagement Department and the Head of CSR.

Moreover, the Group's Executive Committee and Board of Directors monitor the CSR dashboard (consisting of 13 KPIs, of which two are related to energy/climate) on a yearly basis.

Lastly, the Board of Directors validates the variable compensation granted to executive corporate officers, based in part on the assessment of the Group's environmental and social performance including mitigation of climate change.

## FW-FS1.1c

(FW-FS1.1c) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on forests- and/or water-related issues?

#### **Forests**

## Board member(s) have competence on this issue area

Yes

#### Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on this issue area

One of the board member is a Global Food Security specialist and a Bridge, Water and Forest Engineer. She is also member of the High Council on Climate which is an independant executive councilin the Government of France that is meant to address the countries climate policy and produce reports on the progress of France towards its Climate commitments.

#### Water

## Board member(s) have competence on this issue area

Yes

#### Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on this issue area

One of the board member is a Global Food Security specialist and a Bridge, Water and Forest Engineer. She is also member of the High Council on Climate which is an independant executive councilin the Government of France that is meant to address the countries climate policy and produce reports on the progress of France towards its Climate commitments.

## **FW-FS1.2**

(FW-FS1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for forests- and/or water-related issues.



## Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

## Reporting line

CEO reporting line

## Issue area(s)

**Forests** 

Water

## Responsibility

Both assessing and managing risks and opportunities

## Coverage of responsibility

Risks and opportunities related to our banking portfolio Risks and opportunities related to our investing (asset management) activities

## Frequency of reporting to the board on forests- and/or water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

## **FW-FS2.1**

# (FW-FS2.1) Do you assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities?

	We assess our portfolio's exposure to this issue area	Explain why your portfolio's exposure is not assessed for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future
Banking - Forests exposure	Yes	
Banking – Water exposure	Yes	
Investing (Asset manager) – Forests exposure	Yes	
Investing (Asset manager) – Water exposure	Yes	
Insurance underwriting – Forests exposure	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	BNP Paribas Cardif's two main products are life insurance and credit protection insurance.
Insurance underwriting – Water exposure	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	BNP Paribas Cardif's two main products are life insurance and credit protection insurance.



## FW-FS2.1a

(FW-FS2.1a) Describe how you assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities.

#### **Portfolio**

Banking (Bank)

#### **Exposure to**

Forests-related risks and opportunities

## Type of risk management process

A specific ESG-related risk management process

## Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process

100

#### Type of assessment

Qualitative only

## Time horizon(s) covered

Long-term

#### Tools and methods used

Other, please specify ESG assesment

# Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

The Group assesses its portfolio exposure to forests and water-related risks and opportunities through ESG assesments.

#### **Portfolio**

Banking (Bank)

#### **Exposure to**

Water-related risks and opportunities

## Type of risk management process

A specific ESG-related risk management process

#### Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process

100



## Type of assessment

Qualitative only

## Time horizon(s) covered

Long-term

#### Tools and methods used

Other, please specify ESG assesments

# Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

The Group assesses its portfolio exposure to forests and water-related risks and opportunities through ESG assesments.

## **FW-FS2.2**

## (FW-FS2.2) Does your organization consider forests- and/or water-related information about clients/investees as part of its due diligence and/or risk assessment process?

	We consider forests- and/or water-related information	Explain why information related to this issue area is not considered and any plans to address this in the future
Banking – Forests-related information	Yes	
Banking – Water-related information	Yes	
Investing (Asset manager)  – Forests-related information	Yes	
Investing (Asset manager)  – Water-related information	Yes	
Insurance underwriting – Forests-related information	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	BNP Paribas Cardif's two main products are life insurance and credit protection insurance.
Insurance underwriting – Water-related information	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	BNP Paribas Cardif's two main products are life insurance and credit protection insurance.

## FW-FS2.2a

(FW-FS2.2a) Indicate the forests- and/or water-related information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process, and how this influences decision making.



#### **Portfolio**

Banking (Bank)

#### Information related to

**Forests** 

## Type of information considered

Origin of forest risk commodities

#### Process through which information is obtained

Directly from the client/investee

## Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Materials

Food, Beverage & Tobacco

# State how these forests- and/or water-related information influences your decision making

The Group has established sector policies for industries that are linked to the deforestation: wood pulp, palm oil and agriculture. The policies apply to all BNP Paribas Group entities. They define a set of rules about forest management in order to limit negative impacts. If BNP Paribas is aware that a client operates outside the requirements of the policy, a dialogue will be engaged with the client in order to find an acceptable solution to improve the situation in a timely manner. If this dialogue is unfruitful, BNP Paribas may decide not to pursue any new business with such client and will place existing business under review or exclusion, taking into account existing contractual agreements.

#### **Portfolio**

Investing (Asset manager)

#### Information related to

**Forests** 

#### Type of information considered

Origin of forest risk commodities

#### Process through which information is obtained

Directly from the client/investee

#### Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Materials

Food, Beverage & Tobacco



## State how these forests- and/or water-related information influences your decision making

The Group has established sector policies for industries that are linked to the deforestation: wood pulp, palm oil and agriculture. The policies apply to all BNP Paribas Group entities. They define a set of rules about forest management in order to limit negative impacts. If BNP Paribas is aware that a client operates outside the requirements of the policy, a dialogue will be engaged with the client in order to find an acceptable solution to improve the situation in a timely manner. If this dialogue is unfruitful, BNP Paribas may decide not to pursue any new business with such client and will place existing business under review or exclusion, taking into account existing contractual agreements.

#### **Portfolio**

Banking (Bank)

#### Information related to

Water

## Type of information considered

Water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes Water withdrawn from water stressed areas

## Process through which information is obtained

Directly from the client/investee

## Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Food, Beverage & Tobacco

## State how these forests- and/or water-related information influences your decision making

The Group has established a sector policy for agriculture. This policies applies to all BNP Paribas Group entities and defines a set of rules concerning water in order to limit negative impacts.

For large projects, BNP Paribas will only provide financial products or services to Agriculture projects which have a water management plan and disclose water consumption. BNP Paribas will determine whether the farming projects:

- take measures to minimize water use (e.g. for irrigation) and monitor impacts on water availability for other users, particularly in water stressed areas;
- put in place measures to avoid soil salinization (that is considered as a major source of desertification worldwide);
- manage their effluents to minimize water pollution.

If BNP Paribas is aware that a client operates outside the requirements of the policy, a dialogue will be engaged with the client in order to find an acceptable solution to improve the situation in



a timely manner. If this dialogue is unfruitful, BNP Paribas may decide not to pursue any new business with such client and will place existing business under review or exclusion, taking into account existing contractual agreements.

## **FW-FS2.3**

(FW-FS2.3) Have you identified any inherent forests- and/or water-related risks in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Risks identified for this issue area Primary reason why your organization has not identified any substantive risks for this issue area		Explain why your organization has not identified any substantive risks for this issue area
Forests	Yes		
Water	No	Not yet evaluated	It was not yet a priority.

## FW-FS2.3a

(FW-FS2.3a) Provide details of forests- and/or water-related risks in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

#### Identifier

Risk1

#### Portfolio where risk driver occurs

Banking (Bank) portfolio

#### Issue area risk relates to

Forests

#### Risk type & Primary risk driver

Reputation

Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

#### **Primary potential financial impact**

Increased credit risk

## Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Reputational risk

#### Company-specific description

The companies concerned are the ones that can have a negative impact of forests - agriculture, wood pulp and palm oil - or water - agriculture.



#### Time horizon

Short-term

#### Likelihood

Likely

#### Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

#### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

## Potential financial impact figure (currency)

18,750,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

#### **Explanation of financial impact figure**

According to a 2012 study by the World Economic Forum, on average more than 25% of a company's market value is directly attributed to its reputation. This is specifically crucial to financial institutions who have different client profiles: investors, individuals, corporates... In a competitive economic environment, the Group's reputation of integrity, ethical practices and a sound environmental and social responsibility is critical to the Bank's ability to maintain a leading market position and attract more clients.

First, the Group faces risks related to its clients increased awareness of sustainability issues and the negative feedback from NGOs and notation agencies. For instance BNP Paribas is often challenged by NGOs like Oxfam in their investigation reports.

Second, BNP Paribas faces risks of litigation and claims from states and citizens caused by our involvement in financing industries that might fail to respect environmental laws, or contribute to deforestation. In the last few years, many claims were filled by citizens or states against large emitters for failure to mitigate severe environmental impacts, seeking compensation for damages or health issues, failure to comply with national or supranational regulations on environment and climate. Our important role as a fund provider in sectors that can have an impact on deforestation (agriculture, wood pulp, palm oil) or on water (agriculture) exposes us to those risks.

Reputation risks have different impacts on the Group, depending on their nature and severity. Litigation risks in the form of claims affect directly the Bank's earnings, if we were to pay fines, penalties or damage and interests. If the reputation risk is broader, affecting our market position



and client's perception, we face a valuation stock drop and a loss of our immaterial capital (social and political position).

It is very complex to quantify the financial impact of reputational risks. For instance, no methodology is yet able to accurately determine sectors of risk regulatory exposure and possible occurrence of non compliance. For CDP reporting, we rely on the study of the World Economic Forum as previously mentioned, to approximately calculate the potential scale of financial impact of reputation risk: 25 % \* our market capitalization as at 31 December 2021 (i.e. € 75.0 billion) = €18.75 billion.

#### Cost of response to risk

800.000

## Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Dialogue with stakeholders is at the heart of BNP Paribas' actions to promote social and environmental responsibility, and is monitored by a dedicated team inside the Group's CSR entity. The dialogue has a three-fold objective: to anticipate trends in business lines and improve products and services, to optimize risk management, and to find innovative solutions. Climate and energy issues are addressed in different forums and channels of stakeholder dialogue. For example BNP Paribas presents its CSR strategy to Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) investors several times a year, while also regularly notifies non-financial analysts. At 30th September 2021, the Bank met 33 SRI investors at least once worldwide.

A Case Study of how the risk is addressed:

Situation: The NGOs challenge the company, which threatens its reputation.

Task: The Group has to answer in order to have a good understanding of the criticism and the proposed solutions and to initiate the dialogue.

Action: The Group has defined a policy and a procedure governing its relations with advocacy NGOs in order to ensure a constructive, coordinated and productive dialogue with these stakeholders.

Result: In 2021, BNP Paribas had 119 exchanges with advocacy NGOs.

\*\*\*Explanation of cost calculation: cost of management includes at least the wages of the people involved in the CSR Function who manage the Group CSR policy and meet various stakeholders.

#### Comment

## **FW-FS2.4**

(FW-FS2.4) Have you identified any inherent forests- and/or water-related opportunities in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?



	Opportunities identified for this issue area	Primary reason why your organization has not identified any substantive opportunities for this issue area	Explain why your organization has not identified any substantive opportunities for this issue area
Forests	No	Evaluation in process	This is part of our ESG assesment campaign that will be published at the end of 2022.
Water	No	Not yet evaluated	This is not yet a priority.

## **FW-FS3.1**

(FW-FS3.1) Do you take forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities into consideration in your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

#### **Forests**

Risks and opportunities related to this issue area taken into consideration in strategy and/or financial planning

Yes, we take these risks and opportunities into consideration in the organization's strategy

Description of influence on organization's strategy including own commitments

Explain why forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy and/or financial planning

#### Water

Risks and opportunities related to this issue area taken into consideration in strategy and/or financial planning

No, we do not take risks and opportunities into consideration

Explain why forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy and/or financial planning

This is not yet a priority.

## **FW-FS3.2**

(FW-FS3.2) Has your organization conducted any scenario analysis to identify forests- and/or water-related outcomes?

#### **Forests**

Scenario analysis conducted to identify outcomes for this issue area



The bank for a changing world No, we have not conducted any scenario analysis to identify outcomes for this issue area, but we plan to in the next two years

# Explain why your organization has not conducted scenario analysis for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future

As part of our commitment to the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), we plan to conduct scenario analysis in the wood sector.

#### Water

## Scenario analysis conducted to identify outcomes for this issue area

No, we have not conducted any scenario analysis to identify outcomes for this issue area, and we don't plan to in the next two years

# Explain why your organization has not conducted scenario analysis for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future

This is not yet a priority.

## **FW-FS3.3**

## (FW-FS3.3) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity?

	Existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity
Forests	Yes
Water	Yes

## FW-FS3.3a

(FW-FS3.3a) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity.

## **Product type**

Other, please specify fund

## Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product(s)

Internally classified

#### **Description of product(s)**

BNP Paribas Aqua is a sustainable finance fund dedicated to the water industry.

BNP Paribas Aqua enables investors in all parts of the world to buy shares in companies active



across the entire water sector value chain:

- Treatment and purification
- Installation, maintenance and renovation of water conveyance networks
- Management of these networks (pumping, treatment before use, purification of wastewater, decontamination and recycling), etc.

See more details here: https://group.bnpparibas/en/news/bnp-paribas-aqua-fund-dedicated-water-industry

## Product enables clients to mitigate

Water insecurity

## Type of activity financed, invested in or insured

Other, please specify water related projects

Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

% of total portfolio value

## **FW-FS3.4**

(FW-FS3.4) Does the policy framework for the portfolio activities of your organization include forests- and/or water-related requirements that clients/investees need to meet?

	Policy framework includes this issue area
Forests	Yes
Water	Yes

## FW-FS3.4a

(FW-FS3.4a) Provide details of the policies which include forests- and/or water-related requirements that clients/investees need to meet.

#### **Portfolio**

Banking (Bank)

Issue area(s) the policy covers

Forests

Type of policy

Credit/lending policy



## Portfolio coverage of policy

## **Policy availability**

Publicly available

## Attach documents relevant to your policy

Palm Oil Sector Policy.pdf

## Criteria required of clients/investees

Commit to no deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems

Commit to no development on peat regardless of depth

Avoid negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats

Commit to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting

Commit to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas

Commit to no conversion of High Carbon Stock forests

Commit to no activities in IUCN protected areas categories I - IV

Commit to no activities in Ramsar sites.

Commit to recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples and local communities

Adopt the UN International Labour Organization principles

Comply with all applicable local, national and international laws and regulations

Trace forest risk commodities to a point at which deforestation-free status can be assessed

## Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations and supply chain

#### Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

## Industry sectors covered by the policy

Food, Beverage & Tobacco

## Forest risk commodities covered by the policy

Palm oil

## Forest risk commodity supply chain stage covered by the policy

Production

Processing

Trading

#### Exceptions to policy based on

Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined



BNP Paribas aims to ensure that the bank's business activities do not lead to deforestation or forest degradation. BNP Paribas has thus endorsed the Zero Net Deforestation objective set up by the Soft Commodities Compact whose signatories aim to eliminate deforestation from the downstream and upstream supply chain no later than 2020.

To support this policy, BNP Paribas pays special attention when working with clients in the agriculture, palm oil and wood pulp sectors, where forests are particularly exposed. To benefit from our financial services, our clients in these sectors are expected to have in place internal policies that strictly protect High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) and prohibit any slash-and-burn technique. Moreover, in accordance with the "No peat, no deforestation, no exploitation" (NDPE) commitments, starting from 2017, we require our clients in the palm oil sector to integrate a "High carbon stock" forestry assessment and to achieve "Free Prior and Informed Consent" for potentially impacted local communities.

In general, we encourage our clients to adopt best international industry practices and to move towards higher standards of sustainability. In 2019, we strengthened dialogue with our clients to ensure that they adopt best practices in order to protect natural ecosystems and biodiversity. We focused primarily on our Brazilian clients, given the importance of both the Amazon rainforest and the Cerrado savannah regions to global biodiversity. Lengthy discussions were held with clients in these two regions, to confirm that all clients operating there are either already certified, or have begun the certification process.

In 2022, Forest 500 Report ranked BNP Paribas as the leader among global financial institutions for fighting deforestation.

For details, please refer to our Palm oil policy: https://group.bnpparibas/en/financing-investment-policies

#### **Portfolio**

Investing (Asset manager)

#### Issue area(s) the policy covers

Forests

## Type of policy

Sustainable/Responsible Investment Policy Investment policy/strategy

#### Portfolio coverage of policy

## Policy availability

Publicly available



## Attach documents relevant to your policy

Palm Oil Sector Policy.pdf

#### Criteria required of clients/investees

Commit to no deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems

Commit to no development on peat regardless of depth

Avoid negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats

Commit to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting

Commit to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas

Commit to no conversion of High Carbon Stock forests

Commit to no activities in IUCN protected areas categories I – IV

Commit to no activities in Ramsar sites.

Commit to recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples and local communities

Adopt the UN International Labour Organization principles

Comply with all applicable local, national and international laws and regulations

Trace forest risk commodities to a point at which deforestation-free status can be assessed

## Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations and supply chain

#### Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

## Industry sectors covered by the policy

Food, Beverage & Tobacco

## Forest risk commodities covered by the policy

Palm oil

## Forest risk commodity supply chain stage covered by the policy

Production

Processing

**Trading** 

#### Exceptions to policy based on

## Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

BNP Paribas aims to ensure that the bank's business activities do not lead to deforestation or forest degradation. BNP Paribas has thus endorsed the Zero Net Deforestation objective set up by the Soft Commodities Compact whose signatories aim to eliminate deforestation from the downstream and upstream supply chain no later than 2020.

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#### **Portfolio**

Banking (Bank)

Issue area(s) the policy covers

**Forests** 

Type of policy

Credit/lending policy

Portfolio coverage of policy

## Policy availability

Publicly available

Attach documents relevant to your policy

Agriculture Sector Policy.pdf

#### Criteria required of clients/investees

Commit to no deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems



Commit to no development on peat regardless of depth

Commit to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting

Commit to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas

Commit to no activities in IUCN protected areas categories I – IV

Commit to no activities in Ramsar sites.

Commit to recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples and local communities

Adopt the UN International Labour Organization principles

Comply with all applicable local, national and international laws and regulations

Restricting sourcing of forest risk commodities to verified legal and known sources

Trace forest risk commodities to a point at which deforestation-free status can be assessed

## Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations and supply chain

#### Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

#### Industry sectors covered by the policy

Food, Beverage & Tobacco

## Forest risk commodities covered by the policy

All agricultural commodities

## Forest risk commodity supply chain stage covered by the policy

Production

Processing

#### Exceptions to policy based on

## Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

BNP Paribas aims to ensure that the bank's business activities do not lead to deforestation or forest degradation. BNP Paribas has thus endorsed the Zero Net Deforestation objective set up by the Soft Commodities Compact whose signatories aim to eliminate deforestation from the downstream and upstream supply chain no later than 2020.

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In February 2021 BNP Paribas strengthened its agricultural policy to combat deforestation in the Amazon and the Cerrado. As a result, BNP Paribas provides financial products or services only to the relevant soybean and beef producers, conditioners and traders who have a strategy to achieve zero deforestation in their production and supply chains by 2025 at the latest. In 2022, Forest 500 Report ranked BNP Paribas as the leader among global financial institutions for fighting deforestation.

For details, please refer to our Agriculture policy: https://group.bnpparibas/en/financing-investment-policies

#### **Portfolio**

Investing (Asset manager)

## Issue area(s) the policy covers

**Forests** 

## Type of policy

Sustainable/Responsible Investment Policy Investment policy/strategy

#### Portfolio coverage of policy

## Policy availability

Publicly available

## Attach documents relevant to your policy



#### Criteria required of clients/investees

Commit to no deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems
Commit to no development on peat regardless of depth
Commit to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting
Commit to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas
Commit to no activities in IUCN protected areas categories I – IV



Commit to no activities in Ramsar sites.

Commit to recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples and local communities Adopt the UN International Labour Organization principles

Comply with all applicable local, national and international laws and regulations

Restricting sourcing of forest risk commodities to verified legal and known sources

Trace forest risk commodities to a point at which deforestation-free status can be assessed

#### Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations and supply chain

#### Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

#### Industry sectors covered by the policy

Food, Beverage & Tobacco

## Forest risk commodities covered by the policy

All agricultural commodities

## Forest risk commodity supply chain stage covered by the policy

Production

Processing

## Exceptions to policy based on

## Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

BNP Paribas aims to ensure that the bank's business activities do not lead to deforestation or forest degradation. BNP Paribas has thus endorsed the Zero Net Deforestation objective set up by the Soft Commodities Compact whose signatories aim to eliminate deforestation from the downstream and upstream supply chain no later than 2020.

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For details, please refer to our Agriculture policy: https://group.bnpparibas/en/financing-investment-policies

#### **Portfolio**

Banking (Bank)

#### Issue area(s) the policy covers

for fighting deforestation.

Forests

#### Type of policy

Credit/lending policy

## Portfolio coverage of policy

## Policy availability

Publicly available

## Attach documents relevant to your policy

Wood Pulp Sector Policy.pdf

#### Criteria required of clients/investees

Commit to no deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems

Commit to no development on peat regardless of depth

Commit to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting

Commit to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas

Commit to no activities in IUCN protected areas categories I – IV

Commit to no activities in Ramsar sites.

Commit to recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples and local communities

Adopt the UN International Labour Organization principles

Comply with all applicable local, national and international laws and regulations



Trace forest risk commodities to a point at which deforestation-free status can be assessed

#### Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations and supply chain

## Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

#### Industry sectors covered by the policy

Materials

#### Forest risk commodities covered by the policy

Timber products

## Forest risk commodity supply chain stage covered by the policy

Production

Processing

Trading

#### Exceptions to policy based on

## Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

BNP Paribas aims to ensure that the bank's business activities do not lead to deforestation or forest degradation. BNP Paribas has thus endorsed the Zero Net Deforestation objective set up by the Soft Commodities Compact whose signatories aim to eliminate deforestation from the downstream and upstream supply chain no later than 2020.

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for fighting deforestation.

For details, please refer to our Wood Pulp policy: https://group.bnpparibas/en/financing-investment-policies

#### **Portfolio**

Investing (Asset manager)

### Issue area(s) the policy covers

Forests

## Type of policy

Sustainable/Responsible Investment Policy Investment policy/strategy

## Portfolio coverage of policy

## Policy availability

Publicly available

## Attach documents relevant to your policy

Wood Pulp Sector Policy.pdf

#### Criteria required of clients/investees

Commit to no deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems

Commit to no development on peat regardless of depth

Commit to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting

Commit to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas

Commit to no activities in IUCN protected areas categories I – IV

Commit to no activities in Ramsar sites.

Commit to recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples and local communities

Adopt the UN International Labour Organization principles

Comply with all applicable local, national and international laws and regulations

Trace forest risk commodities to a point at which deforestation-free status can be assessed

#### Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations and supply chain

#### Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business



#### Industry sectors covered by the policy

Materials

## Forest risk commodities covered by the policy

Timber products

## Forest risk commodity supply chain stage covered by the policy

Production Processing

Trading

#### Exceptions to policy based on

#### Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

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For details, please refer to our Wood Pulp policy: https://group.bnpparibas/en/financing-investment-policies

#### **Portfolio**



The bank for a changing world Banking (Bank)

#### Issue area(s) the policy covers

Water

## Type of policy

Credit/lending policy

## Portfolio coverage of policy

#### Policy availability

Publicly available

## Attach documents relevant to your policy

Agriculture Sector Policy.pdf

## Criteria required of clients/investees

Comply with all applicable local, national and international laws and water regulations

Monitor water withdrawals, discharges and water quality parameters

Reduce water withdrawals and/or consumption

Reduce/eliminate water pollution

Engage/support their suppliers to minimize negative impacts on water

## Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations and supply chain

#### Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

#### Industry sectors covered by the policy

Food, Beverage & Tobacco

Forest risk commodities covered by the policy

Forest risk commodity supply chain stage covered by the policy

Exceptions to policy based on

## Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

The Group has established a sector policy for agriculture. This policies applies to all BNP Paribas Group entities and defines a set of rules concerning water in order to limit negative impacts.



For large projects, BNP Paribas will only provide financial products or services to Agriculture projects which have a water management plan and disclose water consumption. BNP Paribas will determine whether the farming projects:

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- put in place measures to avoid soil salinization (that is considered as a major source of desertification worldwide);
- manage their effluents to minimize water pollution.

If BNP Paribas is aware that a client operates outside the requirements of the policy, a dialogue will be engaged with the client in order to find an acceptable solution to improve the situation in a timely manner. If this dialogue is unfruitful, BNP Paribas may decide not to pursue any new business with such client and will place existing business under review or exclusion, taking into account existing contractual agreements.

For details, please refer to our Agriculture policy: https://group.bnpparibas/en/financing-investment-policies

#### **Portfolio**

Investing (Asset manager)

#### Issue area(s) the policy covers

Water

## Type of policy

Sustainable/Responsible Investment Policy Investment policy/strategy

## Portfolio coverage of policy

## Policy availability

Publicly available

#### Attach documents relevant to your policy

Agriculture Sector Policy.pdf

#### Criteria required of clients/investees

Comply with all applicable local, national and international laws and water regulations Monitor water withdrawals, discharges and water quality parameters Reduce water withdrawals and/or consumption Reduce/eliminate water pollution



Engage/support their suppliers to minimize negative impacts on water

#### Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations and supply chain

## Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

#### Industry sectors covered by the policy

Food, Beverage & Tobacco

Forest risk commodities covered by the policy

Forest risk commodity supply chain stage covered by the policy

Exceptions to policy based on

#### Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

The Group has established a sector policy for agriculture. This policies applies to all BNP Paribas Group entities and defines a set of rules concerning water in order to limit negative impacts.

For large projects, BNP Paribas will only provide financial products or services to Agriculture projects which have a water management plan and disclose water consumption. BNP Paribas will determine whether the farming projects:

- take measures to minimize water use (e.g. for irrigation) and monitor impacts on water availability for other users, particularly in water stressed areas;
- put in place measures to avoid soil salinization (that is considered as a major source of desertification worldwide);
- manage their effluents to minimize water pollution.

If BNP Paribas is aware that a client operates outside the requirements of the policy, a dialogue will be engaged with the client in order to find an acceptable solution to improve the situation in a timely manner. If this dialogue is unfruitful, BNP Paribas may decide not to pursue any new business with such client and will place existing business under review or exclusion, taking into account existing contractual agreements.

For details, please refer to our Agriculture policy: https://group.bnpparibas/en/financing-investment-policies

## FW-FS3.5

(FW-FS3.5) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your forests- and/or water-related policies?



	Covenants included in financing agreements to reflect and enforce policies for this issue area	Explain why your organization does not include covenants for this issue area in financing agreements and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	We include mandatory criteria in our sector policies: agriculture, wood pulp and palm oil. The policies apply to all BNP Paribas Group entities. They define a set of rules about forest management in order to limit negative impacts.  If BNP Paribas is aware that a client operates outside the requirements of the policy, a dialogue will be engaged with the client in order to find an acceptable solution to improve the situation in a timely manner. If this dialogue is unfruitful, BNP Paribas may decide not to pursue any new business with such client and will place existing business under review or exclusion, taking into account existing contractual agreements.
Water	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	In the agriculture policy that applies to all BNP Paribas Group entities, the Group defines a set of rules concerning water in order to limit negative impacts.  For large projects, BNP Paribas will only provide financial products or services to Agriculture projects which have a water management plan and disclose water consumption. BNP Paribas will determine whether the farming projects:  - take measures to minimize water use (e.g. for irrigation) and monitor impacts on water availability for other users, particularly in water stressed areas;  - put in place measures to avoid soil salinization (that is considered as a major source of desertification worldwide);  - manage their effluents to minimize water pollution.  If BNP Paribas is aware that a client operates outside the requirements of the policy, a dialogue will be engaged with the client in order to find an acceptable solution to improve the situation in a timely manner. If this dialogue is unfruitful, BNP Paribas may decide not to pursue any new business with such client and will place existing business under review or exclusion, taking into account existing contractual agreements.

## **FW-FS4.1**

(FW-FS4.1) Do you engage with your clients/investees on forests- and/or water-related issues?



	We engage with clients/investees on this issue area
Clients – Forests	Yes
Clients – Water	Yes
Investees – Forests	Yes
Investees – Water	Yes

## FW-FS4.1a

(FW-FS4.1a) Give details of your forests- and/or water-related engagement strategy with your clients.

## Type of clients

Clients of Banks

#### Issue area this engagement relates to

**Forests** 

#### Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

#### **Details of engagement**

Run an engagement campaign to educate clients about your expectations of them in relation to their impact on forests

Run an engagement campaign to educate clients about how your financing/insurance products can help them access opportunities related to reducing forests-related impacts

#### Portfolio coverage of engagement

100

## Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Non-targeted engagement

#### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

BNP Paribas offers a wide range of Socially Responsible Investing (SRI) products to meet the demands of investors seeking to reconcile financial performance and societal/environmental responsibility. BNP Paribas presents its CSR strategy several times a year to Socially Responsible Investing (SRI) investors. In 2021, BNP Paribas met 114 SRI investors (vs 30 in 2020) at least once in Europe and North Americay. In addition, BNP Paribas frequently organises targeted meetings with its clients on the energy and ecological transition. In 2021, 15 interactions with stakeholders mentionned deforestation issues: 15 (9 on deforestation as a major theme, 1 coal interaction also about deforestation, 3 oil and gas, 1 environment/climate, 1 human rights)



## Type of clients

Clients of Banks

#### Issue area this engagement relates to

**Forests** 

## Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

#### **Details of engagement**

Engage with clients on measuring exposure to forests-related risk

## Portfolio coverage of engagement

100

## Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Non-targeted engagement

## Impact of engagement, including measures of success

BNP Paribas engagements and policies to combate climate change are published on BNP Paribas' website and thus all our customers (100%) have access to it. Most of these policies (agriculture, wood pulp and palm oil) include Forest-reated issues.

Our corporate customers can have a significant impact on forests. Sharing information on our CSR strategies and our commitments will allow us to engage in a collective effort to reach our goals. For example, BNP Paribas institutional internet website (https://group.bnpparibas) communicates publicly a large number of news about forests-related actions and initiatives. Almost 65 news can be found online on the subjet 'forests'.

## FW-FS4.1b

(FW-FS4.1b) Give details of your forests- and/or water-related engagement strategy with your investees.

## Issue area this engagement relates to

**Forests** 

## Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing investee behavior)

#### **Details of engagement**

Offer financial incentives for investees managing forests-related issues

Encourage better forests-related disclosure practices

Encourage investees to obtain third-party certifications to verify positive impacts on forests



Encourage investees to engage with suppliers to improve their capacity to comply with the company's forests-related polices

Avoid or divest from companies continuing to fail to meet forests-related expectations Avoid or divest from companies that pose an unacceptable level of forests-related risks

## Investing (asset manager) portfolio coverage of engagement

100

## Investing (asset owner) portfolio coverage of engagement

100

## Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Non-targeted engagement

### Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In April 2021, BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPPAM) launched its Roadmap for Biodiversity – "Sustainable by Nature" (https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/940B42EF-AFFF-4C89-8C32-D9BFBA72BF24), which includes a dedicated Stewardship section, outlining the Group's high-level expectations of corporations and its plans to make nature loss a core focus of our corporate engagements. Much of BNPPAM engagement on the environmental sustainability theme is therefore driven by this roadmap, building on its years of engagement on deforestation.

BNPPAM Roadmap includes a commitment to advocate for an ambitious outcome to the COP15 summit on the Convention on Biological Diversity and to help organize a collaborative engagement programme focused on biodiversity. In early 2022, work on the latter was underway, and the programme will include a public policy workstream.

See the Public policy & Stewardship strategy: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/1E2A036B-5F2C-4CE1-B6F2-12648D5778B0

## **FW-FS4.2**

## (FW-FS4.2) Does your organization exercise its voting rights as a shareholder on forestsand/or water-related issues?

	We exercise voting rights as a shareholder on this issue area	•	Give details of the impact your voting has had on this issue area
Forests	Yes	Halting deforestation	BNP Paribas Asset Management uses the voting rights it has in many companies to help adopt resolutions in favour of the energy transition. Globally, BNP Paribas Asset Management is recognised as one of the most proactive asset managers in this area. Thus, the 2021 edition of



Water	Yes	Reduce water	the "Voting Matters" study by the British NGO ShareAction places BNPP Asset Management in 2nd place in the ranking of asset managers most active in the use of voting to promote environmental and social issues, with a rate of 98% in favour of the ESG resolutions assessed.  Finally, in 2022, BNP Paribas Asset Management has updated its voting policy with a focus on water and forests. You can find more info: p8 and following, section 3.6.1 "Biodiversity-related expectations: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/B49ABC53-7F09-4BEB-A9F4-405E0B0D8381  BNP Paribas Asset Management uses the voting rights it
		withdrawal and/or consumption Improve water efficiency Reduce water pollution Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) provision for all workers	has in many companies to help adopt resolutions in favour of the energy transition. Globally, BNP Paribas Asset Management is recognised as one of the most proactive asset managers in this area. Thus, the 2021 edition of the "Voting Matters" study by the British NGO ShareAction places BNPP Asset Management in 2nd place in the ranking of asset managers most active in the use of voting to promote environmental and social issues, with a rate of 98% in favour of the ESG resolutions assessed.  Finally, in 2022, BNP Paribas Asset Management has updated its voting policy with a focus on water and forests. You can find more info: p8 and following, section 3.6.1 "Biodiversity-related expectations: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/B49ABC53-7F09-4BEB-A9F4-405E0B0D8381

## **FW-FS4.3**

# (FW-FS4.3) Does your organization provide financing and/or insurance to smallholders in the agricultural commodity supply chain?

	Provide financing and/or insurance to smallholders in the agricultural commodity supply chain	Primary reason for not providing finance and/or insurance to smallholders	Explain why your organization does not provide finance/insurance to smallholders and any plans to change this in the future
Ro 1	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	High risk and volatile sector	The financing is indirect through agregation of financial needs.



## **FW-FS4.4**

# (FW-FS4.4) Does your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact forests and/or water security?

	Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area	Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area	Explain why you do not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area
Forests	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	No instruction from management	This is not the role of our institution.
Water	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	No instruction from management	This is not the role of our institution.

## **FW-FS5.1**

# (FW-FS5.1) Does your organization measure its portfolio impact on forests and/or water security?

	We measure our portfolio impact on this issue area	Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on this issue area	Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on this issue area and any plans to change this in the future
Banking – Impact on Forests	No, but we plan to in the next two years	Lack of tools or methodologies available	We do not meassure it yet but work is ongoing through TNFD (Task Force on Nature-related Disclosure). BNP Paribas participates to the task force workshop to establish the framemework of the TNFD.
Banking – Impact on Water	No, but we plan to in the next two years	Lack of tools or methodologies available	We do not meassure it yet but work is ongoing through TNFD (Task Force on Nature-related Disclosure). BNP Paribas participates to the task force workshop to establish the framemework of the TNFD.
Investing (Asset manager) – Impact on Forests	No, but we plan to in the next two years	Lack of tools or methodologies available	Work in progress.
Investing (Asset manager) – Impact on Water	No, but we plan to in the next two years	Lack of tools or methodologies available	Work in progress.



Insurance	No, and we don't	No instruction from	Insurance is subject to Group's strategy.
underwriting –	plan to in the	management	
Impact on Forests	next two years		
Insurance underwriting – Impact on Water	No, and we don't plan to in the next two years	No instruction from management	Insurance is subject to Group's strategy.

## **FW-FS5.2**

(FW-FS5.2) Does your organization provide finance or insurance to companies operating in any stages of the following forest risk commodity supply chains, and are you able to report on the amount of finance/insurance provided?

	Finance or insurance provided to companies operating in the supply chain for this commodity	Amount of finance/insurance provided will be reported	Explain why your organization is unable to report on the amount of finance/insurance provided for this commodity
Lending to companies operating in the timber products supply chain	Yes	No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure to this commodity in the next two years	The results will not be public.
Lending to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	Yes	No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure to this commodity in the next two years	The results will not be public.
Lending to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	Yes	No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure to this commodity in the next two years	The results will not be public.
Lending to companies operating in the soy supply chain	Yes	No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure to this commodity in the next two years	The results will not be public.
Lending to companies operating in the rubber supply chain	Yes	No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years	This is not a priority.



Lending to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	Yes	No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years	This is not a priority.
Lending to companies operating in the coffee supply chain	Yes	No, and we do not plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years	This is not a priority.
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the timber products supply chain			
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain			
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain			
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the soy supply chain			
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the rubber supply chain			
Investing (asset manager) to companies			



operating in the cocoa supply chain		
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the coffee supply chain		
Insuring companies operating in the timber products supply chain	No	
Insuring companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	No	
Insuring companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	No	
Insuring companies operating in the soy supply chain	No	
Insuring companies operating in the rubber supply chain	No	
Insuring companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	No	
Insuring companies operating in the coffee supply chain	No	

## **FW-FS6.1**

(FW-FS6.1) Have you published information about your organization's response to forestsand/or water-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).



## Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

## **The European Climate Pact Submission**

Please indicate your consent for CDP to showcase your disclosed environmental actions on the European Climate Pact website as pledges to the Pact.

No, we do not wish to pledge under the European Climate Pact at this stage

## Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms

End of document.

