BNP Paribas

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

11/28/2024, 10:13 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

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

Select from:
☑ EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.1) Type of financial institution

Select from:
☑ Bank

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

With its integrated and diversified model, BNP Paribas is a leader in banking and financial services in Europe. The Group leverages strong customer franchises and business lines with strong positions in Europe and favourable positions internationally, strategically aligned to better serve customers and long-term partners. It operates in 63 countries and has almost 183,000 employees, over 145,000 in Europe. The Group's activities are diversified and integrated within a distinctive model combining Commercial & Personal Banking activities in Europe and abroad, Specialised Businesses (consumer credit, mobility and leasing services, and new digital business lines), insurance, Private Banking and asset management, and Corporate and Institutional Banking. BNP Paribas' organisation is based on three operating divisions: Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB), Commercial, Personal Banking and Services (CPBS) and Investment and Protection Services (IPS). These

divisions include the following businesses. Corporate and Institutional Banking division, combines: - Global Banking; - Global Markets; and - Securities Services. Commercial, Personal Banking & Services division, covers: - Commercial & Personal Banking in the Euro-zone: Commercial & Personal Banking in France (CPBF), BNL banca commerciale (BNL bc), Italian Commercial & Personal Banking, Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium (CPBB), Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg (CPBL); - Commercial & Personal Banking outside the Euro-zone, organised around Europe-Mediterranean, covering Commercial & Personal Banking outside the Euro-zone, in particular in Central and Eastern Europe, Türkiye and Africa; - Specialised Businesses: BNP Paribas Personal Finance, Arval and BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions, New Digital Businesses (in particular Nickel, Floa, Lyf) and BNP Paribas Personal Investors. Investment and Protection Services division, combines: - Insurance (BNP Paribas Cardif); - Wealth and Asset Management: BNP Paribas Asset Management, BNP Paribas Real Estate, the management of the BNP Paribas Group's portfolio of unlisted and listed industrial and commercial investments (BNP Paribas Principal Investments) and BNP Paribas Wealth Management. BNP Paribas SA is the parent company of the BNP Paribas Grou)p. It should be noted that, the insurance (life) and asset owner activities represent only a few part of the Group's revenues (
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

46927000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

FR0000131104

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Germany
☑ Morocco
☑ Ukraine
☑ Portugal
☑ Singapore
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Turkey
☑ Belgium
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Switzerland
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.9) What was the size of your organization based on total assets value at the end of the reporting period?

2591499000000

(1.10) Which activities does your organization undertake, and which industry sectors does your organization lend to, invest in, and/or insure?

Banking (Bank)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.10.3) Reporting the portfolio value and % of revenue associated with the portfolio

Select from:

☑ Yes, both the portfolio value and the % of revenue associated with it

(1.10.4) Portfolio value based on total assets

2591499000000

(1.10.5) % of revenue

89

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply

☑ Asset owners
☑ Retail clients
☑ Institutional investors
☑ Business and private clients (banking)
☑ Family offices / high network individuals
☑ Corporate and institutional clients (companies)
☑ Government / sovereign / quasi-government / sovereign wealth funds

(1.10.7) Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

Investing (Asset manager)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.10.3) Reporting the portfolio value and % of revenue associated with the portfolio

Select from:
☑ Yes, both the portfolio value and the % of revenue associated with it

(1.10.4) Portfolio value based on total assets

540000000000

(1.10.5) % of revenue

7

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply
☑ Asset owners
☑ Retail clients
☑ Institutional investors
☑ Business and private clients (banking)
☑ Family offices / high network individuals
☑ Corporate and institutional clients (companies)
☑ Government / sovereign / quasi-government / sovereign wealth funds

(1.10.7) Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

Investing (Asset owner)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☑ No

Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.5) Portfolios covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Gradually developed and then rolled out since 2021, the ESG Assessment has become the preferred tool for monitoring the ESG performance and associated risks of the Group's corporate clients. The assessment is a systematic ESG analysis that applies as part of the credit process, and is being rolled out in the KYC (Know Your Customer) system. Thus, like other criteria (financial, strategic), ESG criteria are taken into account in the assessment of the counterparty's credit profile. The ESG Assessment, therefore, enables BNP Paribas to deepen and document its ESG knowledge of clients. The ESG Assessment also assesses clients' compliance with the Bank's sectoral policies, as well as the maturity of their ESG strategy and its implementation. More than 3,000 analyses of very large and large corporate clients were carried out at the end of 2023, covering almost all of our clients in these segments. This assessment tool has been adapted for medium-sized corporate customers (companies with revenue in excess of EUR 50 million) and financial institutions, with a target of covering customers in these segments by the end of 2024.

In 2023, the Group's purchases amounted to around EUR 10 billion excluding tax in expenditure globally. BNP Paribas strives to develop balanced relationships with its suppliers, a desire reflected in its Sustainable Sourcing Charter which details the commitments applicable to both the Group and its suppliers. The Group expects its suppliers to conduct their activities in compliance with its environmental, social and governance requirements. Within its scope of operations, the Procurement & Performance (P&P) business line applies ESG criteria at several different levels: - at the central level, with the inclusion of a central ESG risk mapping relating to the products or services purchased; - through ESG assessments of suppliers, carried out through onboarding processes and in the context of calls for tenders. In France, this system was enhanced in 2023 by using information from the Ecovadis platform for the ESG assessment of suppliers. In order to verify the strict application of ESG risk management tools, BNP Paribas has rolled out a CSR operational control plan which establishes a continuous improvement process. This control plan, linked to the application of sectoral policies, exclusion and monitoring lists, and questionnaires on the duty of care, is applied to the business lines and functions.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Not a priority for now. But circular economy and pollution are topics integrated in the Group's processes.*

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

As per BNP Paribas risk approach, short-term refers to the 0 to 2 years time span. Please note that other time spans may be used for other subjects where short, medium and long-term are used (for instance, remuneration plans). Also, on the strategic axe, the Group has launched the Growth, Technology & Sustainability 2022-2025 Plan, integrating CSR strategy into its business model in order to achieve the Group's ESG targets.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

As per BNP Paribas risk approach, medium-term refers to the 2 to 5 years time span. Please note that other time spans may be used for other subjects where short, medium and long-term are used (for instance, remuneration plans). Also, on the strategic axe, the Group has launched the Growth, Technology & Sustainability 2022-2025 Plan, integrating CSR strategy into its business model in order to achieve the Group's ESG targets.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

As per BNP Paribas risk approach, long-term refers to 5 years horizon. Please note that other time spans may be used for other subjects where short, medium and long-term are used (for instance, remuneration plans). Also, on the strategic axe, the Group has launched the Growth, Technology & Sustainability 2022-2025 Plan, integrating CSR strategy into its business model in order to achieve the Group's ESG targets.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

(2.2.1) Process in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2) Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process

Select from:

☑ Impacts only

(2.2.4) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.5) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts and describe any plans to do so in the future

Only impacts assessment are done so far. Dependencies heatmap will be completed by year end 2024 and implemented in 2025.
[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Heat waves

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Employees

☑ Regulators

☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Within its sphere of operations, the Procurement & Performance 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 ESG material issues related to ethics (corruption, data protection, etc.), environment (pollution, biodiversity, GHG, 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, include confirmation by the supplier of its compliance with the principles of the BNPP 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 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. At the end of 2023, 5,312 supplier ESG assessments had been carried out, and 1,287 suppliers had signed the Group's Sustainable Sourcing Charter. While they are not the most material for a financial institution, BNP Paribas monitors closely the climate risks on its direct operations as well. Identification & Assessment: Regarding the operational risk, leveraging on climate scenarios, the exposure of BNP Paribas operations to the different types of physical risks is assessed throughout its various locations worldwide. This exercise supports the design of business continuity plans that are commensurate with the local vulnerabilities of the Group's premises. Thanks to these plans, which aim at mitigating these risks, BNPP is in a favourable position to react quickly to climate and environmental events that could impact its activities. BNPP 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, with key drivers of business interruption being unavailability of premises, of people, of IT, of suppliers. On

a broader scale, BNPP has launched action plans to ensure the identification, the assessment and the reporting of operational risks potentially driven by climate and environmental risks. 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. Average operational losses (2015-2023) due to the damage to physical assets remained low (1% of losses linked to operational risk).
[Add row]

(2.2.4) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to your portfolio activities?

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.4.1) Process in place covering this portfolio

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.4.2) Dependencies and/or impacts related to this portfolio evaluated in this process

Select from:
☑ Impacts only

(2.2.4.3) Primary reason for not evaluating dependencies and/or impacts related to this portfolio

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(2.2.4.4) Explain why you do not evaluate dependencies and/or impacts related to this portfolio and describe any plans to evaluate this in the future

Only impacts assessment are done so far. Dependencies heatmap will be completed by year end 2024 and implemented in 2025.

Investing (Asset manager)

(2.2.4.1) Process in place covering this portfolio

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.4.2) Dependencies and/or impacts related to this portfolio evaluated in this process

Select from:

☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.5) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities related to your portfolio activities?

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.5.1) Process in place covering this portfolio

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.5.2) Risks and/or opportunities related to this portfolio are evaluated in this process

Select from:

☑ Both risks and opportunities

(2.2.5.3) Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.5.6) Explain why you do not have a process for evaluating both risks and opportunities related to this portfolio that is informed by a dependencies and/or impacts process

Only impacts assessment are done so far. Dependencies heatmap will be completed by year end 2024 and implemented in 2025 for fiscal year 2024 (under CSRD framework)

Investing (Asset manager)

(2.2.5.1) Process in place covering this portfolio

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.5.2) Risks and/or opportunities related to this portfolio are evaluated in this process

Select from:

☑ Both risks and opportunities

(2.2.5.3) Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.5.6) Explain why you do not have a process for evaluating both risks and opportunities related to this portfolio that is informed by a dependencies and/or impacts process

BNPP AM published its biodiversity roadmap: "Sustainable by nature" (https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/940B42EF-AFFF-4C89-8C32-D9BFBA72BF24), detailing its views on the nature and urgency of this crisis and how it is actively responding to it. BNP Paribas used a variety of tools to understand its own dependencies and impacts on nature. In particular, it analysed its global assets under management (AUM) to understand our exposure to water and deforestation risks.
[Fixed row]

(2.2.6) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities related to your portfolio activities.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.6.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this portfolio

Select all that apply

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.6.3) % of portfolio covered by the assessment process in relation to total portfolio value

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Services

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Infrastructure

☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk assessment process

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Site-specific
☑ Local

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

☑ Risk models
☑ Stress tests
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ External consultants
☑ Internal tools/methods
☑ Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool
☑ Other, please specify **:NZBA and portfolio analysis**

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Coastal erosion
☑ Heat stress
☑ Sea level rise
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Increased pricing of water
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit
☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
☑ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
☑ Limited or lack of transboundary water management
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Lack of globally accepted and harmonized definitions
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights

☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

☑ Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality

☑ Other market, please specify :Shortage of certain commodities

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Investing that could create or contribute to systemic risk for the economy

☑ Lending that could create or contribute to systemic risk for the economy

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

☑ Other reputation, please specify :Greenwashing

Technology

☑ Transition to reusable products

☑ Transition to recyclable plastic products

☑ Transition to increasing recycled content

☑ Transition to increasing renewable content

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Inability to increase yield of existing production areas

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

☑ Moratoria and voluntary agreement

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

☑ Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Local communities

☑ Regulators

☑ Other, please specify **:**Depending on the sector, value chain of the client if data is available

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

BNP Paribas identifies, measures and monitors ESG R&O that may impact its strategy and business. To mitigate these risks and to seize these opportunities, BNPP embeds climate and transition towards carbon neutrality at the core of its strategy by building synergies between the different instruments within the global ESG risk management cycle: 1) Materiality assessment: Climate factors are integrated into the risk taxonomies of the Group and into the risk identification process (Risk ID), which feeds the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) at Group level. The Group also produces several heat maps. At counterparty and transaction level, ESG performance and associated risks are analysed through the ESG Assessment methodology for all corporate clients, which is fully integrated into the credit process. 19 sectoral questionnaires were rolled out in 2023. Almost 100% of very large and large corporate clients were carried out at the end of 2023. Climate scenario analyses are performed and integrated in the ICAAP. BNPP conducts portfolio analyses related to topics such as sectoral concentration or portfolio alignment: Group's total exposure to non-financial corporates stands at EUR 454 billion as FYE2023 for the banking book. 2) Risk appetite & Monitoring: The above-mentioned approaches and tools developed constitute tools for risk monitoring. Climate factors are also incorporated into the Group's Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). 3) Risk management tools: the Group has issued financing and investment policies, classified as sector policies. Group credit related policies have also been reinforced considering ESG dimensions. Exclusion & monitoring lists restrict the activity or increase the level of scrutiny placed towards specific sectors or activities. 4) ESG product offering: To translate BNPP's net zero and sustainability commitments into its strategic approach to managing transition risk, BNPP has developed a variety of sustainable finance products and advisory services to support their clients in the transition to a low-carbon economy. 5) Business Strategy and Governance: BNPP embeds climate and transition towards carbon neutrality at the core of its strategy as highlighted by the Group's 2025 strategic plan. Also, the Group's ESG governance system has been extended and restructured to better incorporate environmental and climate-related issues in the definition of the strategy, its oversight and management of the associated risks.

Investing (Asset manager)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.6.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this portfolio

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.6.3) % of portfolio covered by the assessment process in relation to total portfolio value

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply
☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk assessment process

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Local

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

☑ Internal tools/methods

☑ Risk models

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ The Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI)

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heat waves
☑ Pollution incident

Chronic physical

☑ Soil erosion
☑ Water stress
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Land loss to desertification
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Rise in risk-based pricing of insurance policies (beyond demand elasticity)

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

Technology

☑ Transition to reusable products
☑ Transition to recyclable plastic products
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

☑ Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Regulators

☑ Other, please specify **:**Depending on the sector, value chain of the client if data is available

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

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 NZAMi, BNPP AM evaluates climate R&O as part of the research process and calculates the carbon footprint of its portfolios. [Internal tools & methods]: Leveraging on the expertise of its employees, and on the diversity of its business models, BNP Paribas developed and implemented internal tools, based on proprietary methodology, to address climate risk, such as its sector policies, monitoring and exclusion lists, or production of ad hoc CSR analysis. BNPP AM developed its ESG Integration Principles and Guidelines and its '3Es' (Energy Transition, Environmental Sustainability, Equality and Inclusive Growth) perspective, complete with a set of targets and developed KPIs. [Risk models]: The Group does not consider the risk ESG as additional type of risks but as risk factors which may potentially impact any types of risk, and notably credit, market or operational risks. Accordingly, ESG risk factors are being gradually incorporated in the Group's existing risk management framework and processes. Most notably, the Group risk identification process (Risk ID) has been adapted to integrate ESG topics and to inform the capital adequacy assessment and the resilience test. [Scenario analysis]: Climate scenario analysis is an integral part of the Group's risk management and financial steering system, in which climate-related risks are fully integrated. Various climate scenarios, published by recognized international bodies (e.g. IEA, NGFS) are used to investigate their consequences for the Group. BNPP AM uses IEA's SDS as a guideline in the selection/exclusion of companies operating in the power generation sector [Stress test]: Stress tests allows to assess the robustness of the Group's business model in case of extreme events, that climate change will make (directly or indirectly) more frequent and severe. As such, they are a key tool in a comprehensive risk management framework. BNPP AM investment teams are permanently engaged in assessing potential market moves and the risks to individual positions or to their entire portfolios, and regular and ad-hoc stress testing analysis are carried out. [TPI]: BNPP AM has been a supporter of the TPI since 2018, and uses the data provided by the initiative to feed its CC and physical risk analysis.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The Group is to deliver biodiversity heatmap by the end of the year and is already integrating biodiversity dimension in its ESG assessment at exposure level. Nature is becoming a priority going forward

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

The Group is to deliver biodiversity heatmap by the end of the year and is already integrating biodiversity dimension in its ESG assessment at exposure level. Nature is becoming a priority going forward

[Fixed row]

(2.2.8) Does your organization consider environmental information about your clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessment process?

	We consider environmental information
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.9) Indicate the environmental information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessment process, and how this influences decision-making.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.9.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.9.2) Type of environmental information considered

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions data

☑ Energy usage data

☑ Emissions reduction targets

☑ Climate transition plans

☑ TCFD disclosures

(2.2.9.3) Process through which information is obtained

Select all that apply

☑ Directly from the client/investee

☑ Data provider

☑ Public data sources

(2.2.9.4) Industry sectors covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Select all that apply

☑ Materials

☑ Power generation

☑ Hospitality
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Transportation services

(2.2.9.5) % of portfolio covered by the process in relation to total portfolio value

50

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

1296000000000

Investing (Asset manager)

(2.2.9.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water

(2.2.9.2) Type of environmental information considered

Select all that apply
☑ Emissions data
☑ TCFD disclosures
☑ Energy usage data
☑ Commodity volumes
☑ Climate transition plans
☑ CDP questionnaire response
☑ Emissions reduction targets
☑ Scope and content of water policy
☑ Water withdrawn from water stressed areas
☑ Commitment to eliminate deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems

(2.2.9.3) Process through which information is obtained

Select all that apply

☑ Directly from the client/investee

☑ Data provider

☑ Public data sources

(2.2.9.4) Industry sectors covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Select all that apply

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Services

☑ Materials

☑ Hospitality

☑ Transportation services

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Infrastructure

☑ Power generation

☑ International bodies

(2.2.9.5) % of portfolio covered by the process in relation to total portfolio value

36

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

194400000000
[Add row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :de-seasonalized quarterly Gross Operating Income

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 41-50

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Severity

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A substantive effect is defined consistently with ECB definition as a risk that based on the institutions internal definitions has a material impact on its overall risk profile and thus may affect the capital adequacy of the institution. BNPP risk identification process is a forwardlooking annual continuous comprehensive approach to identify *and assess the risks the Group is or might be exposed to. It leads to producing and maintaining BNPP Risk Inventory, a set of severe but plausible elementary scenarios risk events corresponding to the way the risk types the Group is exposed to could materialize. The materiality of the risk event must be assessed using a classical bidimensional materiality assessment pattern that mainly relies on: - The severity of the risk event (in M), - The probability of the risk event deriving from the risk events intrinsic frequency and the risk event possible imminence. A risk event is deemed material ie substantive when it is above a materiality frontier that is defined by the Group. This frontier corresponds to a curve returning a severity threshold (M) for a given probability. Two cases have to be distinguished. 1)For the risk events that have an impact on the P&L, Group materiality frontier is determined with reference to the volatility / standard deviation of the quarterly de-seasonalized Group gross operating income appreciated over a 5year period. The group P&L materiality frontier is built as follows: -First, the reference point of the materiality frontier is calculated. It corresponds to the severity threshold associated to the probability of an “Occasional” risk event (i.e., an event happening between 1-in-10 and 1-in-25 years) the imminence of which is “medium” (have no impact on the probability) of the risk event. This severity threshold is equal to 50% of the standard deviation of the Group de-seasonalized quarterly Gross Operating Income calculated over a 5-year historical period. -The other severity thresholds of the frontier and deducted from this reference point assuming a single-parameter Pareto distribution.The reference point of the P&L frontier evolves every quarter so does the Group materiality frontier. 2)For the risk events that are associated to liquidity and funding risks and that have a severity that is measured via the outflows scale, Group materiality frontier is defined via a unique severity threshold, for all probabilities, that is determined with reference to the Group Net Cash Outflows.*

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Strategic customers

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

150000000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Aware of the necessity to integrate its CSR strategy into its business model in order to achieve its ambitious environmental, social and governance targets, in 2022, the Group launched its 2025 strategic plan entitled GTS (Growth, Technology, Sustainability). The Sustainability component is built around three strategic areas to serve its clients and society: aligning the Group's portfolios with trajectories compatible with collective carbon neutrality by 2050. supporting clients in the transition to a sustainable and low-carbon economy is enabled by the ever-widening range of sustainable finance products. strengthening an ESG culture, with a particular emphasis on the ESG Assessment roll-out for almost all of the Group's 3,000 largest corporate clients, and on increasing ESG knowledge in the Group thanks to the Sustainability Academy. BNP Paribas has set its own 2025 specific targets in terms of sustainable finance that can be found within the 10 indicators of the Group's CSR dashboard: to reach – EUR 150 billion of sustainable loans, - EUR 200 billion of sustainable bonds, - EUR 300 billion of assets under management in open-ended funds distributed in Europe under article 8 & 9 according to the SFDR, - 200 billion euros of support enabling its clients to transition to a low-carbon economy… This strategy allows it to consolidate a leading position in sustainable finance thanks to numerous solutions to support its clients' transition, including sustainable bonds, positive impact loans, sustainability-linked loans (SLL) and sustainability-linked bonds (SLB), socially responsible savings, inclusive financial offers, dedicated offers for energy efficiency home renovation, sustainable mobility offers…

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both within our direct operations or upstream value chain, and within our portfolio

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

For the time being the Group has not identified this environemental factor risk as material. As a reminder, BNP Paribas considers climate-related risks as risk drivers that may potentially impact the traditional risk categories such as credit, market or operational risks. They are not standalone risks per se. Accordingly, climate considerations are incorporated, as risk factors, in the Group's existing risk management framework, processes, and governance systems. The connections between climate risk drivers and the materialization of financial or non-financial risk types into severe but plausible risk events correspond to the transmission channels.

Understanding and standardizing those transmission channels is thus a key step to enhance the identification process linked to climate risk drivers. Consequently, in 2023, BNP Paribas has created a first version of an ESG transmission channels taxonomy and integrated it into Risk ID process methodology and IT application.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

For the time being the Group has not identified this environemental factor risk as material. As a reminder, BNP Paribas considers climate-related risks as risk drivers that may potentially impact the traditional risk categories such as credit, market or operational risks. They are not standalone risks per se. Accordingly, climate considerations are incorporated, as risk factors, in the Group's existing risk management framework, processes, and governance systems. The connections between climate risk drivers and the materialization of financial or non-financial risk types into severe but plausible risk events correspond to the transmission channels. Understanding and standardizing those transmission channels is thus a key step to enhance the identification process linked to climate risk drivers. Consequently, in 2023, BNP Paribas has created a first version of an ESG transmission channels taxonomy and integrated it into Risk ID process methodology and IT application.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

For the time being the Group has not identified this environemental factor risk as material. As a reminder, BNP Paribas considers climate-related risks as risk drivers that may potentially impact the traditional risk categories such as credit, market or operational risks. They are not standalone risks per se. Accordingly, climate considerations are incorporated, as risk factors, in the Group's existing risk management framework, processes, and governance systems. The connections between climate risk drivers and the materialization of financial or non-financial risk types into severe but plausible risk events correspond to the transmission channels. Understanding and standardizing those transmission channels is thus a key step to enhance the identification process linked to climate risk drivers. Consequently, in 2023, BNP Paribas has created a first version of an ESG transmission channels taxonomy and integrated it into Risk ID process methodology and IT application.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability

☑ Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Policy and legal risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

☑ France

☑ Poland

☑ Belgium

☑ Luxembourg

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Group' s op. costs can be directly affected by changes in carbon taxes. In Europe, the Group is bound by tax regulations imposed by several European countries, incl. arbon content. Reduction of the Group's own operations emissions is at the heart of the CSR strategy: 57% of emissions come from the energy consumption of buildings and 43% from business trips (2023). That is why the Group develop many projects in the energy efficiency in buildings and lowcarbon electricity use to limit emissions/annual offsets: -In 2023, BNPP had 15 ISO 14001 environmental certifications in progress, covering 40% of workforce, demonstrating the commitment of the property management business lines (France/Belgium), IT assets (France, Belgium, Italy, UK), leasing (France), automotive (France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, UK), housing and private finance. The Group is certified for its data centres in France and two BGL buildings in Luxembourg. Several Group entities also hold the Responsible Digital Labe and the purchasing department holds the Supplier Relations and Responsible Purchasing label. -Real estate operating function (IMEX) implements work projects to improve the op. and maintenance of the sites. Programmes are implemented to boost circular economy, the sustainable mobility of employees and promote the purchase of sustainable equipment. The share of group's low-carbon electricity has increased and refers to 79% of total electricity consumption in 2023.

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Group' s op. costs can be directly affected by changes in carbon taxes. 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 2023 level, i.e. 285 kteqCO2; -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 1.4 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 14.3 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.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1400000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

14300000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect 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 2023 level, i.e. 285 kteqCO2; -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 1.4 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 14.3 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.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3867462

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Explanation of cost calculation: Carbon risk management costs include the carbon price related to carbon offsets projects. The group offsets its emissions since 2017. But even if the actions lead to lower emissions, the carbon credit prices increase due to the market. In 2024 the group will offset its 2023 carbon emissions (214,859 teqCO2 market-based). With a carbon credit prices from 6 to 30 depending on selected projects, so a median at c. 18, the annual cost would be c. 3,867,462.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To alleviate the risks driven by a change in carbon taxation, the Group annualy offsets its residual operationnal emission emissions. This strategy creates an internal shadow carbon price and engages the Group's operations in their decision-making and encourages them to turn to projects to reduce its emissions. BNP Paribas has committed in 2021 to cut its GHG emissions by 20 % by 2025 compared to 2019. The strategy is to deploy energy efficiency projects in buildings, to purchase low carbon electricity wherever the market offers such alternatives, and to produce on site electricity and heat via PV panels and cogeneration units in the Group's buildings. The Group has also a global strategy to promote sustainable behaviour among employees, targeting the everyday use of energy and mobility preferences. The indicators monitored each year as part of environmental reporting allow the Group to accurately measure the change in its direct environmental impacts, to ensure effective management by reporting detailed data to the business lines and regions, and to implement appropriate policies and actions to further reduce BNP Paribas' operational environmental footprint.The data required to calculate these indicators is collected annually for the Group's main regions in terms of number of employees (20 countries in 2023 covering more than 85% of full-time equivalents - FTE). Case Study: Situation: With its numerous activities in Poland, United Kingdom and France, 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: After signing exclusively renewable electricity purchase contracts (PPAs) in Poland to cover 100% of its electricity supply and in the United Kingdom, France also signed a contract in 2023, which will eventually provide at least 25% of its electricity supply from photovoltaic sources.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

☑ Japan

☑ Brazil

☑ France

☑ Belgium

☑ Germany

☑ Australia

☑ United States of America

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The shipping sector covers a set of segments with very different dynamics: bulk, oil and gas tankers, container carriers, oil services and cruises. In 2023, these different segments were affected in very heterogeneous ways by the evolution of the macro-economic environment. The cruise segment benefitted from a progressive recovery of demand but remains with the burden of banking debt and export finance repayments that were delayed during the pandemic. Some signs of slowdown of the maritime container transport are visible since the second half of 2022, however this segment is still doing very well. Lastly, the dry bulk and tanker segments remain subject to high market volatility and have suffered both positive and negative impacts from the consequences of the invasion of Ukraine and the Middle East conflict. At 31 December 2023 gross exposure of the shipping finance sector was EUR 19.6 billion, i.e. 1.1% of the Group's gross on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit exposures, compared to EUR 21.5 billion or 1.1% at 31 December 2022. Most of this exposure is borne by Corporate and Institutional Banking (more than 90%, like last year), with good geographical diversification of the client base. Doubtful loans account for 2.4% of the Group's exposure to the shipping finance segment (compared to 3.2% of doubtful loans at 31 December 2022) and stage 3 provisions were EUR 175 million (compared to EUR 230 million in provisions at 31 December 2022).

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

*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 (Europe represents 80% of the Group exposure at 31/12/2022). Clients in the Asia-Pacific region also face emerging regulations on carbon trading (Asia-Pacific is 6% of total exposure). 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 2023, gross exposure of the shipping sector was EUR 19.6 billion, i.e. 1.1% of the Group's on and off balance sheet credit exposures, while doubtful loans represent 2.4% of Group exposure to the Shipping sector (compared to 3.2% of doubtful loans at 31 December 2022).*

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1146800000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

1146800000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect 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. Sector: gross exposure (billion) / doubtful loans (%) Shipping: 19.6b / 2.4% - potential financial impact 19.6*0.024470.4M. Aviation: 14.5b / 2% - potential financial impact 14.5*0.02290M. Power: 55.2b / 0.7% - potential financial impact 55.2*0.007386.4M - Total potential financial impact 1,146.8M*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2080000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*Explanation of cost calculation: the cost of management includes at least the wages of people involved in ESG risk management at the Group level (around 20 people * 99,000 (average remuneration in 2023) 1,980,000) and the cost of data acquisition from external partners (c. 100,000). As a financial institution, we are not able to quantify more accurately the management costs related to our clients.*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In accordance with our commitment to finance a net-zero economy by 2050, we have significantly reduced support for fossil fuels. 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 its financings to upstream oil and gas and refining by 2025 versus 2020. In 2023 the Oil and Gas policy has been updated to follow the commitments of the Group. 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. In January 2023, BNP Paribas set a 2030 target of EUR 40 billion of credit exposure to low-carbon energy, representing at least 80% of its credit exposure to energy production. It was nearly 55% at 30 September 2022. At 30 September 2023, BNP Paribas' credit exposure to low-carbon energy production already represented EUR 32 billion (including EUR 28.8 billion for renewable energy sources), i.e. 65% of the Group's financing for energy production. Thus, in one year, BNP Paribas increased its credit exposure to renewable energy by EUR 3.8 billion, and its share of low-carbon energy in total energy financing is up by more than 10 points. The commitment to achieve EUR 40 billion in credit exposure and 80% low-carbon energy in the Group's energy production financing has been brought forward to the end of 2028. The target for 2030 is now 90%.*

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Reputational risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Belgium
☑ Germany
☑ Australia
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

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.

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

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. - 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.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

17950000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

17950000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect 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 2023 (i.e. 71.8 billion) 17.95 billion.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with NGOs/special interest groups

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

990000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*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 (10 people * 99,000 (average 2023 remuneration) 990,000)*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

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 (around 30-40 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. BNP Paribas has around 150 exchanges with advocacy NGOs each year. Result: In 2023, BNP Paribas took 1st place in the ranking of the 25 major European banks that the NGO ShareAction established in the fight against climate change and preservation of biodiversity.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

25453000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1794000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Exposure to transition risks: the Group's total exposure to non-financial corporates stands at EUR 454 billion at 31 December 2023 including loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading. The exposure towards companies excluded from Paris-aligned benchmarks (which may not, under any circumstances, be interpreted as an exposure to transition risk as such) stands at EUR 25 billion and is mainly composed of exposure towards companies active in fossil fuel. These companies have been identified through a double screening based on: 1. the identification of counterparts belonging to oil, gas and coal sectors as identified in the Group's internal activity referential or according to the NACE code declared by the counterpart; 2. the identification of counterparts deriving their revenue from the fossil fuel value chain as per defined in the Climate Benchmark Standard Regulation(2) obtained from an external data provider. Exposure to physical risks: Given the current lack of stability of the models, the data gaps and the guidelines uncertainty, the Bank has chosen to apply the same methodology as the previous year in using the physical risk scenarios of the European Central Bank 2022 climate stress test for this exercise. The results of the flood, heat wave and drought scenarios of the ECB's 2022 climate stress test have been adjusted to reflect the materiality of chronic physical risk factors over the estimated duration of credit portfolios, by only retaining exposures to non-financial companies to match with the model expected by the EBA. These figures are not comparable with publications from other banks that have taken other disclosure options and are published for information only. Those figures are a first attempt to flag exposures potentially sensitive to physical risk events and should not be understood as direct or integrated risks.
[Add row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.6.3) Please explain

Not an immediate strategic priority
[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soy
☑ Cocoa
☑ Coffee
☑ Rubber
☑ Palm oil
☑ Timber products
☑ Cattle products
☑ Other, please specify **:All the economy**

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☑ Access to sustainability linked loans

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Australia
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The most representative example of the green finance dynamic is the rapidly growing market of sustainable bonds (including Green Bonds). In 2023, BNP Paribas consolidated its position as leader in green finance by positioning itself as the world's leading with USD 62.5 billion in ESG loans and bonds. 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.*

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Following its 2025 GTS strategic plan, the Group committed to increase the amount of sustainable bonds. At the heart of its CSR management dashboard, BNP Paribas' target is to reach a cumulative amount of sustainable bonds of EUR 200 billion by 2025. 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).

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

200000000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

200000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Following its 2025 GTS strategic plan, the Group committed to increase the amount of sustainable bonds. At the heart of its CSR management dashboard, BNP Paribas' target is to reach a cumulative amount of sustainable bonds of EUR 200 billion by 2025.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4950000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Cost of calculation: the cost of management includes the wages of people involved in bonds structuring within the Low-Carbon Transition Group (c. 50 people *99,000 (average compensation in 2023) 4,950,000).*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2021, BNP Paribas created the Low-Carbon Transition Group, a strong internal organisation of 200 bankers dedicated to supporting clients, corporate clients and international institutions, in accelerating their transition to a sustainable and low-carbon economy. The Group provides them with banking and non-banking expertise, in particular in terms of clean energy, mobility and eco-responsible real estate. In 2023, BNP Paribas consolidated its position as leader in green finance by positioning itself as the world's leading with USD 62.5 billion in ESG loans and bonds. The Group is present in the full range of bond issues that finance its clients' transition to a sustainable economy, Following its 2025 GTS strategic plan, the Group committed to reach a cumulative amount of sustainable bonds of EUR 200 billion by 2025. 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. To meet the transition requirements of the industry, the bank is a key player providing sustainable financings. Task: BNP Paribas adapts to the changing needs of its clients by offering tailored products and services. L'Oréal, one its major corporate client, is committed in a global transition plan of its industry. Action: L'Oréal required a financing EUR 3 billion. Result: The Group has been involved in a Sustainability Linked Bond issued by L'Oréal for EUR 3 billion, for which the coupon is indexed to the achievement of several environmental objectives: zero greenhouse gas emissions on scopes 1 and 2 of the Company, reduction of scope 3 by unit sold and use of 50% recycled or organic plastic for all packaging in 2025. In 2023, BNP Paribas played the key role of joint sustainability structuring coordinator during the successful placement of the first EUR 1.25 billion green bond for Stellantis, whose funds will be mainly dedicated to the design, development and manufacture of 100% electric vehicles and electric vehicles fuel cells.*

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of climate adaptation, resilience and insurance risk solutions

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Australia

☑ France

☑ Japan

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

BNP Paribas is a major player in sustainable finance through its various products and services. Following its commitment to support its clients in the transition to a more sustainable economy, the Group set a KPI to follow this commitment: the Amount of financing to companies contributing to the protection of terrestrial and marine biodiversity: cumulative amount at the end of the year of financial products and services (loans, bonds, etc.) that help protect terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The contribution to the protection of biodiversity is identified by an internal classification system. The amount reached at the end of 2023 was EUR 4.3 billion. The Group has committed to enabling its clients to transition to a low-carbon economy respectful of the environment. For this reason, the ESG Assessment appears as the preferred tool for monitoring the ESG performance and associated risks of the Group's corporate clients. One of the five dimensions of the ESG assessment relates to biodiversity. In addition, the ESG Assessment enables to assess clients' compliance with the Bank's sectoral policies that encompass industries associated with "Palm oil" production, "Wood pulp" exploitation and agriculture activity. Finally, questionnaires dedicated to forest-related resources are administered to clients in order to cover this risk.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Following its 2025 GTS strategic plan, the Group committed to increase the amount t of financing to companies contributing to protecting terrestrial and marine biodiversity. At the heart of its CSR management dashboard, BNP Paribas' target is to reach a cumulative amount of EUR 4 billion by 2025.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

4000000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

4000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Following its 2025 GTS strategic plan, the Group committed to increase the amount t of financing to companies contributing to protecting terrestrial and marine biodiversity. At the heart of its CSR management dashboard, BNP Paribas' target is to reach a cumulative amount of EUR 4 billion by 2025.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

99000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Explanation of cost calculation: the cost of management includes the wages of people involved in bonds structuring within the Low-Carbon Transition Group (c. 10 people * 99,000 (average compensation in 2023) 990,000).*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2021, BNP Paribas created the Low-Carbon Transition Group, a strong internal organisation of 200 bankers dedicated to supporting clients, corporate clients and international institutions, in accelerating their transition to a sustainable and low-carbon economy. The Group provides them with banking and non-banking sustainability and environment expertise. Since 2012 BNP Paribas has set up financing and investment policies governing its activities in sectors considered sensitive from a biodiversity point of view: agriculture (including livestock and forestry), palm oil, wood pulp, mining, unconventional oil and gas. In 2021, the Group strengthened its contribution to the fight against deforestation in the Amazon and Cerrado, by adopting new criteria for the beef and soybean sectors. In January 2024, these commitments were, among others, recognised by the NGO Global Canopy, which ranked BNP Paribas as one of the leaders among 150 financial institutions in its Forest500 ranking for 2023. Case study: Situation: The Group has set the objective to reach EUR 4 billion to finance companies helping to protect terrestrial and marine biodiversity. Task: In addition to its sectoral policies, the Group aims to develop products and services to promote the transition and to protect biodiversity. Action: At the end of 2022, the group announced the acquisition of the majority of a sustainable forestry company, International Woodland Company (IWC). Actions such as this are not just about creating new investment opportunities for clients, but also about how the Group bring its commitment to sustainability to life. Result: IWC enhances our offering through the new Private Assets unit we have created, bringing together and leveraging the strengths of many parts of the BNP Paribas Group.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Increased demand for funds that invest in companies that have positive environmental credentials

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

☑ France

☑ Germany

☑ Australia

☑ United States of America

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

BNP Paribas is a major player in sustainable finance through its various subsidiaries in asset management and distribution. Following its commitment to finance and invest with a positive impact, the Group set a KPI to follow its investment activity: the amount of assets under management classified under articles 8 and 9 according to the European SFDR (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation) in BNP Paribas Asset Management's open-ended funds distributed in Europe. This classification makes it possible to direct investments to assets incorporating ESG criteria, in other words funds that either promote ESG characteristics (article 8), or that have a sustainable investment objective (article 9). These are BNP Paribas Asset Management funds. At the end of 2023, this amount was EUR 254 billion, which represents 47% of total assets under management at 31 December 2023. In addition, BNP Paribas Asset Management offers solutions that are recognised and audited by independent labels in Europe (SRI label, Greenfin label, Finansol label, Towards Sustainability label, FNG label, Luxflag label), representing more than EUR 139.5 billion in assets under management, or nearly 25% of total assets under management at 31 December 2023.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Following its 2025 GTS strategic plan, the Group committed to increase the amount of f assets under management in open-ended funds distributed in Europe under article 8 & 9 according to the SFDR (in billions of euros). At the heart of its CSR management dashboard, BNP Paribas' target is to reach an amount of such AuM of EUR 300 billion by 2025.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

300000000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

300000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

As part of the GTS 2025 strategic plan (Growth, Technology, Sustainability), BNP Paribas Asset Management aims to reach EUR 300 billion in assets under management in open-ended funds distributed in Europe and classified in article 8 or 9 categories of the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation" (SFDR) by 2025

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2970000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Explanation of cost calculation: the cost of management includes the wages of people involved in these solutions (c. 30 people * 99,000 (average compensation in 2023) 2,970,000).*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

For several years, BNP Paribas Asset Management has broadened its range of investment solutions by focusing on corporate clients making a positive contribution to the transition to a more sustainable economy. Its sustainability-focused product offering is structured around two main ranges covering the main listed and unlisted asset classes. Solutions include certified funds and thematic solutions. These thematic solutions enable private and institutional investors to access specific ecological transition themes (such as the energy transition, biodiversity and the circular economy), by focusing their investments on a universe of companies or projects whose products, services and/ or transactions make a positive contribution. To realize this opportunity, in 2021, BNP Paribas created the Low-Carbon Transition Group, a strong internal organisation of 200 bankers dedicated to supporting clients, corporate clients and international institutions, in accelerating their transition to a sustainable and low-carbon economy. The Group provides them with banking and non-banking expertise, in particular in terms of clean energy, mobility and eco-responsible real estate. [Case study] Launched in 2023, BNP Paribas Climate Impact Infrastructure Debt is a fund classified under article 9 of the SFDR. It aims to raise between EUR 500 and EUR 750 million from institutional investors. It will support projects working for the energy transition in Europe focused on renewable energy, clean mobility and the circular economy, including new sectors such as batteries, hydrogen and carbon capture. Also the BNP Paribas Energy Transition fund, launched in 2019 with assets of EUR 1.5 billion at the end of 2023, invests in companies that are committed to the energy transition, such as the production of renewable energy or energy technology and infrastructure. A large part of these themes is found in the range of BNP Paribas Asset Management Article 9 funds (within the meaning of the SFDR directive) representing EUR 20.1 billion in assets at the end of 2023.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :credit exposure to low carbon energy

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

32000000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 61-70%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2020, BNP Paribas announced its total exit from the thermal coal value chain by 2030 in the European Union and OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries, and by 2040 in the rest of the world. In 2023, aware of the impact of metallurgical coal on CO2 emissions, the Group amended its mining policy to exclude any project financing related to its extraction. In addition, BNP Paribas decided to massively reduce its financing to the oil and gas sector. For several years now, it no longer finances projects related to unconventional oil and gas, and oil and gas activities located in areas that are particularly sensitive in terms of biodiversity (the Arctic and the Amazon). In addition, BNP Paribas no longer grants financing for the development of new oil or gas projects, regardless of the financing terms, and terminates, on a scheduled basis, the financing granted to independent oil companies intended to support oil production (loans granted to companies or financing of reserve based lending), thus drastically reducing its exposure to fossil fuels. In 2028, at least 80% of BNP Paribas' credit exposure to energy production will be focused on low-carbon energies, and at least 90% in 2030. At the end of September 2023, credit exposure to low-carbon energy represented EUR 32 billion, i.e. 65% of financing for energy production. For example in Poland, BNP Paribas was a major player in the Baltic Power project led by Orlen and Northland Power. The loan of more than EUR 4.4 billion will enable the construction of the first offshore wind farm in Polish waters. This farm comprises 76 wind turbines that will provide renewable energy to more than 1.5 million households from 2026. This was the largest offshore wind project in Europe in 2023.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Amount of financing to companies contributing to protecting terrestrial and marine biodiversity

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

4300000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2023, BNP Paribas took part in SLLs with objectives relating to the protection of biodiversity, in particular with agrifood companies seeking to increase the traceability of their supply chain and the share of agricultural commodities not linked to deforestation (for example, through criteria on the quantity of imported soybeans not linked to deforestation). The Group has also participated in bond issues including the financing of actions aimed at preserving the quality of natural environments (maintaining 100% of primary forests, improving the quality of surface and groundwater, etc.).

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

When the Corporate Governance, Ethics, Nominations and CSR Committee (CGEN) reviews the skills and experience of potential directors, it is careful to maintain the diversity and collective skills of the Board of directors in light of changes to the Bank's strategy and in accordance with the Suitability policy

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

INTERNAL RULES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☑ Risks and opportunities to our own operations

☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☑ The impact of our own operations on the environment

☑ Risks and opportunities to our investment activities

☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

☑ The impact of our investing activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors of BNP Paribas is assisted by two committees in its role of overseeing climate-related issues: the Corporate Governance, Ethics, Nominations and CSR Committee (CGEN) and the Internal Control, Risk Management and Compliance Committee (CCIRC). The CGEN ensures that the Group contributes to sustainable and responsible economic development, including climate action whereas the CCIRC advises the Board of Directors on the suitability of BNP Paribas' overall strategy and tolerance for risks, including climate-related risks, both current and future. In 2023, environmental topics, including climate issues, were specifically addressed 17 times at Board Committee meetings. For climate-related risks and opportunities, the Chief Executive Officer, member of the Board of Directors, holds the general responsibility for climate change strategy. He is also a member of the Executive Committee, which supervises the CSR Department jointly in charge with the operational entities of the implementation of the Group's climate strategy. The Group CRO reports directly to the CEO and sits on the Executive Committee of BNP Paribas. He can veto the decisions which are not in line with the Risk Appetite Statement, which contains metrics resulting from targets set within the NZBA commitments. As members of the BNP Paribas Executive Committee, the CFO, COO and the CPO contribute altogether to the application of the Group's climate strategy and the alignment of BNP Paribas' portfolio to the objective of the Paris Climate Agreement by providing guidelines for risk management through Group-level governance bodies. The CSO of BNP Paribas, acting as the head of the Company Engagement Department, is directly in charge of managing the Group's CSR commitments that include indicators relative to the climate strategy.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions’ accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Forest and water issues are review by the BNP Paribas' General Executive Management as part of their process of overseeing sustainability topics acrosss the Group. The Board of directors determines BNP Paribas' strategy and the public engagements 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. Numerous 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 are jointly monitoring the CSR dashboard (which consists of 10 KPIs, that includes one regarding the amount of financing to companies contributing to protect terrestrial and marine biodiversity) 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.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions’ accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions’ accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Forest and water issues are review by the BNP Paribas' General Executive Management as part of their process of overseeing sustainability topics acrosss the Group. The Board of directors determines BNP Paribas' strategy and the public engagements 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. Numerous 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 are jointly monitoring the CSR dashboard (which consists of 10 KPIs, that includes one regarding the amount of financing to companies contributing to protect terrestrial and marine biodiversity) 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.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☑ Risks and opportunities to our own operations

☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☑ The impact of our own operations on the environment

☑ Risks and opportunities to our investment activities

☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

☑ The impact of our investing activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

The Board of directors determines BNP Paribas' business orientations and supervises their implementation by the Executive Management, taking the social and environmental challenges of BNP Paribas' activities into consideration. In particular, one of its committees, the Governance, Ethics, Nominations and CSR Committee (CGEN), specifically ensures the Group's contribution to sustainable and responsible economic development, primarily by financing the economy in an ethical manner, by promoting the development and commitment of employees, by protecting the environment and by combating climate change, and through the Group's positive commitment to society. In addition, the Internal Control, Risk and Compliance Committee (CCIRC) examines the main guidelines of the Group's risk policy, including those of a social and environmental nature, based on the ESG risk measurements it receives. As such, the Board is regularly informed of the progress made in the implementation of the Group's CSR strategy. In 2023, it addressed ESG topics on 29 occasions, including the financing of the energy transition and BNP Paribas' net zero trajectory, as well as the preliminary analyses of the corporate loan portfolio with regard to ESG risk factors.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer along with other members of the Board of Directors, are directly responsible for managing the Group's overall climate strategy. For climate-related risks and opportunities, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Operating Officers submit a strategy proposal to the Board of Directors. He is also a member of the Executive Committee, supervises the CSR Department which, alongside the operational entities, is responsible for operational implementation of the Group's climate strategy. In addition, the Strategic Committee, under the direction of the director and Chief Executive Officer, met five times in 2023, and made decisions on the Group's commitments to the alignment of loan portfolios for new sectors, and on updating of the Risk Appetite Statement or information on ESG pillar 3. A number of small, ad hoc meetings were also organised to discuss key issues such as NZBA targets and CSRD reporting changes. Also the Infrastructure Committee, under the direction of the Group's COO, met nine times to monitor the deployment of processes and reports related to sustainable finance, such as for example the ESG Assessment, at the methodological, normative and operational levels. The Regulatory Committee, chaired by the Group General Counsel and by the Corporate Engagement Director, met three times in 2023 to inform its members on the main regulatory texts in preparation (European taxonomy, duty of care, CSRD).

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Board of directors determines BNP Paribas' business orientations and supervises their implementation by the Executive Management, taking the social and environmental challenges of BNP Paribas' activities into consideration. In particular, one of its committees, the Governance, Ethics, Nominations and CSR Committee (CGEN), specifically ensures the Group's contribution to sustainable and responsible economic development, primarily by financing the economy in an ethical manner, by promoting the development and commitment of employees, by protecting the environment and by combating climate change, and through the Group's positive commitment to society. In addition, the Internal Control, Risk and Compliance Committee (CCIRC) examines the main guidelines of the Group's risk policy, including those of a social and environmental nature, based on the ESG risk measurements it receives. As such, the Board is regularly informed of the progress made in the implementation of the Group's CSR strategy. In 2023, it addressed ESG topics on 29 occasions, including the financing of the energy transition and BNP Paribas' net zero trajectory, as well as the preliminary analyses of the corporate loan portfolio with regard to ESG risk factors.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Board of directors determines BNP Paribas' business orientations and supervises their implementation by the Executive Management, taking the social and environmental challenges of BNP Paribas' activities into consideration. In particular, one of its committees, the Governance, Ethics, Nominations and CSR Committee (CGEN), specifically ensures the Group's contribution to sustainable and responsible economic development, primarily by financing the economy in an ethical manner, by promoting the development and commitment of employees, by protecting the environment and by combating climate change, and through the Group's positive commitment to society. In addition, the Internal Control, Risk and Compliance Committee (CCIRC) examines the main guidelines of the Group's risk policy, including those of a social and environmental nature, based on the ESG risk measurements it receives. As such, the Board is regularly informed of the progress made

in the implementation of the Group's CSR strategy. In 2023, it addressed ESG topics on 29 occasions, including the financing of the energy transition and BNP Paribas' net zero trajectory, as well as the preliminary analyses of the corporate loan portfolio with regard to ESG risk factors.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

As part of the annual variable compensation of members of the Executive Management, criteria linked to the Group's CSR performance are taken into consideration where they represent a portion of 15% of the overall compensation plan. This compensation structure includes 3 weighted criteria, each at 5%.For retention purposes, in 2023, the Group awarded to over 8,200 key employees a retention plan (maturing in June 2025), 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 achievement of the indicators present in the CSR management policy dashboard (which includes two climate-related indicators). These indicators include: -The amount of the support enabling our clients to transition to a low-carbon economy, with a 2025 target of 200 billion of euros. -The Greenhouse gas emissions (teq CO2 per Full -Time Equivalent) (buildings and business travel) whose target is 1.85 teqCO2/FTE by 2025.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

As part of the annual variable compensation of members of the Executive Management, criteria linked to the Group's CSR performance are taken into consideration where they represent a portion of 15% of the overall compensation plan. This compensation structure includes 3 weighted criteria, each at 5%.For retention purposes, in 2023, the Group awarded to over 8,200 key employees a retention plan (maturing in June 2025), 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 achievement of the indicators present in the CSR management policy dashboard (which includes two climate-related indicators). These indicators include the amount of financing to companies contributing to protecting terrestrial and marine biodiversity.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Depend on the strategic plan.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with clients on environmental issues

☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

As members of the Executive Management, 15% of their annual variable compensation is dependent of the completion of the Group's CSR performance. The latter is the result of the progression against the 10 indicators of the CSR policy management dashboard. 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.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The climate-related indicators of our CSR policy management dashboard are instrumental for achieving the net zero emission objective of BNP Paribas by 2050. The amount of the support enabling our clients to transition to a low-carbon economy, which is targeted at 200 billion of euros by 2025 is a cumulative amount of green loans, green bonds and financing identified as contributing to the transition towards a low-carbon economy according to an internal classification system (renewable energies, low-carbon hydrogen, nuclear). This amount covers part of the amounts of indicators 1 (sustainable loans) and 2 (sustainable bonds). The Greenhouse gas emissions (teq CO2 per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)), projected at 1.85 teqCO2/FTE by 2025 is reflecting the greenhouse gas emissions for scope 1 (direct emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels), scope 2 (indirect emissions from the purchase of energy) and, for a part of scope 3 (emissions related to employee business travel), in proportion to the number of Group employees (FTE). Delivering on these two indicators would not only enable BNP Paribas to reduce its operation impact on climate change but also support its clients in the transition into a global net zero economy.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

As members of the Executive Management, 15% of their annual variable compensation is dependent of the completion of the Group's CSR performance. The latter is the result of the progression against the 10 indicators of the CSR policy management dashboard. 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.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The variable component is intended to reflect the effective contribution of beneficiaries of incentives to the success of BNP Paribas' commitments, including ESG policy and associated dashboard. The variable compensation varies in accordance with CSR-linked criteria. The allocation of this portion of the annual variable compensation is based on multi-criteria measurement resulting from a holistic approach of actions undertaken by the BNP Paribas Group with respect to social, societal, and environmental issues, including the KPI related with the amount of financing to companies contributing to protecting terrestrial and marine biodiversity.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from:

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Group wide

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to conduct or support restoration and/or compensation to remedy for past deforestation or conversion

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

☑ Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

BNP_Paribas_environmental_framework_2024.pdf
[Add row]

(4.7) Does the policy framework for the portfolio activities of your organization include environmental requirements that clients/investees need to meet, and/or exclusion policies?

	Policy framework for portfolio activities include environmental requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, our framework includes both policies with environmental client/investee requirements and environmental exclusion policies
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, our framework includes both policies with environmental client/investee requirements and environmental exclusion policies

[Fixed row]

(4.7.1) Provide details of the policies which include environmental requirements that clients/investees need to meet.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply

☑ Credit/lending policy

☑ Other banking policy, please specify :Oil and Gas sector

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

bnpparibas_csr_sector_policy_oil_gas.pdf

(4.7.1.5) Value chain stages of client/investee covered by policy

Select from:

☑ Direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

(4.7.1.6) Industry sectors covered by the policy

Select all that apply

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Power generation

(4.7.1.9) % of portfolio covered by the policy in relation to total portfolio value

100

(4.7.1.11) Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

Our portfolio alignment measurement focuses on companies operating in the upstream and/or downstream segments of the oil and gas value chain. This includes exploration and production activities for both oil and gas, refining processes for oil, as well as end-usage of such oil and gas products. Other segments of the oil and gas value chain such as transportation, trading and storage, distribution and marketing, petrochemicals (beyond refining) and oil field services were not included in this alignment exercise at this stage, for data availability and quality purposees. As part of the implementation of its strategy to combat climate change and align its activities with an objective to contribute to carbon neutrality by 2050, BNP Paribas has developed ESG policies covering, currently, eight major sectors, both at the level of projects and corporate clients. They also address fundamental issues such as human rights and biodiversity, and apply to all of the Group's activities. Sectoral policies are regularly adapted to better take into account the new challenges of the sectors covered by being more ambitious. Gradually developed and then rolled out since 2021, the ESG Assessment has become the preferred tool for monitoring the ESG performance and associated risks of the Group's corporate clients. The assessment is a systematic ESG analysis that applies as part of the credit process, and is being rolled out in the KYC (Know Your Customer) system. The ESG Assessment assesses clients' compliance with the Bank's sectoral policies, as well as the maturity of their ESG strategy and its implementation. More than 3,000 analyses of very large and large corporate clients were carried out at the end of 2023, covering almost 100% of our clients in these segments.

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 1 emissions

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 2 emissions

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 3 emissions

☑ Commitment to develop a climate transition plan

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

(4.7.1.13) Measurement of proportion of clients/investees compliant with the policy

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.7.1.14) % of clients/investees compliant with the policy

100

(4.7.1.15) % of portfolio value that is compliant with the policy

100

(4.7.1.16) Target year for 100% compliance

Select from:

☑ Already met

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply

☑ Investment policy/strategy

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

Responsible+Business+Conduct+Policy_EN_2019.pdf

(4.7.1.5) Value chain stages of client/investee covered by policy

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(4.7.1.6) Industry sectors covered by the policy

Select all that apply

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

(4.7.1.9) % of portfolio covered by the policy in relation to total portfolio value

100

(4.7.1.11) Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

BNP Paribas Asset Management is aware that Responsible Business Conduct impacts the ability or license to operate and reputation of entities in which it invests, which in turn can impact their value. BNP Paribas Asset Management expects companies to meet their fundamental obligations in the areas of human and labour rights, protecting the environment and ensuring anti-corruption safeguards, wherever they operate, in line with the UN Global Compact Principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (OECD MNEs Guidelines). These are shared frameworks, recognised worldwide and applicable to all industry sectors, based on the international conventions in the areas of human rights, labour standards, environmental stewardship and anti-corruption. BNP Paribas Asset Management aims to engage with companies where they fall short, and exclude the worst offenders. BNP Paribas Asset Management also has a series of sector policies that set out the conditions for investing in sensitive sectors, and guide its screening requirements and stewardship activities. These criteria are based on relevant international conventions and regulations, BNP Paribas Group CSR Policies, and voluntary industry standards. Investment universes are periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in breach of UN Global Compact Principles and OECD MNEs guidelines and/or mandatory requirements applicable to sensitive sectors. This assessment is conducted within our Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. 2. As a result of this process, BNP Paribas Asset Management establishes and maintains two lists: • An exclusion list of issuers that are associated with serious and repeated breaches of UN Global Compact Principles and/or mandatory requirements related to sensitive sectors. • A watchlist of issuers with whom we are engaging to encourage improvements, or that are at risk of breaching the standards set out in this Policy.

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to develop a climate transition plan
☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 1 emissions
☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 2 emissions
☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 3 emissions

☑ Commitment to set a science-based emissions reduction target

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Other additional reference/description, please specify :Governance criteria: Board supervision of a company's climate strategy and commitments that positively support the climate.

(4.7.1.13) Measurement of proportion of clients/investees compliant with the policy

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(4.7.2) Provide details of your exclusion policies related to industries, activities and/or locations exposed or contributing to environmental risks.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Thermal coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

☑ Downstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2020

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2040

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) 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,bnotably 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

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Thermal coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

☑ Downstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2020

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2040

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Thermal-coal mining exclusions: BNPP AM will exclude mining companies that meet any of the following criteria: • are developing or planning to develop thermal coal extraction capacities (new mines or expansion of existing ones) • derive more than 10% of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal • produce more than 10 million tonnes of thermal-coal per year • do not have a strategy to exit from thermal coal activities by 2030 in European Union and OECD countries and by 2040 for the rest of the world. Electricity production exclusions: BNPP AM will exclude all power generators that meet any of the following criteria: • are adding operational coal-fired power generation capacity to their power portfolio • have a carbon intensity above 400 gCO2/kWh. This exclusion will be further tightened following the

Paris-compliant trajectory for the sector as determined by the International Energy Agency ('IEA') Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS). This means power generators' carbon intensity will need to fall to 346 gCO2/kWh by 2025, otherwise they will be excluded from our investment portfolios. • still have coal capacity in their generation mix in 2030 in European Union and OECD countries, and by 2040 for the rest of the world.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Oil from tar sands

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

☑ Downstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2017

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2021

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) 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).

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Oil from shale

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

☑ Downstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2017

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2021

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) 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).

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Gas from shale

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

☑ Downstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2017

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2021

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) 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).*

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Oil from tar sands

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

☑ Downstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2017

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2021

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) 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).

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Oil from shale

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

☑ Downstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2017

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2021

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) 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).

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Gas from shale

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

☑ Downstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2017

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

☑ New business/investment for new projects

☑ New business/investment for existing projects

☑ Existing business/investment for existing projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2021

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) 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).
[Add row]

(4.8) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies?

	Covenants included in financing agreements to reflect and enforce policies
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.8.1) Provide details of the covenants included in your organization's financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.8.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.8.1.2) Types of covenants used

Select all that apply

☑ A purpose or use of proceeds clause that refers to a taxonomy aligned activity

☑ Margin or pricing depends on sustainability criteria

☑ Minimum level of taxonomy aligned assets are mandated

☑ Legal mandate to obtain third party verification of sustainability criteria

☑ Covenants related to compliance with your environmental policies

(4.8.1.3) Asset class/product types covered by covenants

Select all that apply

☑ Corporate loans

☑ Corporate real estate

☑ Trade finance

☑ Asset finance

☑ Project finance

(4.8.1.4) Criteria for how covenants are applied

Select from:

☑ All business/investment for all projects

(4.8.1.5) % of clients covered by covenants

13.6

(4.8.1.6) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

13.6

(4.8.1.7) Provide details on which environmental policies your covenants enforce and how

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. BNP Paribas' Green Bond Framework is aligned with the four core components and key recommendations of the 2021 Green Bond Principles 5published by the International Capital Market Association (the "Green Bond Principles"). This Green Bond Framework has been revised to reflect the recent developments and best practices of the Green Bond market. It is also in line with all BNP Paribas policies and commitments. In 2023, BNP Paribas was the world's No. 1 player for green bonds with USD 25.6 billion according to Dealogic. 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 2023, BNP Paribas played a key role in SLLs amounting to EUR 16.2 billion. These operations contribute to the objectives set out in the CSR dashboard as part of the GTS plan (Growth, Technology, Sustainability) 2025 and specifically: · EUR 150 billion in sustainable loans (EUR 117 billion at the end of 2023); · EUR 200 billion in sustainable bonds (EUR 67 billion at the end of 2023); · EUR 300 billion in assets under management in open-ended funds distributed in Europe, articles 8 and 9 of the SFDR (EUR 254 billion at the end of 2023). To exemplify this commitment, BNP Paribas Fortis acted as co-sustainability coordinator when negotiating a sustainability-linked loan of EUR 400 million for Renewi, a waste recycling and recovery company. The interest margin on the loan will depend on whether Renewi achieves the objectives it has set itself, namely, to recycle 75% of its waste by 2025 and to reduce its scopes 1 and 2 carbon emissions. Additionally, BNP Paribas played the key role of joint sustainability structuring coordinator during the successful placement of the first EUR 1.25 billion green bond for Stellantis, whose funds will be mainly dedicated to the design, development and manufacture of 100% electric vehicles and electric vehicles fuel cells.
[Add row]

(4.9) Does your organization offer its employees a pension scheme that incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings?

Climate change

(4.9.1) Pension scheme incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings

Select from:
☑ Yes, as an investment option

(4.9.2) Describe how funds within the pension scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that environmental criteria are incorporated

All BNP Paribas employees are entitled to profit-sharing and incentive plans schemes. As a result, retirement saving options are presented to them such as the PEE (Plan d'Epargne Entreprise) and the PERCO (Plan d'Epargne pour la Retraite Collectif). Saving money through these schemes whilst meeting environmental *performance objective is possible through the sustainable finance mechanisms offered as default options for employees. These sustainable finance mechanism enable savings to be allocated for ESG thematic funds, that incorporate climate change considerations.*

Forests

(4.9.1) Pension scheme incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings

Select from:

☑ Yes, as an investment option

(4.9.2) Describe how funds within the pension scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that environmental criteria are incorporated

All BNP Paribas employees are entitled to profit-sharing and incentive plans schemes. As a result, retirement saving options are presented to them such as the PEE (Plan d'Epargne Entreprise) and the PERCO (Plan d'Epargne pour la Retraite Collectif). Saving money through these schemes whilst meeting environmental performance objective is possible through the sustainable finance mechanisms offered as default options for employees. These sustainable finance mechanism enable savings to be allocated for ESG thematic funds, that incorporate forests considerations.

Water

(4.9.1) Pension scheme incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings

Select from:

☑ Yes, as an investment option

(4.9.2) Describe how funds within the pension scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that environmental criteria are incorporated

All BNP Paribas employees are entitled to profit-sharing and incentive plans schemes. As a result, retirement saving options are presented to them such as the PEE (Plan d'Epargne Entreprise) and the PERCO (Plan d'Epargne pour la Retraite Collectif). Saving money through these schemes whilst meeting environmental performance objective is possible through the sustainable finance mechanisms offered as default options for employees. These sustainable finance mechanism enable savings to be allocated for ESG thematic funds, that incorporate water considerations.
[Fixed row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UNEP FI

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Climate Action 100+

☑ Net Zero Banking Alliance

☑ Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance

☑ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA)

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ Other, please specify **:Nature action 100**

☑ Net Zero Asset Managers initiative

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)

☑ UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking

☑ Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization’s role within each framework or initiative

In 2018, BNP Paribas signed an agreement with other European banks to implement a common methodology for aligning their credit portfolios with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and in 2020 published with four other European banks the first report on the application of the PACTA methodology. BNP Paribas is a member of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), and is committed to measure and disclose financed emissions using the PCAF Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for Financial Industry. BNP Paribas is committed under the SBT initiative since 2016 to submit a Near-Term target when FI guidelines will be available and support SBTI’s work to establish standards for setting and assessing financial institutions alignment goals. The Group actively participates in designing and implementing long-term social and environmental solutions within the framework of the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) and the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) (founding member for the last one). In 2020, by signing the Collective Commitment to Climate Action (CCCA) under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), the Group chose to share the tools to align the activities of banks with the objectives of the Paris Agreement with more banks. 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. By joining NZBA in 2021, the Group has committed to extending the alignment scope to a greater number of sectors and to a higher ambition: to finance a carbon-neutral

world by 2050, which corresponds to a limited increase in temperature of 1.5C compared to the pre-industrial era. The commitments made under the CCCA are now fully reflected in those of the NZBA. Moreover, in May 2024, the Group published its "Climate Report". BNP Paribas Asset Management and BNP Paribas Cardif use collaborative dialogue (working groups or coalitions whose members cooperate to act jointly with companies) to encourage improvements in practices. For example, these two entities are members of the Climate Action 100 Initiative and, as such, regularly engage in dialogue with companies ranked among the world's top greenhouse gas emitters to improve their climate change governance and strategy. BNP Paribas Asset Management is also a founding member of Nature Action 100 Jean-Laurent Bonnafé, director and Chief Executive Officer of the BNP Paribas Group, sits on the Leadership Council of UNEP FI. Laurence Pessez, CSR Director at BNP Paribas Group, sits on the Banking Board of the Principles for Responsible Banking of the UNEP FI (PRB). Jane Ambachtsheer, Head of Sustainability at BNP Paribas Asset Management, is a member of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD); Sébastien Soleille, Head of Energy Transition and Environment, is a member of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) BNP Paribas is committed to respecting the principles and standards that form the foundation of its activities, including the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

charte.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

BNP Paribas registered itself on the French repertory of the interest representatives, which is managed by the High Authority for Transparency in Public Life (organization number662042449). The Group is signed up on the Registry for Transparency maintained by the European Commission (REG Number 78787381113-69), and the register set up in Germany by the Lobby Registration Law (number R001771). It reports to the US Congress on its interest representation activities in the USA (ID 401105012-12)

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

BNP Paribas has long engaged with the public authorities. It has done so with the utmost respect for ethical principles and transparency. In the aftermath of the numerous reforms put through since the 2007-2008 financial crisis, and in order to remain an active participant in the public forum, the Group has decided to strengthen the governance of its public affairs. Accordingly, in 2012, the Group's Executive Committee adopted a "Charter for responsible representation with respect to the public authorities", which applies to all the Group's employees and includes a series of fundamental commitments to integrity, transparency, social responsibility and respect for great universal democratic values. Established in late 2012 to strengthen governance of the Group's public affairs, the Institutional Affairs Department (DAI) in particular is in charge of ensuring the consistency and integrity of the Group's stances with public authorities and to ensure compliance with the Charter for Responsible Representation. On behalf of the Group's Management Board, the DAI assembles and coordinates the following committees: (i) Prudential Affairs, (ii) Recovery and Resolution, (iii) Group-ECB Relations and Group Supervision; (iv) European Public Affairs; and (v) French Public Affairs. The heads of public affairs of BNP Paribas's business lines meet each month the framework of the Public Affairs Coordination Committee, chaired by the Group Head of Institutional Affairs. These business lines and functions are charged with conducting first-level controls of their interest representation activities in France and of compliance with regulations and

internal procedures applicable in this area. Second- and third-level controls are conducted, respectively, by the Group' Compliance and Inspection Générale departments.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EU Sustainable Finance Regulation

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures
☑ Emissions – CO2

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply
☑ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with major exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

The fight against climate change and support for a low-carbon economy are strategic priorities for BNP Paribas, as expressed in its GTS 2025 plan. In line with this commitment, the Group strongly supports the spirit, aims and objectives of the European policy agenda on sustainable finance. However, despite the attempts to recognize certain transition efforts in the EU Taxonomy, these are not sufficient to support the EU objective to promote the transition of the whole economy. Indeed, the EU Taxonomy leaves as “non-aligned” a vast majority of the EU economy, without differentiating between activities/companies that have a credible transitioning path, from others that have not yet adapted their business strategies.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

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. This regulatory framework is fundamental for the BNP Paribas Group, which has set itself targets for financing the transition to a low-carbon economy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Research organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Climate & Biodiversity Initiative

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The BNP Paribas Foundation has been funding research on climate and biodiversity since 2010 by supporting research teams worldwide through its international philanthropy program, the "Climate & Biodiversity Initiative". This initiative has already made it possible to support 27 research projects, with more than 400 researchers, to the tune of EUR 18 million.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

2000000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

In 2022, the Initiative launched a new call for projects and 49 eligible applications were studied by around a hundred volunteer trained employees, before being submitted to the Foundation's Scientific Committee and then to the Foundation's Executive Committee. Eight research projects, ranging from the study of forests, underwater animals to the impacts of climate change in the African savannah or on the ecosystems of the hubs, were selected. These projects will be supported for *the next three years (2023 to 2025) with a dedicated budget of EUR 6 million. In addition in 2022, in line with the actions carried out since 2010 (conferences, exhibitions and other public events), four conferences led by researchers were organised on forest restoration, marine animal and climate change, fruit trees and adaptations to global warming, and save fishing in the Amazon.*

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Trust or foundation

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Solar Impulse Foundation

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

As part of the commitment made by BNP Paribas at the COP 21 to support the financing of the energy transition BNP Paribas launched the BNP Paribas Solar Impulse Venture Fund an article 9 fund SFDR open to thirdparty investors in partnership with the Solar Impulse Foundation

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

75000000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

In 2023 BNP Paribas and the Solar Impulse Foundation completed a closing for 1312 million of the BNP Paribas Solar Impulse Venture fund dedicated to supporting startups committed to the ecological transition with the objective of reaching EUR 200 million to invest directly in highpotential startups committed to the ecological *transition BNP Paribas invested EUR 75 million in this In 2023 this fund invested in Hello Watt which helps individuals reduce their carbon footprint through the energy renovation of their homes*

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All this report is about BNP Paribas's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance (governance, strategy, risks and opportunity, and targets and metrics).

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

bnp_paribas_2023_climate_report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

No additionnal comment.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Lack of available methodologies

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Specific forest related scenario have not yet been used to identify forest-related outcomes. But this issue is integrated in the global risk and opportunity framework, ESG assessment and strategy mainly through the Group's sector specific policies. In 2020, BNP Paribas Asset Management conducted a footprint exercise to *determine our overall exposure to certain risks related to water and deforestation. In 2021, a water and forest integration plan was launched, focusing on the analysis of the main risks and opportunities related to water and forests at the level of companies, sectors and funds. The aim is, in particular, to draw up recommendations for trustees for portfolio managers, for example the priority companies with which to dialogue, the case studies to be retained or the questions to be put to the financial director at their next meeting. Our work in the field of natural capital and biodiversity strengthens our ability to meet the increasingly stringent requirements of European regulators for information on sustainable finance. First, the expertise of our sector analysts, their literature searches and dialogue with companies, as well as our internal and external forward-looking work, will help us communicate on the main mandatory and optional negative impact indicators provided for in the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) on the themes of water and biodiversity. In addition, our current work on our water, forest and biodiversity footprint can directly feed our reporting on four optional indicators.*

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Lack of available methodologies

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

The Group is using stress test to measure the consequences of a climate crisis scenario on its clients portfolio. The Bank has chosen to use the results from the physical risk scenarios of the European Central Bank (ECB) Climate 2022 stress test for this exercise. The results of the flood, heat wave and drought scenarios of the ECB's 2022 climate stress test have been adjusted to reflect the materiality of chronic physical risk factors over the estimated duration of credit portfolios, by only retaining exposures to non-financial companies to match with the model expected by the European Banking Authority (EBA). The flood risk scenario was developed based on insights from the work carried out by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre on flood risk, as well as from granular geospatial flood risk data collected for the purposes of the ECB economy-wide climate stress test based on the Four Twenty-Seven dataset.
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Portfolio

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Climate scenario analysis is an integral part of the Group's risk management and financial steering system, in which climate- related risks are fully integrated. As such, the Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) incorporates climate-related risks analysis. The exercises carried out so far show relatively limited impacts at Group level for scenarios where the transition is successfully implemented, and the collective net zero objective is reached by 2050. Under these scenarios, physical risk impacts also have limited financial consequences for the Bank, even on a relatively long-term basis. They do, however, allow for the identification of exposures in some sectors and countries that would face higher risk under these scenarios. In 2023 BNP Paribas has tested its corporate portfolio against three transition scenarios: the Integrated Assessment Model (IAM), the Regional Model of Investment and Development (REMIND) below 2C (Orderly scenario) and delayed transition (Disorderly scenario), and current policies scenarios for which the NGFS has provided scenario-conditional pathways of both macro-economic and climate variables in late 2022. The projection of the Cost of Risk (CoR) until 2050 is performed with the Bank's internal modelling framework. First, the latter encompasses a dynamic balance sheet module that enables to reflect sectoral reallocation of the Bank's unsecured portfolio but also EPC mix change on the secured by real-estate portfolio. Moreover, the framework leverages on an in-house solution that generates credit rating change at client-level in order to account for credit worthiness evolution in adequacy with the scenario.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

A methodology has been developed for each sector to assess BNP Paribas' loan portfolio carbon emissions baselines and trajectories. This work leverages both our in-house expertise and external market initiatives, to which the Group actively contributes, such as the working groups sponsored by the UNEP FI20 or by the Center for Climate-Aligned Finance of the Rocky Mountain Institute. These methodological choices comply with the NZBA guidelines, and our targets are benchmarked against the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario of the IEA (IEA NZE 2050) or, in certain cases, against other science-based scenarios when they present distinct advantages in terms of granularity, scope or metrics. Following the internalisation of various physical risk models over the past few years (including riverine and coastal floods as well as chronic heat), BNP Paribas has recently added drought and tropical cyclone to the range of hazards analysed internally. The Group has also identified strategic partners for enhancing the in-house capabilities, with a larger and/or richer (e.g. higher-resolution) set of hazards, for example pluvial (flash flood), hail and wildfire. Analysis is generally performed across a number of science-based scenarios, mostly CMIP18 (e.g. SSP126, SSP245, SSP585). Time horizons range from 2030 to 2050 and, for some hazards, up to 2100. Those physical risks models have been applied, in an exploratory way, to the Group's residential and commercial real estate portfolios, as well as on its main offices and data centres.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply
☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
☑ Strategy and financial planning
☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:
☑ Portfolio

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Over the past few years, BNP Paribas has built a robust platform for stress testing and financial simulations covering all risk types and business lines. The Group has also developed capabilities to assess the potential impact of climate scenarios on the credit quality of corporate clients and the geolocation of real estate to assess the impact of physical risk events (such as riverine flood). Exercises based on scenarios have increased in number, diversity, and sophistication. In 2020-2021, BNP Paribas took part in the pilot program conducted by the French ACPR (Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority), which applied "shocks", taken from different

NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System) climate risks scenarios, to the risk parameters. The objective was to estimate the possible impact of the transition and physical risks on bank balance sheets and in terms of expected loss. In early 2022, BNP Paribas participated in a European exercise supervised by the ECB. In 2023, BNP Paribas contributed to the EBA Fit-for-55 Climate Stress Test by providing specific climate data on the clients. The Group has also developed internal simulations both on transition and physical risks that contribute to its capital adequacy assessment. It is worth noting that some stress tests use the current exposures of the Bank without taking into account any future change or adaptation, while others allow the use of a dynamic balance sheet approach, reflecting both the public commitments taken by the institutions and the transition impacts on the banking books. Climate scenario analysis is an integral part of the Group's risk management and financial steering system, in which climate- related risks are fully integrated. As such, the Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) incorporates climate-related risks analysis. The exercises carried out so far show relatively limited impacts at Group level for scenarios where the transition is successfully implemented, and the collective net zero objective is reached by 2050. Under these scenarios, physical risk impacts also have limited financial consequences for the Bank, even on a relatively long-term basis. They do, however, allow for the identification of exposures in some sectors and countries that would face higher risk under these scenarios. In 2023 BNP Paribas has tested its corporate portfolio against three transition scenarios: the Integrated Assessment Model (IAM), the Regional Model of Investment and Development (REMIND) below 2C (Orderly scenario) and delayed transition (Disorderly scenario), and current policies scenarios for which the NGFS has provided scenario-conditional pathways of both macro-economic and climate variables in late 2022. The projection of the Cost of Risk (CoR) until 2050 is performed with the Bank's internal modelling framework. First, the latter encompasses a dynamic balance sheet module that enables to reflect sectoral reallocation of the Bank's unsecured portfolio but also EPC mix change on the secured by real-estate portfolio. Moreover, the framework leverages on an in-house solution that generates credit rating change at client-level in order to account for credit worthiness evolution in adequacy with the scenario.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

BNP Paribas' internal governance incorporates a "Shareholder Relations" team that provides information and deals with queries from the Bank's 301,200 individual shareholders. They engage in ongoing dialogue with stakeholders on alignment issues. In addition, an individual shareholder advisory committee, the Shareholder Liaison Committee, whose task is to assist the Bank in its communications with individual shareholders; improves the relationship process with shareholders. It includes ten shareholders who are both geographically and socio-professionally representative of the retail shareholder population, along with two employees or former employees. In accordance with the provisions of the Charter, to which all participants have adhered and which serves as the Internal Rules, the members of the Committee met twice in 2023, on 16 May (after the Annual General Meeting) and 22 September. Climate issues continue to be a major concern for shareholders, as illustrated by the Group's General Meetings. BNP Paribas actively takes these concerns into account through its constructive dialogue with these shareholders on three issues: improving its products and services, optimising its risk management, and having a positive impact on society.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

As a leading financial institution, BNP Paribas has integrated environmental criteria into its financing and investment policies to direct its business model towards the support of the energy and ecological transition. As a founding member of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance, the Group has participated in numerous collective efforts to structure sustainable finance in line with the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement Goals. In order to support the transition to a low-carbon economy, BNP Paribas acts to limit the emissions of greenhouse gasses from its loan portfolios. Since 2022, the Group has published targets to reduce the emissions intensity of its financing, with intermediary objectives by 2025 or 2030.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In 2024, BNP Paribas accelerated the shift from financing fossil fuels to low-carbon energy. In addition to the six sectors already announced (oil & gas, power generation, automotive, steel, aluminium and cement), the Group has continued its pioneering commitments to decarbonise its loan portfolio in three new sectors with the highest emissions: aviation, shipping, and commercial real estate. BNP Paribas has also disclosed its approach to decarbonize the residential real estate and the agricultural sectors. In 2023, the Group accelerated again its exit from fossil fuels: BNP Paribas no longer grants financing for the development of new oil or gas projects, regardless of the financing terms (project financing, reserve-based lending, FPSO), nor to non-diversified players in oil exploration and production. As of 30 September 2023, BNP Paribas' financing of low-carbon energies had reached EUR 32 billion, representing a total of 65% of the Group's financing to energy production. Within the financing for low-carbon energy, renewables accounted for EUR 28.8 billion, an increase of EUR 4 billion in one year due to an increase in *financing of renewables across all client segments (utilities, non power companies, households). Exposure to nuclear and biofuels remained stable over the last year. By 2030, the Group now targets 90% of its energy financing towards low-carbon.*

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

bnp_paribas_2023_climate_report.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

These other environmental issues are addressed in BNP Paribas Climate report in the strategy, governance, risk management and alignmeent progress sections. "Natural capital & biodiversity" is one of the 5 priority themes of BNP Paribas' 2025 strategic plan, deeply connected to the central priority theme: "Transition towards carbon neutrality". In accordance with its strategy for fighting climate change and for promoting the preservation of natural capital, BNP Paribas has established three policies for governing its financing and investments in the sectors of palm oil, wood pulp and agriculture. Fight against deforestation and sustainable water management are cited as two main associated sustainability drivers.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Since 2011, BNP Paribas considers climate change to be a priority topic within its business activities and its overall strategy. A leader in sustainable finance, BNP Paribas has significantly reduced its financing and investments in fossil fuels. BNP Paribas is supporting its clients in their transition to a sustainable and low-carbon economy, both through the increasing availability of sustainable finance products and through the expertise of its employees (Low-Carbon Transition Group, Network of Experts in Sustainability Transition). One of the 5 priority themes of BNP Paribas 2025 Strategic plan is "Sustainable saving, investments and financing". Consequently, BNP Paribas will mobilize 350 billion euros by 2025 through sustainable credit and bond issuance activities related to environmental and social issues in parallel of managing 300 billion EUR in sustainable and responsible investments by 2025. The Group also engaged to reach 300 billion EUR of Assets under management of open-ended funds distributed in Europe under article 8 & 9 according to the SFDR by 2025. BNP Paribas Asset Management offers solutions that are recognized and audited by independent labels in Europe, representing more than 254 billion euros in assets under management at 31 December 2023. For the second consecutive year, in 2023, BNP Paribas was the world leader in the structuring and placement of green bonds, at USD 25.6 billion.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

All over its value chain, the Group assists customers of all types (companies, sovereigns, individuals) in their transition towards a decarbonized economy. The Group decided to implement and implemented ESG assessments of suppliers and clients, 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 ESG Assessment covers the environmental (climate and biodiversity) topics. 5,312 ESG assessments have been carried out in 2023 (compared with 5,188 in 2021) and 1,287 BNP Paribas suppliers have signed up to the Group's Sustainable Sourcing Charter. The Group also manages restriction activity lists for third parties presenting major environmental risks. In 2023, these lists included 1,718 companies, of which 1,432 companies were excluded and 86 under monitoring.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

BNP Paribas aims at supporting start-ups, mid-sized and large companies in their technological innovation toward energy and ecological transition. BNP Paribas has identified as a climate-related opportunity, the support to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and midcaps clients in their transition toward a net zero economy. With respect to this ambition, BNP Paribas launched the Low Carbon Transition for Midcaps & SMEs initiative to act in the Group's five main Domestic Markets (France, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and Poland), that complements the Low-Carbon Transition Group. Both groups provide banking and non-banking expertise, in particular in terms of clean energy, mobility and eco-responsible real estate. In addition, the BNP Paribas Foundation has contributed to the research and development on climate change since 2010: by 2025, the Climate & Biodiversity Initiative will already have supported 35 research projects, with more than 500 researchers, for an amount of EUR 24 million. Since 2022, eight new research projects, ranging from the study of underwater animal forests to the impacts of climate change in the African savannah or on coastal ecosystems, have been supported until 2025 with a dedicated budget of EUR 6 million. In parallel, the "One Planet Fellowship" programme, operated by AWARD (African Women in Agricultural Research and Development), is supported by the BNP Paribas and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundations, the European Commission and the International Development Research Center (IDRC, Canada). Endowed with USD 20 million over five years, its ambition is to support African women in research, and create a community of African and European researchers working on climate change adaptation in the agricultural sector in Africa. To date, 270 scientists have benefited from the mentoring programme. In 2023, the Group also strengthened its support for some of its partners such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), or by providing assistance to new entities such as The Transition Institute 1.5 launched by Mines Paris, Naturalis in the Netherlands, or Business for Nature, within the framework of budgets accompanying its share buyback programme. In addition, at the end of 2023, a multi-year partnership was launched with the Naturalis Biodiversity Center, marking a new chapter in BNP Paribas' approach to protecting and restoring biodiversity. Bringing together more than 150 scientists, this institution is one of the main biodiversity knowledge and research centres in the world. This partnership has four objectives: education and awareness, research and data, financial innovation by accelerating the development of tools to direct more capital towards protecting and restoring biodiversity, and scientific measurement to guide project financing decisions.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

BNP Paribas' strategy to reduce the environmental impacts of its operations, its indirect emissions related to energy purchases and its indirect emissions related to business travel consists in both reducing the energy consumption of its operations and increasing its share of low-carbon electricity. In 2021, the Group defined an objective to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (teqCO2/FTE) by 20% by 2025 compared to 2019. At the end of 2023, the Group's greenhouse gas emissions amounts to 1.56 teqCO2 per FTE, mainly based on buildings' impact and business travel from employees. The Group is implementing numerous measures to decrease the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from its operations that include: auditing energy equipment and performance in buildings, shifting to new energy efficient buildings wherever possible; deploying new technologies and data centers for better energy use and management. Programmes are also deployed to encourage waste sorting and recycling, the circular economy, water management, facilitate sustainable mobility and promote the purchase of sustainable and less energy-consuming equipment. To progress in reducing its environmental impact, the Group has been increasing its share of low-carbon electricity for several years. In 2023, low-carbon electricity represented 79% of total electricity consumption. The share of renewable electricity represented 34.8%. This electricity came either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates, or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. Renewable energy consumption accounted for 27.3% of total energy consumption (830 GWh in 2023). This commitment is strengthened with the introduction of exclusively renewable electricity purchase contracts (Power Purchase Agreements or PPAs). After signing PPA contracts in Poland to cover 100% of its electricity supply and in the United Kingdom, France also signed a contract in 2023, which will eventually provide at least 25% of its electricity supply from photovoltaic sources. BNP Paribas annually offsets the residual greenhouse gas emissions released the previous year within its operating scope. These emissions amounted to 241,855 teqCO2 in 2022 (expressed in Market-based). This offsetting process has been implemented once again in 2023 through 4 projects: the Kasigau project in Kenya for preserving and restoring 200,000 hectares of forest; the construction of 13,000 biodigesters with the GoodPlanet Foundation in India; the protection of nearly 60,000 hectares of forest in Guatemala by hundreds of landowners including local communities, and the Qori Q'oncha programme in Peru which is deploying improved wood-burning stoves in several regions of the country.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets

☑ Revenues

☑ Access to capital

☑ Capital allocation

☑ Liabilities
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

**Revenues: The energy transition is associated with multiple opportunities as massive investments prospects and in-depth transformation of business models, in terms of technology, human resources, infrastructure and organization are arising. In January 2023, BNP Paribas set a 2030 target of EUR 40 billion of credit exposure to low-carbon energy, representing at least 80% of its credit exposure to energy production. It was nearly 55% at 30 September 2022. At 30 September 2023, BNP Paribas' credit exposure to low-carbon energy production already represented EUR 32 billion (including EUR 28.8 billion for renewable energy sources), i.e. 65% of the Group's financing for energy production. Thus, in one year, BNP Paribas increased its credit exposure to renewable energy by EUR 3.8 billion, and its share of low-carbon energy in total energy financing is up by more than 10 points. The commitment to achieve EUR 40 billion in credit exposure and 80% low-carbon energy in the Group's energy production financing has been brought forward to the end of 2028. The target for 2030 is now 90%. *Operating costs: BNP Paribas considers energy efficiency measures to be of great potential for reducing note only emissions but also energy costs. As a result, improving the Group's resilience to rising energy prices and preventing the value of real estate assets from declining is an opportunity identified by the Group. Similarly, reducing own operational emissions through the decrease of energy consumption in BNP Paribas' buildings, optimizing professional travels and increasing low-carbon electricity use. To continue reducing its environmental impact, the Group has been increasing its share of low-carbon electricity for several years. In 2023, low-carbon electricity represented 79% of total electricity consumption. The share of renewable electricity represented 34.8%. This electricity came either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates, or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. Renewable energy consumption accounted for 27.3% of total energy consumption (830 GWh in 2023). This commitment is strengthened with the introduction of exclusively renewable electricity purchase contracts (Power Purchase Agreements). After signing PPA contracts in Poland to cover 100% of its electricity supply and in the UK, France also signed a contract in 2023, which will eventually provide at least 25% of its electricity supply from photovoltaic.*
[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Reduce upstream value chain emissions

☑ Set a carbon offset budget

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The price corresponds to the price range of carbon credits purchased the previous year, adding a slight inflation linked to market trends.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3, other (upstream)

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

10

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

20

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

This internal carbon price has several objectives such as changing internal behaviours and driving direct operations decisions to low-carbon and sustainable project development. Indeed this mechanism engages the Group's operations in their decision-making and encourages them to turn to projects to reduce emissions (e.g. energy efficiency or use of decarbonised energies). Indeed, to further reduce its environmental impact, the Group has been increasing its share of low-carbon electricity for several years. In 2023, low-carbon electricity represented 79% of total electricity consumption. The share of renewable electricity represented 34.8%. This electricity came either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates, or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. Renewable energy consumption accounted for 27.3% of total energy consumption (830 GWh in 2023). This commitment is strengthened with the introduction of exclusively renewable electricity purchase contracts (Power Purchase Agreements or PPAs). After signing PPA contracts in Poland to cover 100% of its electricity supply and in the United Kingdom, France also signed a contract in 2023, which will eventually provide at least 25% of its electricity supply from photovoltaic sources. These systems are allowing the Group to limit CO2 emissions associated with its electricity consumption, a reduction recognised in the market-based approach. Based on this approach, the CO2 emissions amounted to 214,859 teqCO2 in 2023, i.e. a reduction of 70,464 teqCO2 over the year compared to the location-based calculation.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Clients

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

Investees

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

In accordance with the deployment of the law on the duty of care, BNP Paribas' ESG Risk Management system for its suppliers and subcontractors is based on the following elements, in line with the ESG risk mapping for purchasing categories: - standard ESG questionnaires used in calls for tenders to assess suppliers, taking into account ESG criteria, including Climate Change specifications, for at least 5% in the assessment of offers; - supplier monitoring rules, targeting certain ESG *criteria used during the selection process and completed by the thematic regulatory watches; - training of Procurement function employees. The use of ESG evaluation questionnaires in calls for tenders and the inclusion of their results in the overall evaluation of the supplier form part of the Procurement control plan. In addition to the assessment system, BNP Paribas has: - published a “Responsible Procurement Charter”, setting out the reciprocal commitments of the Group and its suppliers and subcontractors from an environmental and social standpoint; - integrated standard contractual clauses covering requirements in order to meet environmental and social criteria. Since 2018, they have also included the option of ending contracts if suppliers do not comply with the Group’s ESG requirements; - initiated an on-site audit process. The first audits concerned the cash transport sector and the manufacture of ATMs.*

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Not applicable.

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

The group focuses on clients and investees

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

The group focuses on impact
[Fixed row]

(5.11.3) Provide details of your environmental engagement strategy with your clients.

Row 1

(5.11.3.1) Type of clients

Select from:

☑ Clients of Banks

(5.11.3.2) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.11.3.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support clients to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from clients

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with clients on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ Collaborate with clients on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

☑ Invest jointly with clients in R&D of relevant low-carbon technologies

(5.11.3.4) % of client-associated scope 3 emissions as reported in question 12.1.1

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.3.5) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.3.6) Explain the rationale for the coverage of your engagement

The Group offers its clients support throughout their energy and ecological transition strategy, which may cover efforts to reduce their energy consumption, decarbonise it, reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, develop more circular business models and minimise their impact on biodiversity. In 2021, BNP Paribas created the Low-Carbon Transition Group, a strong platform made up of 200 bankers at end-2023 (with a target of 250 specalist bankers by end-2025) dedicated to supporting international clients, companies and institutional investors in accelerating their transition to a sustainable and low-carbon economy. A continuum of banking and non-banking solutions, is therefore provided for the decarbonisation of the economy, and particularly the energy, mobility and industry sectors. In addition to renewable energy and the battery sector, this platform is particularly attentive to future technology projects, specifically green hydrogen. In addition, the Low-Carbon Transition for SMEs & MidCaps initiative supports SMEs and mid-sized companies in the transition to Net-Zero emissions(1) in the Group's five main Domestic Markets (France, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and Poland).

(5.11.3.7) Describe how you communicate your engagement strategy to your clients and/or to the public

BNP Paribas' engagement strategy is published annually in several documents as the Climate report, the annual report and the Universal Registration Document. The engagement strategy is also available on BNP Paribas' website; it is communicated to the clients and the public through its media and social networks as soon as new commitments are announced. Besides, BNP Paribas strategy is explained during events or conferences where clients are invited, two examples of whiwh are the Sustainable Future Forum and the "48 Hours of Biodiversity", respectively organised in September and November 2023.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

bnp_paribas_gts_2025_strategic_plan.pdf

(5.11.3.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Specialized in-house engagement teams

(5.11.3.10) Roles of individuals at the portfolio organizations you seek to engage with

Select all that apply

☑ Board members

☑ Board chair

☑ CEO

(5.11.3.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

As set out in Commitment 1 “Financing and investments with a positive impact” of its CSR policy dashboard, BNP Paribas supports its clients in the transition to a more sustainable economy. To follow and measure the success of this strategy, the Group has set itself the ambitious threshold of EUR 200 billion to support its clients in the transition to a low-carbon economy by 2025. This KPI corresponds to green loans, green bonds and financing identified as contributing to the transition towards a low-carbon economy according to an internal classification system (e.g. renewable energies, low-carbon hydrogen, nuclear). The amount of the support enabling our clients to transition to a low-carbon economy was EUR 104 billion at the end of 2023. For example in 2023, BNP Paribas acted as co-sustainability coordinator when negotiating a sustainability-linked loan of EUR 400 million for Renewi, a waste recycling and recovery company. The interest margin on the loan will depend on whether Renewi achieves the objectives it has set itself, namely, to recycle 75% of its waste by 2025 and to reduce its scopes 1 and 2 carbon emissions.

(5.11.3.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have an escalation process

(5.11.3.13) Describe your escalation process

Gradually developed and then rolled out since 2021, the “ESG Assessment” tool has become the preferred tool for monitoring the ESG performance and associated risks of the Group’s corporate clients. The ESG Assessment covers the environmental (climate and biodiversity), social (health and safety at work and impact on communities) and governance (business ethics) dimensions through numerous questions divided according to these five themes. It is supplemented by an analysis of controversies affecting clients. The assessment is a systematic ESG analysis that applies as part of the credit process, and is being rolled out in the KYC (Know Your Customer) system. Thus, like other criteria (financial, strategic), ESG criteria are taken into account in the assessment of the counterparty’s credit profile. The ESG Assessment, therefore, enables BNP Paribas to deepen and document its ESG knowledge of clients. The ESG Assessment also assesses clients’ compliance with the Bank’s sectoral policies, as well as the maturity of their ESG strategy and its implementation. In order to identify the companies presenting the highest environmental and social risks, in addition to financing and investment policies, the Group manages activity restriction and activity monitoring lists according to the level of ESG risks observed. Those under monitoring are subject to engagement measures by the Group, in order to monitor that they make lasting changes to their practices and reduce their ESG risks, and that they are aligned with the Group’s policies and objectives. The Group prohibits any financing or investment with companies subject to restrictions. BNP Paribas has also drawn up an exclusion list for certain goods and activities that the Group does not wish to finance. These lists, implemented at the level of legal entities and groups, are periodically updated using data supplied by clients and external sources, and by analysing the key controversies involving corporate clients accused of serious violations of respect for the environment or human rights. The implementation of clients’ exit strategies or amounts invested is regularly monitored internally.
[Add row]

(5.11.4) Provide details of your environmental engagement strategy with your investees.

Row 1

(5.11.4.1) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.11.4.2) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Support investees to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Support investees to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from investees

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from investees

(5.11.4.3) % of scope 3 investees associated emissions as reported in 12.1.1/12.1.3

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.4.4) % of investing (Asset managers) portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.4.6) Explain the rationale for the coverage of your engagement

BNP Paribas is a major player in sustainable finance through its various subsidiaries in asset management and distribution. As part of the GTS 2025 strategic plan (Growth, Technology, Sustainability), BNP Paribas Asset Management aims to reach EUR 300 billion in assets under management in open-ended funds distributed in Europe and classified in article 8 or 9 categories of the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation" (SFDR) that entered into force in March 2021 (indicator 3 of the

CSR policy management dashboard). At the end of 2023, this amount was EUR 254 billion. BNP Paribas invested in a firm-wide effort to meet this SFDR commitment in terms of portfolio management capabilities, disclosures and controls. This includes: -Development of new policies and methodologies to analyse individual securities under the criteria introduced by the new regulatory framework. -Training and raising awareness about the new regulatory framework, and the actions taken and methodologies developed by BNPP AM to conform to it. -Upgrade of IT systems to industrialise the treatment of extra-financial information in the context of the new regulatory framework. -Due diligence on data providers to increase the breadth of extra-financial data.

(5.11.4.7) Describe how you communicate your engagement strategy to your investees and/or to the public

In the framework of its asset management activities, BNP Paribas Asset Management engages with companies in which it invests on ESG topics in order to preserve, or even enhance, the medium and long-term value of the investments made on behalf of its clients. BNP Paribas Asset Management supports the ESG commitments of these companies through its voting rights policy. BNP Paribas Asset Management strengthened its ESG voting guidelines, with particular attention given to the climate and biodiversity. It now opposes the major resolutions of large companies in the sectors that emit the most greenhouse gases, which have not set themselves a carbon neutrality target by 2050. In terms of biodiversity, companies, and in particular those in sectors with a high potential impact on biodiversity, must now assess and report on their main impacts and dependencies on nature, particularly in terms of deforestation and water issues.

(5.11.4.8) Attach your engagement strategy

BNPP+AM_Stewardship+Policy_ENG.pdf

(5.11.4.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Specialized in-house engagement teams

☑ Fund managers

☑ Senior-level roles

(5.11.4.10) Roles of individuals at the portfolio organizations you seek to engage with

Select all that apply

☑ Board members

☑ Board chair

☑ CEO

☑ Investor relations managers

(5.11.4.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

As part of the GTS 2025 strategic plan, BNP Paribas Asset Management aims to reach at least 90% of its assets under management in open-ended funds classified in categories 8 or 9 of the SFDR (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation), i.e. EUR 300 billion. At the end of 2023, this proportion of 90% had been reached for assets of EUR 254 billion. For several years, BNP Paribas Asset Management has broadened its range of investment solutions by focusing on corporate clients making a positive contribution to the transition to a more sustainable economy. Its sustainability-focused product offering is structured around two main ranges covering the main listed and unlisted asset classes: labelled funds and thematic sustainability solutions. On one hand, labelled funds encompass products that adhere to one or more European sustainability labels such as general labels (SRI in France or Towards Sustainability in Belgium), green label (Greenfin) or solidarity label (Finansol), with certified labelling processes. In 2023, the SRI label was obtained for the ETF BNP Paribas Easy ECPI Circular Economy Leaders fund, and the Towards Sustainability label for BNP Paribas Emerging Climate Solutions and BNP Paribas Global Climate Solutions funds, created in 2022. Also in 2023, as the specifications of the Towards Sustainability and SRI labels have evolved, BNP Paribas Asset Management has acted to implement the new criteria, in particular the one on the exclusion of fossil fuels. In total, BNP Paribas Asset Management's labelled funds represented EUR 139.5 billion at the end of December 2023, i.e. nearly 26% of total assets under management. On the other hand, thematic solutions enable private and institutional investors to access specific ecological transition themes (such as the energy transition, biodiversity and the circular economy), by focusing their investments on a universe of companies or projects whose products, services and/or transactions make a positive contribution. For example, BNP Paribas Energy Transition fund, launched in 2019 with assets of EUR 1.5 billion at the end of 2023, invests in companies that are committed to the energy transition, such as the production of renewable energy or energy technology and infrastructure. A large part of these themes is found in the range of BNP Paribas Asset Management Article 9 funds (within the meaning of the SFDR directive) representing EUR 20.1 billion in assets at the end of 2023.

(5.11.4.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have an escalation process

(5.11.4.13) Describe your escalation process

Our approach to stewardship provides for a variety of escalation strategies, including: • Voting against a company's board discharge or elections or financial accounts • Submitting private questions to companies' top management • Submitting public questions at general meetings • Filing/ co-filing shareholder proposals at general meetings • Making public statements • Rarely, but when deemed appropriate, announcing our voting intentions ahead of time; and • Additional legal strategies. These decisions are taken on a case-by-case basis, to ensure that our concerns have been properly heard and dealt with. We also regularly exclude from our actively managed portfolios companies that fail to meet our Responsible Business Conduct standards and Sector Based Policies.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The Group implements environmental initiatives with its supply chain.

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

Dedicated teams in the Procurement & Performance (P&P) Department deal with supplier- and subcontractor-related ESG risks. BNP Paribas strives to develop balanced relationships with its suppliers. With this in mind, the Group has adopted a Responsible Procurement Charter which sets out commitments that apply to both the Bank and its suppliers. As part of the implementation of the Group's Strategic Plan GTS 22-25, the Procurement & Performance Function has reinforced its climate and wider CSR ambitions associated with its function in order to encourage its suppliers to have greater transition ambitions themselves. Indeed, climate change and CSR performance were already part of the supplier selection process, but this criterion has been strengthened in the calls for tenders process. In particular, the climate strategy, the transition plan and the reduction of suppliers' GHG emissions are assessed taking into account the robustness of the objectives, the method used and the means used to achieve carbon neutrality. To implement this strategy within the Group, the Corporate Social Responsibility team within Procurement & Performance offers buyers training sessions that present the tools and best practices for engaging suppliers in a responsible economy. A 'Kit for buyers' was also developed and made available to all buyers.
[Fixed row]

(5.14) Do your external asset managers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's selection process and engagement?

	External asset managers have to meet specific environmental requirements as part of the selection process and engagement	Policy in place for addressing external asset manager non-compliance
	Select from:	*Select from:*

	External asset managers have to meet specific environmental requirements as part of the selection process and engagement	Policy in place for addressing external asset manager non-compliance
	☑ Yes	☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

[Fixed row]

(5.14.1) Provide details of the environmental requirements that external asset managers have to meet as part of your organization’s selection process and engagement.

Row 1

(5.14.1.1) Environmental issues covered by the requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.14.1.2) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Majority of assets managed externally

(5.14.1.3) Environmental requirement that external asset managers have to meet

Select from:

☑ Setting environmental target(s)

(5.14.1.4) Mechanisms used to include environmental requirement in external asset manager selection

Select all that apply

☑ Include environmental requirements in requests for proposals
☑ Include environmental requirements in investment mandates
☑ Review investment manager's environmental performance (e.g., active ownership, proxy voting records, under-weighting in high impact activities)
☑ Review investment manager's environmental policies
☑ Publish requirements of external investment managers in relation to environmental issues

(5.14.1.5) Response to external asset manager non-compliance with environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Exclude
[Add row]

(5.15) Does your organization exercise voting rights as a shareholder on environmental issues?

	Exercise voting rights as a shareholder on environmental issues
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.15.1) Provide details of your shareholder voting record on environmental issues.

Row 1

(5.15.1.1) Method used to exercise your voting rights as a shareholder

Select from:

☑ Exercise voting rights directly

(5.15.1.3) % of voting rights exercised

79

(5.15.1.4) % of voting which is publicly available

100

(5.15.1.5) Environmental issues covered in shareholder voting

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.15.1.6) Global environmental commitments that your shareholder voting is aligned with

Select all that apply

☑ Aligned with the Paris Agreement

☑ Aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(5.15.1.7) Issues supported in shareholder resolutions

Select all that apply

☑ Reduce water pollution

☑ Climate transition plans

☑ Improve water efficiency

☑ Environmental disclosures

☑ Net zero emissions by 2050

☑ Emissions reduction targets

☑ Elimination of hazardous chemicals

☑ Phase out of fossil fuel financing

☑ Board oversight of environmental issues

☑ Aligning public policy position (lobbying)

☑ Reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption

☑ Halting deforestation and/or conversion of natural ecosystems

☑ Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) provisions for all employees

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The scope of consolidation for the Group environmental reporting is all entities over which the Group and its subsidiaries have operational control. Based on the operational control principles, the Group takes 100% of the environmental impacts of each entity included in the consolidation scope.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The scope of consolidation for the Group environmental reporting is all entities over which the Group and its subsidiaries have operational control. Based on the operational control principles, the Group takes 100% of the environmental impacts of each entity included in the consolidation scope.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The scope of consolidation for the Group environmental reporting is all entities over which the Group and its subsidiaries have operational control. Based on the operational control principles, the Group takes 100% of the environmental impacts of each entity included in the consolidation scope.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The scope of consolidation for the Group environmental reporting is all entities over which the Group and its subsidiaries have operational control. Based on the operational control principles, the Group takes 100% of the environmental impacts of each entity included in the consolidation scope.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The scope of consolidation for the Group environmental reporting is all entities over which the Group and its subsidiaries have operational control. Based on the operational control principles, the Group takes 100% of the environmental impacts of each entity included in the consolidation scope.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) 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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) 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?
	Select all that apply

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Bilan Carbone

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

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ ISO 14064-1

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

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

We account for our scope 2 emissions using both a location-based and a market-based methods, 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
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61187.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

To determine scope 1 GHG emissions, GHG protocol / ISO 14064-1 is applied. 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. Every year, The Group conducts a global environmental campaign to collect data from its most important geographies active, including scope 1 emissions data. The selected countries for the environmental campaign represent 85 % of the Group's FTE in 2023. The data is then extrapolated across the entire Group. Our environmental data, including GHG emissions calculation, is verified and validated annually by independent auditors.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280789

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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 its most important geographies, representing 85 % of the Group's FTE in 2023. The data is then extrapolated across the entire Group. Our environmental data, including GHG emissions calculation, is verified and validated annually by independent auditors.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

159788.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In addition to scope 2 location-based reporting, the Group also report on its scope 2 market-based data. This enables the Group to measure and highlight the efforts done by the operation to use green electricity. Indeed, the purchase of renewable electricity wherever the market provides such possibility is part of our emissions reduction strategy. This commitment is strengthened with the introduction of exclusively renewable electricity purchase contracts (Power Purchase Agreements or PPAs). After signing PPA contracts in Poland to cover 100% of its electricity supply and in the United Kingdom, France also signed a contract in 2023, which will eventually provide at least 25% of its electricity supply from photovoltaic sources. In 2023, low-carbon electricity represented 79% of total electricity consumption.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15623.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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. 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 is 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 2019 (17,000 tons) by an average emissions factor of 0.919 kgCO2e/kg selected from ADEME carbon base. Hence, emissions due to paper consumption are: 17,000 x 0.919 15,623.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

119055.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Every year, The Group conducts a global environmental campaign to collect data, including business travel emissions data, from its most important geographies, representing 85 % of the Group's FTE in 2023. The data is then extrapolated across the entire Group. 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.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25437

(7.6.3) Methodological details

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 2023, in the Group's breakdown of total emissions by scope, Scope 1 represents 8.9%.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

137287

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

66823

(7.7.4) Methodological details

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 2023, in the Group's breakdown of total emissions by scope, Scope 2 location based represents 48.1%.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6574

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average data method
☑ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) 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 is 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 2023 (7,153 tons vs 8,428 tons in 2022) by an average emissions factor of 0.919 kgCO2e/kg selected from ADEME carbon base. Hence, emissions due to paper consumption are: 7,153 x 0.919 6,574. **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 promotes 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

*The majority of waste generated by the Group is common waste, similar to household waste. In 2023, 15,260 tons of waste were generated and 39% of the total volume of waste was recycled. 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. **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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

122599

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For BNP Paribas, this category includes the transportation of employees for business related activities by air, by rail and by road. In 2023, business travel contributed to 43% of the Group's total GHG emissions. In 2023, around 3,000km/FTE were travelled by air, by road or by rail. 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.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

*For BNP Paribas, this category includes the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites. ** Size: BNP Paribas had almost 183,000 employees in 2023. ** 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category would be relevant for our 2 subsidiaries in leasing business: Arval for vehicle leasing and Leasing solutions for professional equipment leasing. However, it is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions on the Group level.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other relevant upstream emissions source.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other relevant downstream emissions source.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Extract Chap 7 URD 2023 BNPP.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Section 7.11 "Report... on the verification..." p.766-768 of URD 2023. As mentioned in the statement p.768, the audit work includes specific verification on "the key performance indicators and other quantitative outcomes(2)". KPI are listed in the footprint (2) and include GHG emissions in teq CO2)/full-time employees of the Group, which refers to the Group GHG emissions indicator and includes scope 1 scope 2 emissions business travels (detail of the indicator is p.693).

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Extract Chap 7 URD 2023 BNPP.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Section 7.11 "Report... on the verification..." p.766-768 of URD 2023. As mentioned in the statement p.768, the audit work includes specific verification on "the key performance indicators and other quantitative outcomes(2)". KPI are listed in the footprint (2) and include GHG emissions in teq CO2)/full-time employees of the Group, which refers to the Group GHG emissions indicator and includes scope 1 scope 2 emissions business travels (detail of the indicator is p.693).

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Extract Chap 7 URD 2023 BNPP.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

As in the statement in URD p.766-768, the audit work includes specific verification on "the key performance indicators and other quantitative outcomes" which include the loan portfolio emissions for NZBA sectors: oil and gas, automotive, steel and aluminium disclosed in p.657-658. KPI are listed in the footprint (2) and include GHG emissions in teqCO2)/FTE, which refers to the Group GHG emissions indicator and includes scope 1 scope 2 emissions business travels (detail of the indicator p693)

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

To continue reducing its environmental impact, the Group has been increasing its share of low carbon electricity for several years. In 2023, low-carbon electricity represented 79% of the total consumed. This commitment is strengthened with the introduction of exclusively renewable electricity purchase contracts (PPA). For example, PPA contracts have been signed in Poland to cover 100% of its electricity supply and in the United Kingdom, France also signed a contract in 2023 which will eventually provide at least 25% of its electricity supply from photovoltaic sources. The use of renewable energy is not taken into account in the calculation of emission reductions using the location-based method, in contrast to energy efficiency actions as mentioned in the following paragraph.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49091

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

20.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The gross global emissions for scope 1 and 2 decreased by 20.2% between 2022 and 2023: from 242,639 tCO2e to 193,548 thanks to emissions reduction activities. This decrease represents the Group's efforts to reduce the environmental footprint of its operations, through various proactive initiatives. It is impossible to calculate precisely and separately the impact of each of them on emission reductions. But the main ones leading to this decrease are: - employees involvement: the Green Company for Employees programme accelerates the reduction of all of BNP Paribas' direct impacts on the environment, by assigning a central role to the *participation of all employees. The priorities include the promotion of soft mobility by encouraging the sharing of journeys (carpooling) and vehicles (car-sharing, bicycle-sharing), monitoring digital footprints, the fight against single-use plastic, as well as the proposal for more sustainable food (responsible sourcing, food waste reduction, waste recovery). Particular emphasis is placed on raising the awareness of all Group employees, via dedicated thematic actions such as digital cleaning weeks, as well as training in environmental and climate issues. - environmental certifications: in 2023, BNP Paribas had 15 ISO 14001 environmental certifications under way, covering nearly 75,000 employees, i.e. 40% of BNP Paribas' workforce. In addition, the Group is also ISO 50001 certified for its data centers in France, as well as for two BGL BNP Paribas buildings in Luxembourg. - Reducing the carbon footprint of the real estate portfolio: the Green Buildings programme implements an approach to sustainably reduce the Group's environmental impact. The plan is broken down into three levers: 1/ the continuous improvement of the energy performance of buildings via a monitoring tool that centralises energy consumption data for 90% of the portfolio, enabling optimisation plans to be monitored. 2/ work and investment plans to modernise and improve the efficiency of facilities (heat pumps, LED lighting, façade insulation, roof repairs, etc.). 3/ decisions are made with the Bank's employees to satisfy all users of the office buildings, the bank branches, and data centres while seeking the maximum reduction in energy consumption.*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30824

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

12.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In January 2023, BNP Paribas closed the sale of its retail & commercial banking activities in the United States conducted through its subsidiary Bank of the West, Inc.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

NA
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

	Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?	Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*The reporting process and system is improving each year.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) 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 feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

123530

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

123530

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

220203

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

419677

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

639880

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1834

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

50453

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

52287

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

10168

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

10168

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

766

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

766

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

222803

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

603828

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

826631
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36423

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

714

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

37137.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1363

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

67

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1430.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3086

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

128

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3214.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

284431

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

20440

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

304871.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4522

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6006

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10528.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3867

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3867.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20000

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20000.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60142

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

884

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1671

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

62697.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1746

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1746.00

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14053

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2034

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1422

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17509.00

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9830

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

43

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9873.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16511

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

171

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

16798

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33480.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7612

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

124

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1694

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9430.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10639

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

515519

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

526158.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5799

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

103

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5902.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2459

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

7

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2466.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41024

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41024.00

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8211

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4481

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12692.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39355

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

39364.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15653

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3404

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19057.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000347

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

162724

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

46927000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

27.86

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify

(7.45.9) Please explain

The gross global combined scope 1 and 2 emission per unit of total revenue (in metric tons CO2e /) decreased by 27.86% between 2022 and 2023. This decrease represents the Group's efforts to reduce the environmental footprint associated with its operations mainly through: - the Group has been increasing its share of low-carbon electricity for several years. In 2023, low-carbon electricity represented 79% of total electricity consumption. The share of renewable electricity represented 34.8%. This electricity came either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates, or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. Renewable energy consumption accounted for 27% of total energy consumption. This commitment is strengthened with the introduction of exclusively renewable electricity purchase contracts (Power Purchase Agreements or PPAs). After signing PPA contracts in Poland to cover 100% of its electricity supply and in the United Kingdom, France also signed a contract in 2023, which will eventually provide at least 25% of its electricity supply from photovoltaic sources. These systems are allowing the Group to limit CO2 emissions associated with its electricity consumption - the results of the energy sobriety and building occupancy rationalisation plans which contributed to a significant decrease in the share of buildings in the overall emissions.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

84

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total waste production in kg

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total FTE

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

9

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The indicator is improving from 92.3 kg of waste/ FTE to 84 kg of waste / FTE. The Green Company for Employees programme accelerates the reduction of all of BNP Paribas' direct impacts on the environment, by assigning a central role to the participation of all employees. The fight against single-use plastic is one of its priorities.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Share of sustainable paper

(7.52.2) Metric value

87.6

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Sustainable paper.

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total paper consumed.

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

15.8

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In order to contribute to the protection of forest ecosystems and biodiversity, the Group has been committed for many years to responsible paper purchasing (from recycled or sustainably managed forests, i.e. more than 50% recycled or PEFC or FSC certified). Since 2022, the purchase of responsible paper has become an obligation for all of the Group's business lines, except in the event of technical impossibility. This has made it possible to set an ambitious overall target for 2025 of 90% of responsible paper and 95% for the regions that consume the most paper. In 2023, 86.7% of the paper consumed by the Group met the responsible criteria detailed above.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Intensity target

☑ Portfolio target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

07/02/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 6: Business travel

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit FTE employee

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2020

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

0.31

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

1.41

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.6

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

0.6000000000

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

2.3200000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20.26

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.8499680000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

20

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

20

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

0.139

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

0.752

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.671

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

0.6710000000

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

1.5620000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

161.27

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of the Group operational scope, there is no exclusion.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The indicators monitored each year as part of environmental reporting allow the Group to accurately measure the change in its direct environmental impacts, to ensure effective management by reporting detailed data to the business lines and regions, and to implement appropriate policies and actions to further reduce BNP Paribas' operational environmental footprint. The target is

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

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

The Group has been increasing its share of low-carbon electricity for several years. In 2023, low-carbon electricity represented 79% of total electricity consumption. The share of renewable electricity represented 34.8%. This electricity came either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates, or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. Renewable energy consumption accounted for 27% of total energy consumption. This commitment is strengthened with the introduction of exclusively renewable electricity purchase contracts (Power Purchase Agreements or PPAs). After signing PPA contracts in Poland to cover 100% of its electricity supply and in the United Kingdom, France also signed a contract in 2023, which will eventually provide at least 25% of its electricity supply from photovoltaic sources. These systems are allowing the Group to limit CO2 emissions associated with its electricity consumption The results of the energy sobriety and building occupancy rationalisation plans which contributed to a significant decrease in the share of buildings in the overall emissions. The Group real estate operating function (IMEX) is a key player in reducing the environmental footprint of BNP Paribas' operating scope. As such, the Green Buildings programme implements a process to improve the operation and maintenance of its sites, thereby reducing the Group's environmental impact on a long-term basis. Programmes are also deployed to encourage waste sorting and recycling, the circular economy, water management, facilitate sustainable mobility and promote the purchase of sustainable and less energy-consuming equipment. In 2021, the Group's travel policy has been reviewed and strengthened by recommending, whenever possible, the train instead of the plane for short trips.

[Add row]

(7.53.4) Provide details of the climate-related targets for your portfolio.

Row 1

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por1

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Aluminium portfolio intensity metric in tCO2eq/t aluminium, covering Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

05/16/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Materials

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :tCO2eq

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :t aluminium

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

0.04

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

6.2

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

5.6

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

5.8

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

66.66666666666666

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the whole aluminium portfolio (including aluminium smelting also referred to as electrolysis). According to the IEA, in 2021 the Aluminium industry was directly responsible for 275 Mt of CO2, c. 3% of the world's direct industrial CO2 emissions (Scope 1). Including the indirect emissions from electricity consumption (Scope 2), the emissions of this industry amounted to 1.1 Gt of CO2.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

BNP Paribas target is to reach a emission intensity of 5.6 t CO2 e / t aluminium by 2030, i.e. a 10% reduction vs. a 2022 baseline.

Row 2

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por2

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Green finance

(7.53.4.3) Taxonomy or framework used to define "green finance"

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :SFDR

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ Own methodology

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

07/02/2022

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Portfolio level

(7.53.4.9) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Asset Under Management

(7.53.4.11) Sectors covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, green finance metric, please specify :Assets under management of open-ended funds distributed in Europe under article 8 & 9 according to the SFDR

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, green finance denominator please specify :No denominator as it is an absolute metric

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

100

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

220000000000

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

300000000000

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

254000000000

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

42.5

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

These are BNP Paribas Asset Management funds.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The objective is to reach 300 billions of euros of assets under management in open-ended funds distributed in Europe under article 8 & 9 according to the SFDR by 2025.

Row 3

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por3

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Power generation portfolio intensity metric in gCO2/kWh

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

07/02/2022

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Power generation

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :gCO2

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :kWh

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

1.7

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

208

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

146

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

148

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

96.7741935483871

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the whole power generation portfolio.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

BNP Paribas target is to reach a emission intensity below 146 gCO2/kWh by 2025, i.e. a 30% reduction vs. a 2020 baseline.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other climate-related targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

07/04/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

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

Green finance

☑ Green finance raised and facilitated (denominated in currency)

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

44000000000

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

200000000000

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

104000000000

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

38.4615384615

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

As set out in Commitment 10 "Enabling its clients to transition to a low-carbon economy respectful of the environment" of the Group's CSR dashboard, the Group supports its clients in the transition to a more sustainable economy. It has set itself ambitious targets for 2025: EUR 200 billion to support its clients in the transition to a low-carbon economy.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

There is no exclusions. Amount of support for our clients in the transition to a low-carbon economy: cumulative amount at year-end of financial support identified as contributing to the transition to a low-carbon economy, according to an internal classification system. This amount covers part of the amounts of indicators 1 (sustainable loans) and 2 (sustainable bonds), as well as the financial support provided in some cases in the form of private placements, financial advice and IPOs.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The Group supports its clients in the transition to a more sustainable economy. It has set itself ambitious targets for 2025: EUR 200 billion to support its clients in the transition to a low carbon economy.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Climate change, circular economy and preserving biodiversity have become systemic challenges for companies. The Group offers its clients support throughout their energy and ecological transition strategy, which may cover efforts to reduce their energy consumption, decarbonise it, reduce their greenhouse gas emissions,

develop more circular business models and minimise their impact on biodiversity. - In 2021, BNP Paribas created the Low-Carbon Transition Group, a strong platform made up of 200 bankers at end-2023 dedicated to supporting clients, companies and institutional investors in accelerating their transition to a sustainable and low-carbon economy. A continuum of banking and non-banking solutions, is therefore provided for the decarbonisation of the economy, and particularly the energy, mobility and industry sectors. - BNP Paribas is strongly committed to increasing its financing for renewable energy. E.g. BNP Paribas was coordinating lead arranger and bookrunner for a USD 2.5 billion financing to support renewable energy generation projects from AES Corporation. This credit facility will finance more than 3 GW of new clean energy construction (solar, wind and energy storage) in the United States over a 12-month period. - In 2023, the "BNP Paribas Mobility" brought together all of the Group's mobility expertise to support its partners and serve its customers for a more sustainable mobility. In 2023, BNP Paribas played the key role of joint sustainability structuring coordinator during the successful placement of the first EUR 1.25 billion green bond for Stellantis, whose funds will be mainly dedicated to the design, development and manufacture of 100% electric vehicles and electric vehicles fuel cells. - In order to reduce the consumption of non-renewable raw materials and waste production, BNP Paribas continues to support the development of circular economy, which resulted in various achievements in 2023. E.g. BNP Paribas Asset Management offers investors the BNP Paribas Easy ECPI Circular Economy Leaders fund, whose assets amounted to more than EUR 900 million at the end of 2023, demonstrating the strong appeal of this area for both individual and professional investors. BNP Paribas' target, set in 2022, is to reach a cumulative amount of green loans, green bonds and financing identified as contributing to the transition towards a low-carbon economy of EUR 200 billion by 2025. At end-2023, the amount was EUR 104 billion.
[Add row]

(7.55) 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.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) 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	*2*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*7*	*1305*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Implementation commenced	*5*	*3169*
Implemented	*4*	*98619*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Resource efficiency

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

11526

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

6037031

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

1232765

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) 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.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

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

84100

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

252492

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

218643

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) 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 has been increasing its share of low-carbon electricity for several years. In 2023, low-carbon electricity represented 79% of total electricity consumption. The share of renewable electricity represented 34.8%. This electricity came either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates, or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. Renewable energy consumption accounted for 27.3% of total energy consumption (830 GWh in 2023). This commitment is strengthened with the introduction of exclusively renewable electricity purchase contracts (Power Purchase Agreements or PPAs). After signing PPA contracts in Poland to cover 100% of its electricity supply and in the United Kingdom, France also signed a contract in 2023, which will eventually provide at least 25% of its electricity supply from photovoltaic sources.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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 2020, 12 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 74,00 employees work in offices covered by an environmental management system, which represents about 39% of Group employees.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

BNP Paribas has dedicated a budget for projects aiming to improve energy efficiency of buildings. The Group real estate operating function (IMEX) is a key player in reducing the environmental footprint of BNP Paribas' operating scope. In this respect, the Green Buildings programme implements an approach to sustainably reduce the Group's environmental impact. To do this, IMEX implements work projects to improve the operations and maintenance of the sites. In addition, programmes are implemented to encourage the circular economy, facilitate the sustainable mobility of employees and promote the purchase of sustainable and less energy-consuming equipment. This programme also aims to raise awareness among all employees.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The GTS 2025 strategic plan defines quantified CSR objectives. The indicators have been renewed in order to reflect a higher ambition and cover new fields. The achievement of the CSR dashboard targets is one of the keys to the plan's success. The achievement of these 10 objectives is included in the calculation of the three-year retention plan for almost 8,400 key Group employees, where they represent 20% of the award conditions. The achievement of these indicators is also included in the calculation of 15% of the variable compensation of the Group's executive corporate officers.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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 2022, foremost among the priorities are the promotion of soft mobility by encouraging the sharing of journeys (carpooling) and vehicles (car-sharing, bicycle-sharing), the control of the digital footprint, the fight against single-use plastic, as well as the proposal for more sustainable food (responsible sourcing, food waste reduction, waste recovery, stakeholder awareness). Special emphasis is placed on raising the awareness of all Group employees, viadedicated actions (Cleaning weeks or conferences) as well as training in eco-friendly habits.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Kasigau project in Kenya, supported by the Group since 2017, is a programme to protect and restore 200,000 hectares of forest. Led by the NGO Wildlife Works, it also finances access to healthcare, water and education for local populations.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

93000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ REDD+

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The project also finances access to water (carbon revenues have funded the completion of 31 water project that improve water access to over 50,000 people) and education (over 12,000 students have received scholarships) for local populations.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

No additionnal comment.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Clean cookstove distribution

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

In India, the project is based on a ten-year voluntary carbon offset programme as part of a partnership between BNP Paribas and the GoodPlanet Foundation, via the construction of 13,000 biodigesters. They provide four hours of gas daily, thus avoiding cooking over a wood fire and deforestation, as well as improving the living conditions of nearly 70,000 people.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

86760

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

This project also improve health because there is no longer smoke from wood burning in homes.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

No additional comment.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Community projects

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

In Guatemala, hundreds of landowners including local communities have come together to protect nearly 60,000 hectares of forest by developing sustainable livelihoods, which restore rather than degrade the forest and create better living conditions for its inhabitants.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16683

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ REDD+

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

One of the project's overarching objectives is to address the economic drivers of deforestation by supporting alternative livelihoods for the indigenous communities within the project area: Supporting local producers in the development of sustainable agroforestry systems, Fostering forest value, Supporting access to education and healthcare for girls and young women, Creating Economic Opportunities, Raising awareness on sustainable management of natural resources and the value of the biodiversity of the Caribbean coast.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

No additionnal comment.

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Clean cookstove distribution

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Qori Q'oncha programme in Peru is deploying improved woodburning stoves in several regions of the country, which reduces the amount of wood used and reduces carbon emissions while removing noxious smoke from homes.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

18417

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2023

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Qori Q'oncha not only supports families to adapt to the effects of climate change, but also contributes to the restoration of Andean forests. The Program also supports families to improve their quality of life, since it reduces pollution inside homes and allows them to have more time for other income-generating activities.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

No additionnal comment.
[Add row]

C12. Environmental performance - Financial Services

(12.1) Does your organization measure the impact of your portfolio on the environment?

Banking (Bank)

(12.1.1) We measure the impact of our portfolio on the climate

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.1.2) Disclosure metric

Select all that apply

☑ Financed emissions

☑ Other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics (as defined by TCFD)

(12.1.5) We measure the impact of our portfolio on forests

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

(12.1.6) Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on forests

Select from:

☑ Lack of tools or methodologies available

(12.1.7) Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on forests

We do not measure it yet but work is ongoing through TNFD (Task Force on Nature-related Disclosure). Since 2020, BNP Paribas has been part of the initial design work of the TNFD with the co-Chairmanship of Antoine Sire, Head of Company Engagement, on the informal working group. Since its official launch in October 2021, BNP Paribas has been represented among the 40 members of the working group, by two experts from the Group. In 2023, the TNFD published its final *recommendations on the reporting framework, thus taking a major step forward in the fight against biodiversity loss by creating a common language for companies, financial institutions and enabling better analysis, management and communication of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.*

(12.1.8) We measure the impact of our portfolio on water

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

(12.1.9) Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on water

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(12.1.10) Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on water

We do not measure it yet but work is ongoing through TNFD (Task Force on Nature-related Disclosure). Since 2020, BNP Paribas has been part of the initial design work of the TNFD with the co-Chairmanship of Antoine Sire, Head of Company Engagement, on the informal working group. Since its official launch in October 2021, BNP Paribas has been represented among the 40 members of the working group, by two experts from the Group. In 2023, the TNFD published its final recommendations on the reporting framework, thus taking a major step forward in the fight against biodiversity loss by creating a common language for companies, financial institutions and enabling better analysis, management and communication of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

(12.1.11) We measure the impact of our portfolio on biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

(12.1.12) Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Lack of tools or methodologies available

(12.1.13) Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on biodiversity

We do not measure it yet but work is ongoing through TNFD (Task Force on Nature-related Disclosure). Since 2020, BNP Paribas has been part of the initial design work of the TNFD with the co-Chairmanship of Antoine Sire, Head of Company Engagement, on the informal working group. Since its official launch in October 2021, *BNP Paribas has been represented among the 40 members of the working group, by two experts from the Group. In 2023, the TNFD published its final recommendations on the reporting framework, thus taking a major step forward in the fight against biodiversity loss by creating a common language for companies, financial institutions and enabling better analysis, management and communication of nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.*

Investing (Asset manager)

(12.1.1) We measure the impact of our portfolio on the climate

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.1.2) Disclosure metric

Select all that apply

☑ Other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics (as defined by TCFD)

☑ Other, please specify :GHG emissions of asset under management

(12.1.5) We measure the impact of our portfolio on forests

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.1.8) We measure the impact of our portfolio on water

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.1.11) We measure the impact of our portfolio on biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(12.1.1) Provide details of your organization's financed emissions in the reporting year and in the base year.

Banking (Bank)

(12.1.1.1) Asset classes covered in the calculation

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

(12.1.1.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

59057299

(12.1.1.3) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

17.513

(12.1.1.4) Total value of assets included in the financed emissions calculation

453849219870.00

(12.1.1.5) % of financed emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees (optional)

50

(12.1.1.6) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

☑ The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.1.7) Weighted data quality score (for PCAF-aligned data quality scores only)

4

(12.1.1.8) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the base year

59057299

(12.1.1.9) Base year end

06/29/2024

(12.1.1.10) % of undrawn loan commitments included in the financed emissions calculation

0

(12.1.1.11) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

As of 30th June 2024, the estimated amount of greenhouse gases financed emissions of our counterparts (scope 1 and 2) is 59,1 MtCO2e. The estimate of greenhouse gases financed emissions of our counterparts is calculated according to the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) Standard A methodology. In order to determine the share of emissions affected to the Group's financing, the scope 1 and 2 emissions reported by the counterparts are weighted by the share of financing held by BNP Paribas over the client's total financing, represented by the enterprise value for listed companies and the total equity and debt (loans and debt securities) for unlisted companies. The scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gases emissions data reported cover 33% of the total outstanding amount of the Group's non-financial corporates in table Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity. Where clients' greenhouse gases emissions are not available, the Group relies on average emissions intensities of the counterpart's sector to complete the scope of calculation. The Group uses estimations provided by PCAF, more specifically emissions intensities expressed in terms of greenhouse gases emissions per unit asset lent or financed (CO2e/M) for a given sector and geography. In line with PCAF recommendations, the Group applies emissions intensities at sectoral and regional level. The average data quality score of the Group's financed emissions according to PCAF standard is 3.8 as of end of June 2024. It is determined by weighting the gross carrying amount by the quality score of the greenhouse gases emissions used. The scale of data quality score ranges from 1, for collected and verified data, to 5 for the average sector and regional intensities.
[Fixed row]

(12.1.3) Provide details of the other metrics used to track the impact of your portfolio on the environment.

Climate change

(12.1.3.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.1.3.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/Million invested)

(12.1.3.3) Metric value in the reporting year

38.37

(12.1.3.4) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

40

(12.1.3.5) Total value of assets included in the calculation

192000000000

(12.1.3.6) % of emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

100

(12.1.3.7) Please explain the details and key assumptions used in your assessment

In BNP Paribas Asset Management's Global Sustainability Strategy published in March 2019, we committed to report on the carbon footprint of our portfolios. In our ESG Integration Guidelines, we articulate an objective for our portfolios to have a lower carbon footprint than their respective benchmark. This commitment is grounded in the belief that, as an investor, to evaluate the environmental impact of our investments and assess the associated climate risk, we need to be able to measure the GHG emissions embedded in those investments. By providing this information to our clients, we enable them to readily access the carbon performance of their investments. The carbon footprint is used to track impact of the portfolio on the climate, and drives the decarbonisation strategy: as one of its key priorities which is to align investments with net zero by 2050, BNP PAM plans on reducing the carbon footprint of its investment portfolios for in-scope holdings from a 31 December 2019 baseline by 30% by 2025 and by 50% by 2030. The aggregated carbon footprint of BNPP AM's funds under the scope of its commitment was 91.72 tCO2 /m invested at the end of 2019. We have substantially reduced the carbon footprint of our portfolios since 2019. While it is difficult to isolate the various factors that led to this reduction, we have implemented a number of measures over the last few years that have impacted our financed emissions. For example, the implementation of our coal policy in 2019 and then of our oil and gas policy in 2020 – and the ongoing tightening of these policies – have greatly reduced our *exposure to the most carbon intensive companies. Our better-than-benchmark rule for certain strategies where we aim to hold portfolios with a lower carbon footprint than their respective benchmarks, incentivises our portfolio managers to further reduce the level of financed emissions in their funds. In addition, we aim to hold portfolios with more positive ESG scores than their respective benchmarks and several indicators related to GHG emissions are currently embedded in our proprietary ESG scoring framework. With the introduction of the SFDR rules, our definition of Sustainable Investment has made oil and gas ineligible, meaning that they cannot be held in Article 9 funds or in the 'SI' component of Article 8 funds. We also have 213 funds with the French ISR or the Towards Sustainability labels and both of these labels have significantly enhanced their criteria vis-à-vis high carbon industries, which has also helped to reduce our overall exposure to carbon over time. In addition to this, our PAB funds are also following the PAB rules on annual portfolio carbon footprint reduction.*

Forests

(12.1.3.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.1.3.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Share of investments in companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas or legally protected areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas (percentage)

(12.1.3.3) Metric value in the reporting year

4

(12.1.3.4) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

40

(12.1.3.5) Total value of assets included in the calculation

192000000000

(12.1.3.6) % of emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

0

(12.1.3.7) Please explain the details and key assumptions used in your assessment

This metric is not directly reported by companies and therefore the assessment is based on incidents research to identify negatively affecting activities performed by companies which then can be matched spatially to sensitive areas as defined by the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, the UNESCO World Heritage Sites as well as other protected areas referred to by the Delegated Regulation. This approach has the following limitations: 1) The access to the Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) database is not public, hence reducing the possibility to match locations 2) An assessment of operations located in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas would require a spatial perspective which, as of now, is not available due to the lack of asset level databases. Hence, the only spatially explicit data that we use is provided by our vendor’s incidents research.

Water

(12.1.3.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.1.3.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Weighted average emissions to water (tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies/ Million invested)

(12.1.3.3) Metric value in the reporting year

0.07

(12.1.3.4) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

40

(12.1.3.5) Total value of assets included in the calculation

192000000000

(12.1.3.6) % of emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

0

(12.1.3.7) Please explain the details and key assumptions used in your assessment

Most companies worldwide still do not disclose this information. Companies also inconsistently report pollutants. Data providers capture different emission types and there is some uncertainty about which should be considered as per the regulation. For these reasons, BNPP AM decided to employ a more conservative approach and get data from a data provider which captures a more comprehensive list of pollutants for the purpose of this metric: Direct emissions of nitrates, phosphate, and pesticides, and direct emissions of priority substances as defined in Article 2 of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (e.g., heavy metals, loads of organic pollutant parameters such as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD), nitrogen and phosphorus compounds). The exhibited very low coverage could lead to distorted reporting figures and make them difficult to interpret by market participants independently and in reference to other asset managers.

Biodiversity

(12.1.3.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.1.3.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas or legally protected areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas (percentage)

(12.1.3.3) Metric value in the reporting year

4

(12.1.3.4) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

40

(12.1.3.5) Total value of assets included in the calculation

192000000000

(12.1.3.6) % of emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

0

(12.1.3.7) Please explain the details and key assumptions used in your assessment

This metric is not directly reported by companies and therefore the assessment is based on incidents research to identify negatively affecting activities performed by companies which then can be matched spatially to sensitive areas as defined by the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, the UNESCO World Heritage Sites as well as other protected areas referred to by the Delegated Regulation. This approach has the following limitations: 1) The access to the Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) database is not public, hence reducing the possibility to match locations 2) An assessment of operations located in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas would require a spatial perspective which, as of now, is not available due to the lack of asset level databases. Hence, the only spatially explicit data that we use is provided by our vendor's incidents research.

Climate change

(12.1.3.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.1.3.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Other metric for impact on climate change please specify **:**gCO2/kWh

(12.1.3.3) Metric value in the reporting year

148

(12.1.3.4) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

1.9

(12.1.3.5) Total value of assets included in the calculation

34300000000

(12.1.3.6) % of emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

100

(12.1.3.7) Please explain the details and key assumptions used in your assessment

The portfolio weighted average emission intensity allows the Group to monitor reduction in GHG emissions per unit of energy expressed in grams CO2 per kilowatt-hour (kWh) of electricity generated. The average emission intensity provides an aggregated view of the portfolio’s climate performance while the power generation capacity mix gives a more detailed view on the progress towards the technological roadmap. By tracking changes in our power generation capacity mix, we maintain additional transparency and ensure progress in transitioning from high to low-carbon technologies. Our methodology applies to 98% of our power generation portfolio loan exposure. The use of an intensity per physical unit-based metric for steering our power generation portfolio performance provides multiple benefits: - An effective tool for engaging clients as these metrics are commonly used by the main industry players, - A synthetic view of the decarbonisation progress made by a company or sector over time, - An easy comparison and more consistent tracking between companies. The Group’s emission intensity is calculated using the following data sources: - Installed capacity per technology per counterparty (in MW) sourced from Asset Impact. This data is used to estimate the portfolio generation capacity mix as well as to compute the portfolio emissions intensity. - Latest updated capacity factors per technology & implied emission factors per technology sourced from the IEA World Energy Outlook 2023. Capacity factors per technology measure how often an electric generator operates over a specific period, using a ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the actual output to the maximum possible output over that period.
[Add row]

(12.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics?

	Portfolio breakdown
Banking (Bank)	*Select all that apply* ☑ Yes, by industry
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select all that apply* ☑ Yes, by scope

[Fixed row]

(12.2.1) Break down your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics by asset class, by industry, and/or by scope.

Row 1

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:
☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:
☑ Emissions intensity (tCO2e/MWh)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:
☑ Power generation

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

34300000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

148

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The Group's emission intensity is calculated using the following data sources: • Installed capacity per technology per counterparty (in MW) sourced from Asset Impact. This data is used to estimate the portfolio generation capacity mix as well as to compute the portfolio emissions intensity. • Latest updated capacity factors per technology & implied emission factors per technology sourced from the IEA World Energy Outlook 2023. Capacity factors per technology measure how often an electric generator operates over a specific period, using a ratio (expressed as a percentage) of the actual output to the maximum possible output over that period.

Row 2

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:
☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :gCO2/km WLTP

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Transportation services

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

13100000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

151

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The automotive portfolio's emission intensity decreased by 16 gCO2 /km WLTP30 to reach 151 gCO2 /km in 2023. In addition to the increased share of electrified vehicles in our clients' production, it was driven by the continued efforts of the Group's automotive clients to reduce the emissions of their models with combustion engines. The Group's emission intensity is calculated using the following data sources: • Powertrain technology mix per counterparty (in % of vehicles produced) from S&P Global. The produced fleet is segregated across five powertrain mixes: Internal Combustion Engine (ICE), Hybrid, Plug-in Hybrid (PHEV), Battery Electric

Vehicles (BEV) and Fuel-Cell vehicles (FC). • Emission factors per technology from Asset Impact, focusing on tailpipe emissions of new vehicles sold (i.e. excluding current fleet in service) based on average standard CO2 emissions across manufacturer and vehicle type per km driven based on the WLTP norm.

Row 3

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:
☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:
☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:
☑ Services

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

192000000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

6287367

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

This metric include all of the assets under management in scope, in all industry sectors. While GHG emissions disclosure has improved since BNPP AM began its carbon footprint work, most companies worldwide still do not disclose this information. BNPP AM has therefore decided to supplement corporate disclosure with estimation methods, in order to provide better reporting of our environmental impact and to support carbon reduction in the absence of reported data.
[Add row]

(12.3) State the values of your financing and insurance of fossil fuel assets in the reporting year.

Lending to all fossil fuel assets

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to report our portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel in the next two years

(12.3.7) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**The annual flow of all carbon-related assets loans is not disclosed yet, but the exposure is.

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

The annual flow of all carbon-related assets loans is not disclosed yet, but the exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change was c. 328 bn, in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks – regulation on climate benchmarks: the sectors listed in Annex I, sections A to H and section L, of Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006.

Lending to thermal coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:
☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

400000000

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0.1

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

In 2019, the Group committed to fully exit the thermal coal value chain by 2030 in the countries of the European Union and the OECD, and by 2040 in the rest of the world. The value of residual lending to coal in 2023 is c. 0.4bn (in 3Q2023) representing c. 0.02% of the percentage of portfolio value. Share of coal in the capacity mix of the Group's financed power generation portfolio continued to decrease as a result of this enforcement of BNP Paribas' coal policy. One of BNP Paribas' strategic priorities is to make a significant contribution to the financing of low-carbon energies, mainly renewables, in order to support the broader economy's transition away from fossil fuels. In January 2023, BNP Paribas set a 2030 target of EUR 40 billion of credit exposure to low-carbon energy, representing at least 80% of its credit exposure to energy production. It was nearly 55% at 30 September 2022. At 30 September 2023, BNP Paribas' credit exposure to low-carbon energy production already represented EUR 32 billion (including EUR 28.8 billion for renewable energy sources), i.e. 65% of the Group's financing for energy production. Thus, in one year, BNP Paribas increased its credit exposure to renewable energy by EUR 3.8 billion, and its share of low-carbon energy in total energy financing is up by more than 10 points. The commitment to achieve EUR 40 billion in credit exposure and 80% low-carbon energy in the Group's energy production financing has been brought forward to the end of 2028. The target for 2030 is now 90%.

Lending to met coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to report our portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel in the next two years

(12.3.7) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**As stated in its mining policy, BNP Paribas will not provide any financial product or service to projects that are dedicated to thermal coal or metallurgical coal extraction.

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

As stated in its mining policy, BNP Paribas will not provide any financial product or service to projects that are dedicated to thermal coal or metallurgical coal extraction.

Lending to oil

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to report our portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel in the next two years

(12.3.7) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**The annual flow of loans is not disclosed yet, but the exposure is.

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

In 2017, BNP Paribas stopped supporting companies whose primary business is exploration, production and export of gas or oil from shale oil and gas and from tar sands specialists. In 2022, BNP Paribas also tightened its financing restrictions in particularly sensitive ecosystems such as the Arctic and the Amazon. In the oil sector, BNP Paribas will reduce its financing of oil exploration and production by 80% by 2030, compared to end of September 2022, as follows: - The end of financing purely dedicated to the development of new oil fields regardless of the financing methods (project financing, reserve-based lending, FPSO). - The phasing out of financing for non-diversified oil upstream players (independent oil companies) and intended to support oil production (corporate financing or reserve-based lending). - The reduction of general purpose lending allocated to oil upstream. As regards gas exploration and production, BNP Paribas also excludes all financing dedicated to the development of new capacities. The amount of financing for gas exploration and production will be reduced by more than 30% by 2030 compared to *the end of September 2022. The Group may contribute to the financing of new-generation thermal power plants with low emission rates as well as, if necessary, of the infrastructure needed for security of supply (gas terminals, gas transportation fleet, etc.), to take into account current geopolitical factors. In 2023 upstream oil credit exposure was EUR 3.0bn, and upstream gas credit exposure was EUR 3.5bn.*

Lending to gas

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to report our portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel in the next two years

(12.3.7) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**The annual flow of loans is not disclosed yet, but the exposure is.

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

In 2017, BNP Paribas stopped supporting companies whose primary business is exploration, production and export of gas or oil from shale oil and gas and from tar sands specialists. In 2022, BNP Paribas also tightened its financing restrictions in particularly sensitive ecosystems such as the Arctic and the Amazon. In the oil sector, BNP Paribas will reduce its financing of oil exploration and production by 80% by 2030, compared to end of September 2022, as follows: - The end of financing purely dedicated to the development of new oil fields regardless of the financing methods (project financing, reserve-based lending, FPSO). - The phasing out of financing for non-diversified oil upstream players (independent oil companies) and intended to support oil production (corporate financing or reserve-based lending). - The reduction of general purpose lending allocated to oil upstream. As regards gas exploration and production, BNP Paribas also excludes all financing dedicated to the development of new capacities. The amount of financing for gas exploration and production will be reduced by more than 30% by 2030 compared to the end of September 2022. The Group may contribute to the financing of new-generation thermal power plants with low emission rates as well as, if necessary, of the infrastructure needed for security of supply (gas terminals, gas transportation fleet, etc.), to take into account current geopolitical factors. In 2023 upstream oil credit exposure was EUR 3.0bn, and upstream gas credit exposure was EUR 3.5bn.

Investing in all fossil fuel assets (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

27000000000

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

5

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

The identification of companies active in the fossil fuel sector was based on the percentages of revenues greater than 0 from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including the transportation, storage and trade of thermal coal, natural gas and oil. In accordance with our Responsible Business Conduct Policy updated in January 2023, there are significant restrictions on investment in companies involved in thermal coal mining and power generation, as well as unconventional oil and gas. Criteria for these exclusions are available in this policy. BNPP 'net zero' commitment will lead us to increase engagement activities and gradually reduce exposure to companies in this sector. Please consult our Net Zero road map for more details. In 2023 BNPP AM manages 540 billion of assets. One of the key priorities of BNP Paribas Asset Management is to reduce by 30% by 2025 the global carbon footprint (scope 1 and 2) of its investments compared to 2019, and by 50% by 2030.

Investing in thermal coal (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to report our portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel in the next two years

(12.3.7) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**The value is not published yet.

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

In 2019, the Group committed to fully exit the thermal coal value chain by 2030 in the countries of the European Union and the OECD, and by 2040 in the rest of the world. That is why we continue to implement significantly tighter exclusion criteria on companies that are engaged in the mining of thermal coal and the generation of electricity from coal. BNP Paribas Asset Management Responsible Business Conduct policy contains sector-specific exclusion approaches and scope of application *and is a key tool in managing climate-related risks in our portfolios. It excludes thermal coal mining companies that meet any of the following criteria: • are developing or planning to develop thermal coal extraction capacities such as new mines or expansion of existing ones; • derive more than 10% of their revenues from the mining of thermal coal; • produce more than 10 million tonnes of thermal coal per year; • do not have a strategy to exit from thermal coal activities by 2030 in European Union and OECD countries and by 2040 for the rest of the world.*

Investing in met coal (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to report our portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel in the next two years

(12.3.7) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

As stated in its mining policy, BNP Paribas will not provide any financial product or service to projects that are dedicated to thermal coal or metallurgical coal extraction.

Investing in oil (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to report our portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel in the next two years

(12.3.7) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The value is not published yet.

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

BNP Paribas Asset Management Responsible Business Conduct policy contains sector-specific exclusion approaches and scope of application and is a key tool in managing climate-related risks in our portfolios. It excludes oil and gas companies that meet any of the following criteria: • companies deriving more than 10% of their activities from unconventional oil and gas or more than 10% of their revenues from unconventional oil and gas; • companies deriving more than 10% of their exploration and production activities from the Arctic region or with more than 10% of their revenues from activities in the Arctic region; • companies with oil and gas reserves in the Amazon region; • trading companies for which unconventional oil and gas resources represent more than 30% of their business as well as companies that own or operate pipelines or LNG export terminals supplied with more than 30% of their volume from unconventional oil and gas.

Investing in gas (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to report our portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel in the next two years

(12.3.7) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**The value is not published yet.

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

BNP Paribas Asset Management Responsible Business Conduct policy contains sector-specific exclusion approaches and scope of application and is a key tool in managing climate-related risks in our portfolios. It excludes oil and gas companies that meet any of the following criteria: • companies deriving more than 10% of their activities from unconventional oil and gas or more than 10% of their revenues from unconventional oil and gas; • companies deriving more than 10% of their exploration and production activities from the Arctic region or with more than 10% of their revenues from activities in the Arctic region; • companies with oil and gas reserves in the Amazon region; • trading companies for which unconventional oil and gas resources represent more than 30% of their business as well as companies that own or operate pipelines or LNG export terminals supplied with more than 30% of their volume from unconventional oil and gas.

[Fixed row]

(12.5) In the reporting year, did your organization finance and/or insure activities or sectors that are aligned with, or eligible under, a sustainable finance taxonomy? If so, are you able to report the values of that financing and/or underwriting?

Banking (Bank)

(12.5.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of activities or sectors that are eligible under or aligned with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.5.2) Taxonomy under which portfolio alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(12.5.3) Total assets in your portfolio (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2591499000000.00

(12.5.4) Total assets covered in the calculation of the taxonomy KPIs in the reporting year

1191002000000

(12.5.5) Total assets excluded from the calculation of your alignment KPIs in the reporting year

1400497000000

(12.5.6) Aligned assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

9254000000

(12.5.7) Share of aligned assets based on turnover of investees out of total assets in the reporting year

0.8

(12.5.8) Eligible assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

277169000000

(12.5.9) Share of eligible assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year out of total assets in the reporting year

23.3

(12.5.10) Aligned assets based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

19793000000

(12.5.11) Share of aligned assets based on CAPEX of investees out of total asset in the reporting year

1.7

(12.5.12) Eligible assets based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

292160000000

(12.5.13) Share of eligible assets based on CAPEX of investees out of total asset in the reporting year

24.5

(12.5.14) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0.8

(12.5.15) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is transitional based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0.5

(12.5.16) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is enabling based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0.2

(12.5.17) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.18) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is adapted based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.19) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is enabling based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.20) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

1.6

(12.5.21) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is transitional based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0.9

(12.5.22) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is enabling based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0.4

(12.5.23) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.24) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is adapted based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0

(12.5.32) “Do No Significant Harm” requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.5.33) Details of “Do No Significant Harm” analysis

Where the use of funds is known, the alignment measure should be based on information collected from the counterparty. The European Commission’s draft communication published on 21 December 2023(1) on the interpretation of certain provisions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 specifies that banking institutions must collect evidence of alignment for each of the technical criteria on contribution to the climate objectives, but also document the justification for the absence of impact causing harm to the other four environmental objectives.

(12.5.34) Details of calculation

The climate performance criteria are accompanied by multiple additional conditions, aimed at ensuring that the activity does not cause significant harm to one of the Taxonomy’s other five environmental objectives. The assessment of these conditions is complex, including issues of both interpretation of legislation and access to *information. Most of the information to be collected by banks from their clients is not yet standardised or available. The need to take into account these final criteria significantly reduces the share of activities aligned by companies, especially since banks' collection of information for each of the criteria is currently not feasible.*

Investing (Asset manager)

(12.5.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of activities or sectors that are eligible under or aligned with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to report in the next two years

(12.5.35) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Other disclosure are publicly available

(12.5.36) Explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance

In the Group's URD, The main alignment indicator is the ratio of green assets, or Green Asset Ratio (GAR), which concerns financing instruments (loans and advances, debt securities, equity instruments and repossessed collaterals) carried on the institution's balance sheet. This disclosure of the GAR is accompanied by the green ratio for financial guarantees and the green ratio for assets under management.
[Fixed row]

(12.6) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues?

	Existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(12.6.1) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues, including any taxonomy or methodology used to classify the products and services.

Row 1

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Asset under management

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

☑ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ Externally classified using other taxonomy or methodology, please specify :SFDR

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Renewable energy

☑ Ecosystem protection

☑ Ecosystem restoration

☑ Low-emission transport

☑ Energy efficiency measures

☑ Green buildings and equipment

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

BNP Paribas Asset Management provides its clients with investment solutions that focus on companies positively contributing to the transition towards a more sustainable economy. In 2023, sustainable finance underwent a period of introspection and growth. While the industry continued to progress in implementing a new regulatory framework, public authorities initiated discussions on its fundamental aspects and proposed amendments. BNP Paribas played an active role in these dialogues, anticipating the transformative impact these new regulations would have on our business and product line. BNP Paribas Asset Management recognises the imperative of reallocating capital on a significant scale to facilitate the transition and safeguard the planet for future generations. To achieve this, investors must have trust in the credibility and efficacy of the sustainable finance framework. Recognising the pivotal role of a robust regulatory rulebook in fostering market confidence, BNP Paribas has been strong advocates for the implementation and enhancement of such frameworks by public authorities. In addition to this, the goal is to offer a product range that matches the diversity of our client base. From ESG integration to solutions targeting sustainable investment objectives, BNPP has built a comprehensive range allowing for the construction of diversified and impactful portfolios: in 2023, 281.5bn of asset under management of BNP Paribas Asset

Management are Article 8 or 9 under SFDR (52% of total AuM). In 2023, BNP PAM achieved a milestone with 90% of our EU open funds classified as Article 8 or 9 under SFDR, reflecting our commitment to sustainability.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

52.12

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

52.12

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.6.1.12) Details on how the principal adverse impacts on environmental factors are considered in this product

Within the 281.5bn of SFDR Articles 8 and 9 (all types of products), the BNPP AM Articles 8 and 9 open fund range is strongly positioned on MiFID/IDD Sustainability Preferences: • 253bn of products taking into account Principal Adverse Impacts in their investment decisions • 241bn of products committing to a minimum percentage holding of Sustainable Investments (BNPP AM methodology implementing Article 2.17 of SFDR) • 20bn of products committing to a minimum percentage holding of investments aligned with the European Green Taxonomy.

Row 2

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Equity investments

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Ecosystem protection

☑ Ecosystem restoration

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

For example BNP Paribas Aqua is a sustainable finance fund dedicated to the water industry. The fund 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.

Row 3

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Equity investments

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Wastewater treatment infrastructure

☑ Water supply and sewer networks infrastructure

☑ Water treatment infrastructure

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

BNP Paribas Ecosystem Restoration, a thematic fund offering exposure to companies engaged in the restoration and preservation of global ecosystems and natural capital. The addition of this fund to BNPP AM's range of environmental strategies reinforces its European leadership within sustainable thematic investing. BNP Paribas Ecosystem Restoration invests in listed global equities across the capitalisation scale that offer environmental solutions contributing to the restoration of ecosystems through their products, services or processes. Investments focus on three main themes: - Aquatic ecosystems: water pollution control, water treatment and sustainable packaging, aquaculture, efficient irrigation systems and flood control solutions; - Terrestrial ecosystems: technologies relating to alternative protein, *sustainable agriculture, forestry and plantations; - Urban ecosystems: environmental services, green buildings, recycling, waste management and alternative modes of transport.*

Row 4

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Edged assets

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

☑ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon removal

☑ Renewable energy

☑ Ecosystem protection

☑ Ecosystem restoration

☑ Nature-based solutions

☑ Low-emission transport

☑ Energy efficiency measures

☑ Green buildings and equipment

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

The European Taxonomy (hereinafter referred to as the Taxonomy) is a system for classifying economic activities according to their contribution to the six environmental objectives defined by the European Commission in the various Regulations and Delegated Acts published between June 2020 and November 2023(1). The Taxonomy is based on two central concepts that are associated with the economic activities of companies subject to the NFRD(2) (and the CSRD when it comes into force): eligibility, if the activity is described in one of the Delegated Regulations of the Taxonomy because of its high potential to contribute to any one of the six environmental objectives; alignment, which confirms the significant contribution of an eligible activity to one of the six environmental objectives, based on measurable criteria. An aligned activity is defined(4) as an activity that makes a substantial contribution to one of the environmental objectives without causing harm to the other objectives, i.e. that firstly satisfies all the technical screening criteria described in one of the delegated regulations, and secondly that meets the minimum guarantees. European financial companies must publish their alignment indicators for the first time for the 2023 financial year, in addition to the eligibility indicators published in the previous two years. The main alignment indicator is the ratio of green assets, or Green Asset Ratio (GAR), which concerns financing instruments (loans and advances, debt securities, equity instruments and repossessed collaterals) carried on the institution's balance sheet.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

0.8

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

0.8

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.6.1.12) Details on how the principal adverse impacts on environmental factors are considered in this product

Alignment with the Taxonomy confirms the significant contribution of an eligible activity to one of the six environmental objectives, based on measurable criteria. An aligned activity is defined as an activity that makes a substantial contribution to one of the environmental objectives without causing harm to the other objectives, i.e. that firstly satisfies all the technical screening criteria described in one of the delegated regulations, and secondly that meets the minimum guarantees. Where the use of funds is known, the alignment measure should be based on information collected from the counterparty. The European Commission's draft communication published on 21 December 2023 on the interpretation of certain provisions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 specifies that banking institutions must collect evidence of alignment for each of the technical criteria on contribution to the climate objectives, but also document the justification for the absence of impact causing harm to the other four environmental objectives.
[Add row]

(12.7) Has your organization set targets for deforestation and conversion-free and/or water-secure lending, investing and/or insuring?

Forests

(12.7.1) Target set

Select from:

☑ No, we have not set such targets, but we plan to within the next two years

(12.7.2) Explain why your organization has not set targets for deforestation- and conversion-free and/or water-secure lending, investing and/or insuring

As an asset manager with a broad range of clients that all depend upon a stable biosphere, we have the dual responsibility of understanding how our investments impact nature – our role in driving this crisis – and how nature loss may translate into financial risks. Our overall objective is to improve the environmental impact of our investments. We have two targets with respect to our water and forest footprints: • Improve the water efficiency of our investment portfolios, especially in water stressed areas, and measure and disclose the water footprint of our portfolios. We encourage water-intensive companies operating in water-stressed areas to significantly improve their water efficiency while ensuring water access to local communities. • Support global efforts to end forest loss by 2030. Our target is for relevant companies in our portfolios to: — Adopt No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) commitments for agricultural commodities (palm oil, soy, paper, timber and beef products). — Adopt NDPE commitments by 2030 for non-agricultural sectors (mining, metals, infrastructure, etc.

Water

(12.7.1) Target set

Select from:

☑ No, we have not set such targets, but we plan to within the next two years

(12.7.2) Explain why your organization has not set targets for deforestation- and conversion-free and/or water-secure lending, investing and/or insuring

As an asset manager with a broad range of clients that all depend upon a stable biosphere, we have the dual responsibility of understanding how our investments impact nature – our role in driving this crisis – and how nature loss may translate into financial risks. Our overall objective is to improve the environmental impact of our investments. We have two targets with respect to our water and forest footprints: • Improve the water efficiency of our investment portfolios, especially in water stressed areas, and measure and disclose the water footprint of our portfolios. We encourage water-intensive companies operating in water-stressed areas to significantly improve their water efficiency while ensuring water access to local communities. • Support global efforts to end forest loss by 2030. Our target is for relevant companies in our portfolios to: — Adopt No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation (NDPE) commitments for agricultural commodities (palm oil, soy, paper, timber and beef products). — Adopt NDPE commitments by 2030 for non-agricultural sectors (mining, metals, infrastructure, etc.

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Financial services

☑ Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Based on their work, auditor's responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on: the compliance of the Statement with the requirements of Article R. 225-105 of the French Commercial Code; the fairness of the information provided pursuant to part 3 of sections I and II of Article R. 225-105 of the French Commercial Code, i.e. the outcomes of policies, including key performance indicators, and measures relating to the main risks, hereinafter the "Information." As it is our responsibility to issue an independent conclusion on the information prepared by management, we are not authorised to participate in the preparation of the Information, as this could compromise our independence. It is not our responsibility to provide a conclusion on: the Company's compliance with other applicable legal and regulatory provisions (particularly with regard to the information set-out in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Green taxonomy), the fight against corruption and tax evasion; the fairness of information set-out in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Green taxonomy); the compliance of products and services with the applicable regulations.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

universal-registration-document-annual-financial-report-2023 - Audit report.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	BNP Paribas publishes each year its Climate Report: https://cdn-group.bnpparibas.com/uploads/file/bnp_paribas_2023_climate_report.pdf.	*bnp_paribas_2023_climate_report.pdf*

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief sustainability officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ No