



BNP Paribas

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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.

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Contents

C1. Introduction.....	7
(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?	7
(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.	7
(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.	7
(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.....	8
(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?	8
(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.	8
(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?	9
(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.	11
(1.9) What was the size of your organization based on total assets value at the end of the reporting period?	11
(1.10) Which activities does your organization undertake, and which industry sectors does your organization lend to, invest in, and/or insure?	11
(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?	14
(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?	16
C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	17
(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?	17
(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?	19
(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?	19
(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.....	19
(2.2.4) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to your portfolio activities? ..	24
(2.2.5) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities related to your portfolio activities?	25
(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.	26
(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?	35
(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?	35

(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.	36
(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?	38

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities 42

(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?	42
(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.	43
(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.	54
(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?	55
(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.	56
(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.	62

C4. Governance 64

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?	64
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?	65
(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.	65
(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?	68
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?	69
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	70
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?	74
(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	74
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?	76
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.	76
(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?	78
(4.7.1) Provide details of the policies which include environmental requirements that clients/investees need to meet.	79
(4.7.2) Provide details of your exclusion policies related to industries, activities and/or locations exposed or contributing to environmental risks.	84

(4.8) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies?	94
(4.8.1) Provide details of the covenants included in your organization's financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies.	95
(4.9) Does your organization offer its employees a pension scheme that incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings?	96
(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?	97
(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?	98
(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?	100
(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.	102
(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?	106
(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.	106
C5. Business strategy.....	108
(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?	108
(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.	108
(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.	119
(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?	120
(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?.....	122
(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.	122
(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.	125
(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?	127
(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.	127
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?	129
(5.11.3) Provide details of your environmental engagement strategy with your clients.	131
(5.11.4) Provide details of your environmental engagement strategy with your investees.	134
(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.	137
(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.	140
(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?	141

(5.14) Do your external asset managers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's selection process and engagement?	142
(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.	142
(5.15) Does your organization exercise voting rights as a shareholder on environmental issues?	143
(5.15.1) Provide details of your shareholder voting record on environmental issues.	143
C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach	146
(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data	146
C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change	148
(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?	148
(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?	148
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?	148
(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?	149
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.	149
(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.	150
(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?	150
(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.	151
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.	152
(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?	154
(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?	155
(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.	155
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.	160
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.	161
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	162
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	163
(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?	165

(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.	165
(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?	166
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?.....	167
(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.	167
(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?.....	170
(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?	170
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?	171
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.	171
(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.	171
(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.	173
(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.	185
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?	187
(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.	187
(7.53.4) Provide details of the climate-related targets for your portfolio.	192
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?.....	202
(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.....	203
(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.	205
(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.	206
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.	206
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?	208
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?.....	211
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?.....	211
(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.....	211

C12. Environmental performance - Financial Services..... 220

(12.1) Does your organization measure the impact of your portfolio on the environment?	220
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

(12.1.1) Provide details of your organization's financed emissions in the reporting year and in the base year.....	221
(12.1.3) Provide details of the other metrics used to track the impact of your portfolio on the environment.	223
(12.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics?.....	226
(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.	227
(12.3) State the values of your financing and insurance of fossil fuel assets in the reporting year.....	231
(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?.....	237
(12.6) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues?.....	242
(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.	243

C13. Further information & sign off 248

(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?	248
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?	248
(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.	249
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.	250

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 on 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 64 countries and has almost 178,000 employees, including nearly 144,000 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 businesses), insurance, Private Banking and asset management, and banking for large corporates and institutionals. BNP Paribas' organisation is based on three operating divisions: Corporate & Institutional Banking (CIB), Commercial, Personal Banking & Services (CPBS) and Investment & Protection Services (IPS). These divisions include the following businesses: 1) Corporate & Institutional Banking (CIB) division, combines: ■ Global Banking; ■ Global Markets; and ■ Securities Services. 2) Commercial, Personal Banking & Services division, covers: ■ Commercial & Personal Banking in the Eurozone: Commercial & Personal

Banking in France (CPBF), BNL banca commerciale (BNL bc), Commercial & Personal Banking in Italy, Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium (CPBB), Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg (CPBL); ■ Commercial & Personal Banking outside the Eurozone, organised around Europe-Mediterranean, covering Commercial & Personal Banking outside the Eurozone 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. 3) Investment & 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 Group. It should be noted that, the insurance (life) and asset owner activities represent only a few part of the Group’s revenues (< 5% in 2024). In addition, the challenges associated with climate change for BNP Paribas concern banking and investment activities (asset management). We will therefore focus on the latter in this questionnaire.

[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
	12/30/2024	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

48831000000

(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?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Morocco | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ukraine | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong SAR, China |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Singapore | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?

2704908000000

(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

2704908000000

(1.10.5) % of revenue

88

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asset owners | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Corporate and institutional clients (companies) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail clients | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government / sovereign / quasi-government / sovereign wealth funds |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional investors | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business and private clients (banking) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family offices / high network individuals | |

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fossil Fuels |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Apparel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power generation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hospitality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International bodies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation services | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food, beverage & agriculture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

604000000000

(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

☒ Fossil Fuels

☒ Manufacturing

- ☒ Services
- ☒ Materials
- ☒ Hospitality
- ☒ Transportation services
- ☒ Food, beverage & agriculture
- ☒ Biotech, health care & pharma

- ☒ 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

For corporate and financial institutional clients, BNP Paribas has developed the ESG Assessment. This tool provides a more harmonised, systematic, comprehensive, and formal review of ESG topics through the credit chain: from onboarding to credit granting, monitoring and reporting. Initially launched on the large corporate segment, the ESG assessment framework was extended in 2024 to relevant medium-sized corporate clients (companies with a turnover >€50 million, selected on risk-based criteria) and to financial institutions with tailored questionnaires. The ESG Assessment tool for corporate covers five ESG dimensions including climate and environment and provides a global overview of the client's ESG profile, which is completed by a controversies analysis for a full assessment. The qualitative conclusions of the ESG Assessment (including controversies analysis) are provided by the Relationship Manager and Group CSR if applicable and challenged by RISK as the control function. In 2024, the Group's purchases amounted to €9.89 billion globally. BNP Paribas articulates its ESG risk management system for its suppliers and subcontractors around the following items, in line with the ESG risk mapping for purchasing categories: 1) ESG questionnaire templates used to assess ESG risks (Generic Due Diligence) when entering into relationships with external suppliers representing a contract value of more than €200,000 (from the first € for outsourced service providers), and during calls for tenders (assessment of ESG performance with a minimum weighting of 15% of ESG criteria, raised in 2023, compared with a minimum of 5% in 2022); the use of ESG evaluation questionnaires in calls for tenders and the inclusion of their results in the overall assessment of suppliers are included in the Procurement Function's control plan 2) a sustainable sourcing charter, setting out the commitments of the Group and its suppliers and subcontractors from an environmental and social standpoint. This charter commits suppliers to promoting and enforcing the same principles with their own suppliers and subcontractors. Membership of this charter is part of the onboarding process with external suppliers 3) supplier risk monitoring rules, targeting certain ESG criteria used during the onboarding process and completed by thematic regulatory watches and external ESG ratings 4) on-site audits of targeted suppliers entrusted to an independent service provider on sensitive purchasing categories.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	<i>Not a priority for now. But circular economy and pollution are topics integrated in the Group's processes.</i>

[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)

3

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

In the course of 2024, evolutions have been implemented in Risk ID methodology (our tool to identify risks) and application to reinforce the possibility to apprehend the materiality of ESG-related scenarios over various horizons. Considering that some ESG risk factors are likely to grow in importance and criticality in the future, the assessments of severity, intrinsic frequency and imminence of ESG-related risk events are now supplemented by the following time horizons: - a short-term forward-looking trend assessment has been introduced, to capture the likely evolution of the risk event materiality over the coming 3 years; - an assessment of the relative materiality of the scenario over the medium-term (10 years) and long-term (30 years). Thanks to those evolutions, the Group is now able to appreciate the materiality of ESG risk factors over the short, medium and long-term and to report in line with CSRD standards.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

In the course of 2024, evolutions have been implemented in Risk ID methodology (our tool to identify risks) and application to reinforce the possibility to apprehend the materiality of ESG-related scenarios over various horizons. Considering that some ESG risk factors are likely to grow in importance and criticality in the future, the assessments of severity, intrinsic frequency and imminence of ESG-related risk events are now supplemented by the following time horizons: - a short-term forward-looking trend assessment has been introduced, to capture the likely evolution of the risk event materiality over the coming 3 years; - an assessment of the relative materiality of the scenario over the medium-term (10 years) and long-term (30 years). Thanks to those evolutions, the Group is now able to appreciate the materiality of ESG risk factors over the short, medium and long-term and to report in line with CSRD standards.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

In the course of 2024, evolutions have been implemented in Risk ID methodology (our tool to identify risks) and application to reinforce the possibility to apprehend the materiality of ESG-related scenarios over various horizons. Considering that some ESG risk factors are likely to grow in importance and criticality in the future, the assessments of severity, intrinsic frequency and imminence of ESG-related risk events are now supplemented by the following time horizons: - a short-term forward-looking trend assessment has been introduced, to capture the likely evolution of the risk event materiality over the coming 3 years; - an assessment of the relative materiality of the scenario over the medium-term (10 years) and long-term (30 years). Thanks to those evolutions, the Group is now able to appreciate the materiality of ESG risk factors over the short, medium and long-term and to report in line with CSRD standards.

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
- ☒ Biodiversity

(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

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ 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
- ✓ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ✓ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types 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 stress
- ✓ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- ✓ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ✓ Changes to national legislation
- ✓ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ✓ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ✓ 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

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ 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 :green washing

Technology

- ☒ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- ☒ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations
- ☒ Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | |

☒ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Process for identifying and assessing environmental impacts, risks, and/or opportunities: The Group conducted its double materiality assessment and identified the material impacts, risks and opportunities (IRO) on the Group's operational scope and commercial activities. The impact identification and assessment methodology is based on the number of requests from the BNP Paribas Group's main stakeholders, whose requests are available, reliable and centralised within the Company Engagement Department and therefore operationally usable for impact analysis. The risk identification and assessment methodology is based on the result of the Group's risk inventory process, Risk ID, designed to favour anticipation and promote a forward-looking approach to risk identification by BNP Paribas. Each year, Risk ID contributors have access to an overview of the world's major risks and additional internal studies on ESG risks. This overview is based on studies by international players (World Bank, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, International Monetary Fund, reinsurers, etc.) dealing, among other things, with ESG topics (climate change, nature, social and corruption, in particular). This process is informed by a dependence analysis based on heatmaps. BNP Paribas' strategic plan identifies development opportunities for the Group. To be consistent with operational tools and processes, the methodology for identifying opportunities is based on this strategic plan and on existing commercial offers linked to ESG topics. Process for managing environmental impacts, risks, and/or opportunities: Different bodies are in charge of sustainability management. The Executive Management defines the sustainability strategy and is accountable to the Board of directors for it. The Head of Company Engagement, member of the Executive Committee, oversees, with its teams, the operational implementation of BNP Paribas' sustainable finance strategy alongside the operating entities. Since 2021, the sustainable finance Committees involving members of the Executive Management have been working to strengthen the integration of these CSR and climate challenges into the Group's strategy and within each entity. Several BNP Paribas bodies are dedicated to the control and monitoring of impacts, risks and opportunities: Executive Management, Executive Committee, Group Supervisory & Control Committee (GSCC), General Management Credit Committee (CCDG).

[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?

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Dependencies and/or impacts related to this portfolio evaluated in this process
Banking (Bank)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts
Investing (Asset manager)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

The Group works on the assessment of the materiality of environmental impacts, risks and opportunities. Once the picture becomes clearer and more data is available, the Group will consider working on the interconnections.

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

The Group works on the assessment of the materiality of environmental impacts, risks and opportunities. Once the picture becomes clearer and more data is available, the Group will consider working on the interconnections. 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.
[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
- ☒ 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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fossil Fuels |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Apparel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power generation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hospitality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International bodies |

- ☒ Transportation services
- ☒ Food, beverage & agriculture
- ☒ Biotech, health care & pharma

(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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk models | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stress tests | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : portfolio emissions alignment to Net zero trajectories |
| on the most GHG-emitting sectors | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scenario analysis | |

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Internal tools/methods

(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
- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ☒ 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

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Uncertainty in the market signals
- ☒ Other market, please specify

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
- ☒ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ 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

- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Depending on the sector, value chain of the client if data is available**
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

BNP Paribas identifies, measures and monitors ESG R&O impacting its business strategy. To mitigate risks and to seize opportunities, it 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: C&E factors are integrated into the Group's risk taxonomies and into the risk identification process (Risk ID), which feeds the ICAAP. BNPP also produces several heatmaps (climate transition and physical risks, nature-related impacts and dependencies, sovereign risk). At client 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. The ESG Assessment framework has been strengthened, adapted as relevant, to ensure comprehensive coverage of all relevant clients and to enhance ESG analyses (incl. C&E dimensions) in client engagement. 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 447 Bn € as FY 24 for the banking book. 2) Risk appetite & Monitoring: Above-mentioned approaches and tools developed constitute risk monitoring's tools. 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 clients in their 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 BNPP's strategic plan. Regarding the dependencies, the Groupe extends heatmaps that analyses dependencies on different environmental topics

Investing (Asset manager)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ 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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fossil Fuels |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Apparel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power generation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hospitality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International bodies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation services | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food, beverage & agriculture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biotech, health care & pharma | |

(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 ecosystem services

☒ 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

- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Depending on the sector, value chain of the client if data is available**
- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators

(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 works on the assessment of the materiality of environmental impacts, risks and opportunities. Once the picture becomes clearer and more data is available, the Group will consider working on these interconnections.

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

The Group works on the assessment of the materiality of environmental impacts, risks and opportunities. Once the picture becomes clearer and more data is available, the Group will consider working on these interconnections.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Investing (Asset manager)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fossil Fuels |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Apparel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power generation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hospitality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International bodies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation services | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food, beverage & agriculture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biotech, health care & pharma | |

Investing (Asset manager)

(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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions data | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions reduction targets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TCFD disclosures | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy usage data | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate transition plans | |

- ☒ CDP questionnaire response

(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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fossil Fuels |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Apparel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power generation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hospitality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International bodies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation services | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food, beverage & agriculture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biotech, health care & pharma | |

[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

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 environmental 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

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- ☒ Poland
- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Luxembourg

(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. carbon content. A large majority of emissions coming from direct operation comes from the energy consumption of buildings and from business trips. That is why the Group develop many projects in the energy efficiency in buildings and low carbon electricity use to limit emissions/annual offsets: The carbon footprint reduction plan for the real estate portfolio in France is based on three main levers: continuous improvement of the building energy performance through a monitoring tool that centralises the energy consumption data for 90% of the portfolio; investment plans and works to modernise and improve installations' efficiency; raising employees' day to day awareness, The French Sustainable Digital programme has defined ten principles attached to the Group's IT Charter that apply to the entire IT functions worldwide. Various levers are exploited: implementing a methodology for calculating IT environmental footprint according to the latest international standards; rationalising the equipment aiming for energy efficiency and sobriety through the pooling of equipment and infrastructure; raising awareness and training In 2024, total energy consumption was 778 GWh, a 52 GWh, a 6.2% decrease, compared to 2023, with 27.2% coming from nuclear sources and 42.7% coming from renewable sources.

(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 t_{eq}CO₂ 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 annually offsets its residual operational 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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium | |

(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 2024, these different segments were affected in very heterogeneous ways by the evolution of the macro economic environment, but without an impact being major for any of the sub sectors. The cruise segment benefitted from a progressive recovery of demand but remains affected by the increase in construction costs, banking debt and export finance repayments that were delayed during the pandemic. The slowdown in maritime container transport continued in 2024 with a normalisation of freight rates in a context of overcapacity. The dry bulk and tanker segments remain subject to high market volatility linked to the consequences of the invasion of Ukraine and the Middle East conflict. At 31 December 2024 gross exposure of the shipping finance sector was EUR 20 billion, i.e. 1.1% of the Group's gross on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit exposures, compared to EUR 19.6 billion or 1.1% at 31 December 2023. 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 0.8% of the Group's exposure to the shipping finance segment (compared to 2.4% of doubtful loans at 31 December 2023) and stage 3 provisions were EUR 117 million (compared to EUR 175 million in provisions at 31 December 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:

☒ 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 2024, gross exposure of the shipping sector was EUR 20 billion, i.e. 1.1% of the Group's on and off balance sheet credit exposures, while doubtful loans represent 0,8% of Group exposure to the Shipping sector (compared to 2.4% of doubtful loans at 31 December 2023).

(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)

568100000

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

568100000

(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: 20b / 0.8% - potential financial impact $20 \times 0.008 = 160M$. Aviation: 15.8b / 0.7% - potential financial impact $15.8 \times 0.007 = 110.6M$. Power: 59.5b / 0.5% - potential financial impact $59.5 \times 0.005 = 297.5M$ - Total potential financial impact 568.1M

(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

1258000

(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 * 57,900 (average remuneration in 2024) = 1,158,000 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 2024, BNP Paribas' credit exposure to low-carbon energy production already represented EUR 36.8 billion (including EUR 34.2 billion for renewable energy sources), i.e. 76% of the Group's financing for energy production. Thus, in one year, BNP Paribas increased its credit exposure to renewable energy by EUR 5.4 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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium | |

(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)

16750000000

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

16750000000

(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 2024 (i.e. 67.0 billion) 16.75 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

579000

(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 * 57,900 (average 2024 remuneration) = 579,000.*

(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)

19340000000

(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)

(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 447 billion at 31 December 2024 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 19.34 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?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[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

(3.6.1.3) 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 2024, BNP Paribas consolidated its position as leader in green finance by positioning itself as the world's leading with USD 69.2 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 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 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

2895000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Cost calculation: the cost of management includes the wages of people involved in bonds structuring within the Low-Carbon Transition Group (c. 50 people *57,900 (average compensation in 2024)).*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In 2021, BNP Paribas created the Low-Carbon Transition Group, a strong internal organisation of 250 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 2024, BNP Paribas consolidated its position as leader in green finance by positioning itself as the world's leading with USD 69.2 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 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. In 2024, the Group had a major role in the following transactions: granting of a EUR 1.1 billion Sustainability Linked Loan to DLG Group, a cooperative owned by 25,000 Danish farmers with greenhouse gas reduction targets; EUR 1.75 billion Sustainability Linked Bond for the Italian energy producer ENEL to finance its energy transition projects; 1 EUR 750 million green bond issued by the Republic of Iceland to finance investments contributing to the country's carbon neutrality objective;

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 2024, this amount was EUR 285 billion, which rose by 12%, with 43 new funds launched 2024, including 16 funds reclassified as article 8 or 9. 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 135 billion in assets under management at 31 December 2024.

(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 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 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

1737000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Cost calculation: the cost of management includes the wages of people involved in these solutions (c. 30 people * 57,900 (average compensation in 2024)).*

(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 250 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 BNP Paribas Asset Management has launched the BNP Paribas Global Equity Net Zero Transition fund, article 8 according to SFDR, which is one of the few equity funds active on the market with the net zero emissions alignment as main its objective and also including a just transition dimension. A large part of these themes are found in the range of BNP Paribas Asset Management Article 9 funds (within the meaning of the SFDR directive) representing EUR 18 billion in assets at the end of 2024.
[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)

36800000000

(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 2024, credit exposure to low-carbon energy represented EUR 36.8 billion, i.e. 76% of financing for energy production. For example in the US, BNP Paribas was a major player in the USD 1.7 billion financing for the Bellefield project in California, developed by AES Clean Energy which combines a 500 MW photovoltaic plant and a 500 MW battery energy storage system. This combination of photovoltaic and battery storage technologies allows the integration of a larger volume of green electricity into power grids.

[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)

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks and opportunities to our own operations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The impact of our investing activities on the environment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks and opportunities to our banking activities | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

(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 2024, environmental topics, including climate issues, were specifically addressed 19 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.

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks and opportunities to our own operations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The impact of our investing activities on the environment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks and opportunities to our banking activities | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The impact of our own operations on the environment | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks and opportunities to our investment activities | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The impact of our banking 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
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ 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

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from:

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ 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 major capital and/or operational expenditures relating 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).

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 the Group's key employees, the objectives set by the Group in its CSR dashboard (which includes two climate-related indicators) is a condition for the payment of 20% of the amount allocated under the Group's loyalty plan. These indicators include: -The amount of support enabling our clients to transition to a low-carbon economy, with a 2025 target of 200 billion euros. -The Greenhouse gas emissions (teq CO2 per Full -Time Equivalent) (buildings and business travel) whose target is 1.85 teqCO2/FTE by 2025. In 2024, more than 9,000 of the Group's key employees benefited from an allocation under this 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 to contribute to the emergence of a low-carbon economy, in line with the Paris Climate Agreement signed in 2015. 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.

[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

☒ 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

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 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)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, our framework includes both policies with environmental client/investee requirements and environmental exclusion policies
Investing (Asset manager)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 purposes. 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, nine 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. Initially launched on the large corporate segment, the ESG assessment framework was extended in 2024 to relevant medium-sized corporate clients (companies with a turnover higher than EUR 50 million, selected on risk-based criteria) and to financial institutions with tailored questionnaires.

(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 not invest in fossil-fuel expansion
- ☒ 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

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

☒ Services

☒ Materials

☒ Hospitality

☒ Transportation services

☒ Food, beverage & agriculture

☒ Fossil Fuels

☒ Manufacturing

☒ Infrastructure

☒ Power generation

☒ International bodies

- ☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

(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, notably because they were still planning new thermal coal-based capacities and/or had not a carbon exit strategy in line with BNP Paribas' targets. BNP Paribas no longer accepts any new customers earning more than 25% of their revenue from thermal coal, developing new coal-fired electricity generation capacities, or developing new thermal coal extraction projects

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 363 gCO₂/kWh. • 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 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 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 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 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 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 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
- ☒ 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

12.5

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

12.5

(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 published 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 2024, BNP Paribas was the world's No. 1 player for green bonds with USD 27.9 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 2024, BNP Paribas played a key role in SLLs amounting to USD 20 billion. These operations contribute to the objectives set out in the Group CSR dashboard: ·EUR 150 billion in sustainable loans (EUR 133 billion at the end of 2024); ·EUR 200 billion in sustainable bonds (EUR 106 billion at the end of 2024); ·EUR 300 billion in assets under management in open-ended funds distributed in Europe, articles 8 and 9 of the SFDR (EUR 285 billion at the end of 2024). To exemplify this commitment, BNP Paribas played a key role in the USD 1.7 billion financing for the Bellefield project in California, developed by AES Clean Energy which combines a 500 MW photovoltaic plant and a 500 MW battery energy storage system. This combination of photovoltaic and battery storage technologies allows the integration of a larger volume of green electricity into power grids. Additionally, BNP Paribas played a key role in the EUR 1.75 billion sustainability linked bond for Enel, a leading integrated player in the global electricity and renewable energy markets. The interest rate will depend on the achievement of defined targets, including the Scope 1 emissions intensity related to power generation and the proportion of Capex aligned with the European taxonomy.

[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.

[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

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEP FI | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Global Compact | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Net Zero Asset Managers initiative |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equator Principles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Action 100+ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Net Zero Banking Alliance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : Nature action 100 | |

(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 1.5°C 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); Camille Maclet, Head of Natural Capital and Biodiversity 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. As a signatory to the Equator Principles alongside 128 other financial institutions worldwide (at end 2024), and in its role as a financial service provider and advisor, BNP Paribas works with its clients to identify, assess, and manage the risks and environmental and social impacts linked with major industrial and infrastructure projects.

[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

(4.11.4) BNP Paribas Charter for responsible representation with respect to the public authorities.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 number 662042449). 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) 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's 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 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

(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 35 research projects, with more than 500 researchers, to the tune of EUR 24 million.

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

2550000

(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 since 2022, almost 1 million people have been made more aware of environmental issues through conferences, exhibitions and other public events.

(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

Row 2

(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

(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 third-party 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

BNP Paribas Asset Management and the Solar Impulse Foundation has launched the BNP Paribas Solar Impulse Venture Fund. In 2024, this fund, which is funded at 50% by BNP Paribas, has exceeded its target of EUR 150 million, the same year, this fund invested for example in Chemix, a tech company leveraging its integrated lab and advanced AI platform to develop ultra-efficient batteries for electric vehicles.

(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

☒ ESRS

(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

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Governance

☒ Emission targets

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

From page 681 to page 799

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.7) Extract BNPP Sustainability statements 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

No additional 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

[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

BNP Paribas portfolio's emission trajectories on the most GHG emitting sectors use scenarios, metrics and historical statements, which are subject to methodology and data uncertainties, as well as a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions, which had to be made on these complex and evolving matters. It also includes forward-looking statements based on current beliefs and expectations about future events. Forward-looking statements include projections and estimates and their underlying assumptions, statements regarding plans, objectives and expectations with respect to future events, operations, products and services, and statements regarding future performance and synergies. Forward-looking statements may be largely dependent on external factors that are not under BNP Paribas's control, in particular in relation to carbon emissions of entities financed by BNP Paribas and its subsidiaries. In addition, forward-looking statements rely on methodologies and data, whose quality and availability are subject to changes. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, results or occurrences and are subject to inherent risks, uncertainties and assumptions about BNP Paribas and its subsidiaries and investments, developments of BNP Paribas and its subsidiaries, banking industry trends, changes in political, social and/or economic conditions globally, in particular energy prices, technological innovations, climate-related events, as well as in regulations or in BNP Paribas' principal local markets, and other unforeseen events or conditions. Those events are uncertain; their outcome may differ from current expectations which may in turn significantly affect expected results. Actual results may differ materially from those projected or implied in these forward-looking statements.

(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.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☑ 2030
- ☑ 2040
- ☑ 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)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Future developments are inherently uncertain and difficult to predict. Against the backdrop of climate change, assigning probabilities to a scenario is impossible due to the multifaceted Knightian uncertainty we are facing, as regards climate change itself, its impacts, future policy commitments and implementation, geopolitical tensions and technological developments, just to name a few. Scenario analysis is one approach to tackle this fundamental uncertainty by shedding light on multiple futures, thereby giving a range of possible outcomes using an “if – then” logic, rather than assigning probabilities, which would run the risk of conveying a false sense of certainty. Specifically, the NGFS scenarios rely on models designed to simulate the complex and non-linear dynamics of energy, economy and climate systems, accounting for various possible policy and technology paths. Therefore, they allow a detailed exploration of various plausible futures and an understanding of intertemporal policy trade-offs. (source: NGFS)

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The NGFS is a broad, influential consortium of central banks and supervisors, of which the “Scenario Analysis Workstream” has gathered wide scientific and economic knowledge to build “severe and plausible” climate scenarios. Over the years, these scenarios have been enhanced and keep gaining in credibility; they are now widely used by the financial industry, which motivates BNPP’s choice. Among the seven proposed NGFS scenarios, BNPP decided to use three of them for its stress test exercises: the Net Zero 2050 is a scenario ranked among the “orderly transition” ones; the Delayed Transition features a disorderly transition, but still

compliant with the Paris objective. The third scenario chosen - the Fragmented World scenario – combines high transition risks with high chronic and implicitly high acute physical risk. The trio of scenarios widely covers the long-term climate risks faced by an international bank.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :NGFS Delayed Transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 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)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Future developments are inherently uncertain and difficult to predict. Against the backdrop of climate change, assigning probabilities to a scenario is impossible due to the multifaceted Knightian uncertainty we are facing, as regards climate change itself, its impacts, future policy commitments and implementation, geopolitical tensions and technological developments, just to name a few. Scenario analysis is one approach to tackle this fundamental uncertainty by shedding light on multiple futures, thereby giving a range of possible outcomes using an “if – then” logic, rather than assigning probabilities, which would run the risk of conveying a false sense of certainty. Specifically, the NGFS scenarios rely on models designed to simulate the complex and non-linear dynamics of energy, economy and climate systems, accounting for various possible policy and technology paths. Therefore, they allow a detailed exploration of various plausible futures and an understanding of intertemporal policy trade-offs. (source: NGFS)

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The NGFS is a broad, influential consortium of central banks and supervisors, of which the “Scenario Analysis Workstream” has gathered wide scientific and economic knowledge to build “severe and plausible” climate scenarios. Over the years, these scenarios have been enhanced and keep gaining in credibility; they are now widely used by the financial industry, which motivates BNPP’s choice. Among the seven proposed NGFS scenarios, BNPP decided to use three of them for its stress test exercises: the Net Zero 2050 is a scenario ranked among the “orderly transition” ones; the Delayed Transition features a disorderly transition, but still compliant with the Paris objective. The third scenario chosen - the Fragmented World scenario – combines high transition risks with high chronic and implicitly high acute physical risk. The trio of scenarios widely covers the long-term climate risks faced by an international bank.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :NGFS Fragmented World scenario (Phase VI dated November 2023)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 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)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Future developments are inherently uncertain and difficult to predict. Against the backdrop of climate change, assigning probabilities to a scenario is impossible due to the multifaceted Knightian uncertainty we are facing, as regards climate change itself, its impacts, future policy commitments and implementation, geopolitical tensions and technological developments, just to name a few. Scenario analysis is one approach to tackle this fundamental uncertainty by shedding light on multiple futures, thereby giving a range of possible outcomes using an “if – then” logic, rather than assigning probabilities, which would run the risk of conveying a false sense of certainty. Specifically, the NGFS scenarios rely on models designed to simulate the complex and non-linear dynamics of energy, economy and climate systems,

accounting for various possible policy and technology paths. Therefore, they allow a detailed exploration of various plausible futures and an understanding of intertemporal policy trade-offs. (source: NGFS)

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The NGFS is a broad, influential consortium of central banks and supervisors, of which the “Scenario Analysis Workstream” has gathered wide scientific and economic knowledge to build “severe and plausible” climate scenarios. Over the years, these scenarios have been enhanced and keep gaining in credibility; they are now widely used by the financial industry, which motivates BNPP’s choice. Among the seven proposed NGFS scenarios, BNPP decided to use three of them for its stress test exercises: the Net Zero 2050 is a scenario ranked among the “orderly transition” ones; the Delayed Transition features a disorderly transition, but still compliant with the Paris objective. The third scenario chosen - the Fragmented World scenario – combines high transition risks with high chronic and implicitly high acute physical risk. The trio of scenarios widely covers the long-term climate risks faced by an international bank.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2050
- ☒ Other, please specify :2085

(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

- ☒ Other finance and insurance driving forces, please specify :Insurance cost and mitigation considered in scenario analysis methodology

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The SSP5-8.5 scenario assumes rapid fossil-fuel-driven economic growth, weak climate policies, and slow clean-energy adoption, leading to extreme warming (4–6°C by 2100). Its plausibility hinges on uncertainties like technological breakthroughs, policy shifts, and climate feedbacks (e.g., permafrost thaw). Though often called a "worst-case" scenario, it serves as a stress test for climate resilience, with real-world outcomes depending on near-term global actions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The hot house world scenario (RCP 8.5) leads to a rise in temperature of more than 4 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels at the end of the century, assuming a business as usual and fossil fuel driven economy. The SSP5-8.5 / RCP 8.5 scenarios, the ones which leads to the largest materialisation of physical climate risks, are the most commonly-used scenario in BNPP.

[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

BNP Paribas regularly assesses the resilience of its strategy and business model to climate related risks, particularly in the context of the stress tests requested by the ECB and the EBA, as well as annually, within the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), over a 30 year horizon, as recommended in the ECB's ICAAP Guide. Climate stress tests contribute to the analysis of the materiality of risk factors and the anticipation of their expected evolutions. They also help anticipate clients' financing needs to address their adaptation challenges. The Group's accounting provisioning and economic capital calculation are adjusted based on stress tests to include material climate risk factors' effects. Climate stress tests also contribute to part of the Group's risk appetite metrics and are used to set their alert thresholds. Emission intensity targets are considered as a commitment to follow (risk appetite metrics) in balance sheet projections and are combined with risk

concentration and profitability outlook metrics. The strategy also feeds back into stress tests – sector policies applied or given business priorities that influence balance sheet dynamics. Based on the ICAAP 2024 exercise, the results regarding the transition risk resilience show that by 2050, under the conditions of the tested scenarios, the evolution in energy and carbon prices would significantly impact the economic sectors currently considered the most carbon emissive. BNP Paribas' support to its clients in their energy transition could therefore result in increased exposure to these emitting sectors, hence a potential increase in the cost of risk, especially in the event of a disorderly transition. Regarding the physical risk resilience, the scenario's impact is mainly observed through the shock in asset value driven by higher insurance cost and damages. Through various simulations conducted, the cost of risk would be particularly sensitive to assumptions of insurance premium level and the potential increase in default probabilities for stranded assets. It should be noted that the impact in France is significantly reduced thanks to the guarantee provided by "Crédit Logement" on residential real estate. For commercial real estate, the natural disaster fund scheme is also a diversification factor, thus reducing risk. Presentation of these results is on request if deemed necessary depending on the sector. This highlights the fact that the climate scenario analysis system is agile enough to respond to specific needs not included in ICAAP tests or requiring further investigation. For instance, this was the case for the residential real estate sector, where stress tests related to ESG and climate change issues were conducted and presented to the Risk and Development Policy Committee (RDPC) which validates the development plan and underlying risk profile of a sector or an activity. In addition, climate transition indicators and associated performance indicators have already been integrated into the Group's Risk Appetite Statement (RAS).

[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 416,300 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 2024, in Toulouse on 11 June and Lille on 8 October. 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, aluminum 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 decarbonise the residential real estate and the agricultural sectors. Since 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 2024, BNP Paribas' financing of low-carbon energies had reached EUR 36,8 billion, representing a total of 76% of the Group's financing to energy production. Within the financing for low-carbon energy, renewables accounted for EUR 34.2 billion, an increase of EUR 5.4 billion in one 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)

(4.12.1.7) Extract BNPP Sustainability statements 2024.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

[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

(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 285 million euros in assets under management at 31 December 2024. For the second consecutive year, in 2024, BNP Paribas was the world leader in sustainable bonds and loans for the second consecutive year according to Dealogic, with a total amount of USD 69.2 billion, and also number one in green bonds also for the second consecutive year, with USD 27.9 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

(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. 5,214 ESG assessments have been carried out in 2024 (compared with 5,312 in 2023) and 81% of suppliers signed the sustainable sourcing charter (compared to 45% in 2022). The Group also manages restriction activity lists for third

parties presenting major environmental risks. In 2024, these lists included 2,736 companies (compared to 1,718 in 2023), of which 1,753 companies were excluded and 983 monitored.

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

(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: to date, the Climate & Biodiversity Initiative has already 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

(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 2024, the Group's greenhouse gas emissions amounts to 1.48 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. In 2024, total energy consumption was 778 GWh, a 52 GWh, a 6.2% decrease, compared to 2023 (830 GWh), with 27.2% coming from nuclear sources and 42.7% coming from renewable sources. The renewable part comes either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates called Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. Renewable energy consumption thus accounted for 33.3% of total energy consumed. This share of renewable energy reflects the Group's voluntary actions and could be increased by considering the share of renewable energy specific to each national energy mix (about 10% of the energy consumed). These measures help to limit the CO emissions associated with the Group's electricity consumption, with a reduction accounted for in the market based approach. These amounted to 192,431 tCO_e in 2024, a reduction of 71,243 tCO_e over the year compared to the location based calculation. BNP Paribas annually offsets the residual greenhouse gas emissions released the previous year within its operating scope. These emissions amounted to 214,860 tCO₂teqCO₂ in 2023 (expressed in Market-based). This offsetting process has been implemented once again in 2024 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

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to capital |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revenues | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital allocation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liabilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct costs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acquisitions and divestments |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indirect costs | |

(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: Sustainable finance is a source of opportunities to gain or retain new clients, to gain market shares, to maintain reputation, Continuous and holistic commitment enables the Group to be, in 2024 and for the second consecutive year, the world leader in green loans and bonds. 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 the energy production sector, BNP Paribas has set the objective that low carbon energy, mainly renewable, shall represent 90% of the Group's financing to energy production by 2030, to reach at least EUR 40 billion of credit exposure. At the end of September 2024, low carbon energy represented 76% of energy production credit portfolio, for a total of EUR 36.8 billion (+30% compared to 2022), of which EUR 34.2 billion for renewable energy*

**Operating costs: BNP Paribas considers energy efficiency measures to be of great potential for reducing not 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. In 2024, total energy consumption was 778 GWh, a 52 GWh, a 6.2% decrease, compared to 2023 (830 GWh), with 27.2% coming from*

nuclear sources and 42.7% coming from renewable sources. The renewable part comes either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates called Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. Renewable energy consumption thus accounted for 33.3% of total energy consumed. As a financial Group, risk management impact on costs. Transition risks and Physical risks can affected 'the cost of risks. So risks are closely monitored and reviewed in a board committee, the Internal Control, Risk Management and Compliance Committee (CCIRC).

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)

(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.

*[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:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

(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

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:

- ☒ 26-50%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

As of 31/12/2024, the estimated amount of counterparts' GHG financed emissions (FE) is 104.2 MtCO₂e, based on the PCAF Standard A methodology. To determine the share of emissions affected to the Group's financing, scopes 1 & 2 emissions reported by counterparts are weighted by the share of financing held by BNPP 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 average data quality score is 3.8 (determined by weighting the gross carrying amount by the quality score of the GHG emissions used). Group's counterparts scope 1&2 FE estimation is 60.5 MtCO₂e. Scopes 1 & 2 data collected from counterparts or data providers cover 29% of the total outstanding amount (non-financial corporates). Where clients' data is not available, BNPP relies on sectors' average emissions intensities. BNPP uses Exiobase estimates provided by PCAF, more specifically the emission intensities expressed in terms of GHG emissions per unit asset lent or financed (CO₂e/M€) for a given sector / geography. In line with PCAF, the Group applies emissions intensities at sectoral and regional level. The estimated amount of GHG FE of BNPP's counterparts on their scope 3 is 43.7 MtCO₂e as of 31/12/2024 in the oil & gas and automotive sectors (sectors presenting, at this stage, reliable and relevant data). Data is published on these two sectors despite the

multiple counting of the oil & gas usage by end-users in the automotive industry. When data is not reported by clients, BNPP does not use the average intensities by sector and geography proposed by PCAF. Indeed, PCAF intensities are limited to the value chain's upstream activities and do not cover the downstream activities. Therefore, they are significantly underestimated. The Group applies average intensities per euro lent observed on the counterparts of these sectors which are in the Group's portfolio and for which the data are available. These estimates are of low quality and are likely to change significantly downwards or upwards along with clients' disclosures. Overall, scope 3 data is available for less than 18% of the Group's outstanding amount granted to non-financial corporates. In sectors other than oil & gas and automotive, data are either not published by counterparts (< 30%) or appear to be non-homogeneous and linked to value chain's segments for which no decarbonisation levers can be directly actionable.

(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 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.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

gts-25-vdef-en (1).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 179 billion at the end of 2024. For example in 2024, For example in 2024 BNP Paribas played a significant role in the financing of close to EUR 600 million for the deployment of 16 solar photovoltaic projects in Spain with a combined capacity of 842 MW by the operator Bruc Energy. The electricity will decarbonise large industrial customers active in various sectors such as pharmaceuticals, logistics and ceramics;

(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

(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

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with investees

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(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 Asset Management use informed engagement with equity and bond issuers to improve their performance on governance and sustainability. Engagement in turn informs our votes and influences issuers' eligibility for investment and their ESG ratings. Our engagements are designed to enhance long-term performance by mitigating risk, including global systemic risks and market failures. As stated in its 2025 Stewardship Policy, it uses three principal tools – voting, engagement and public policy advocacy – to encourage issuers to improve their performance and accountability on sustainability topics, and to urge policymakers to deliver legislation, regulation and standards that promote sustainable, equitable development. BNP Paribas believes that meaningful engagement with issuers enhances the long-term value of companies, can deliver better environmental and social outcomes and reduce issuers' impacts on the environment and society. For us, promoting strong ESG practices and disclosure among the companies in our portfolios enables us to better manage long-term risk for our clients. Engagement towards our investees is undertaken on behalf of our equity, our fixed income, including sovereign and sub-sovereign issuers, and private assets investments. Given BNP Paribas' global presence and the wide geographic scope of our clients' holdings, it endeavours to engage with issuers consistently across all regions. BNP Paribas engagement priorities and strategies are guided by BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) outlining the three sustainability

priorities firm-wide: the energy transition to deliver a low-carbon global economy, the protection of ecosystems and greater equality in our society, in addition to a Responsible Business Conduct policy, which covers a range of international human rights norms among other topics. Sound governance is critical to the long-term operating and financial performance of a company and is therefore a centrepiece of its engagement during and outside the voting season, in addition to other environmental and social issues insofar as they are relevant to specific sectors and issuers. BNP Paribas takes two key approaches to engagement: bilateral interactions with issuers, and collaborative engagements with other investors.

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

IBNP Paribas Asset Management publishes several documents on its corporate website, communicating its engagement strategy and, progress and outcomes of engagements with investees and the public. The Stewardship, Governance and Voting policies are published every year, as well as a Sustainability Report and the Voting Report.

(5.11.4.8) Attach your engagement strategy

(5.11.4.8) BNPP AM Governance and Voting Policy and Stewardship Policy.pdf

(5.11.4.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Specialized in-house engagement teams
- ☒ Fund managers
- ☒ Equity/credit analysts
- ☒ 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

During the proxy season, we engage in dialogue with companies either on our own initiative or at the request of the issuer, and we generally concentrate on our largest holdings. The goal of these engagements is to communicate our voting policy to prepare for the next general meeting in the hope that companies will better align their resolutions to our governance expectations, to obtain additional information on individual agenda items; and to express our concerns about specific resolutions that contradict the standards set out in our voting policy, implying we will not be able to support those agenda items. For example in 2024, we engaged with Danone to improve the choice and specification of sustainability metrics within remuneration plans, making a clear link to corporate strategy. As a long-term holding, we engage with Danone multiple times each year. During our calls over the last two years we have urged the company to evolve the sustainability metrics in the remuneration policy with respect to both the short- and long-term plans by using metrics linked specifically linked to its own sustainability priorities and goals. It had historically linked the LTIP criteria to CDP scores on climate, water and forests, for example. We were pleased that the company made this move in 2023, introducing criteria into the annual bonus relating to percentage of sales covered by B-Corp certification and reduction in GHG emissions across the entire value chain (each weighted at 10%). Danone also introduced three metrics into the CEO's long-term plan, each also weighted at 10%: one relating to employee engagement levels, one related to reducing sugar levels in products intended for children and one related to GHG emissions reduction across all scope. The company continued to evolve these plans in 2024, by adding within the annual bonus a metric relating to the volume of commodities verified as deforestation and conversion-free, and another relating to reducing water consumption intensity in the long-term plan for 2024-2026, both highly relevant to a company in the food sector. (It also changed the metric relating to sugar in children's products to one relating to sugar in everyday adults' products). These changes – as well as increasingly detailed transparency - meant we could continue to vote in favour of the remuneration policy at the 2024 AGM.

(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

Investor-issuer dialogue is the foundation of good stewardship – it enables trusting relationships to be built, permitting candid solution-oriented discussions about issues that might not otherwise be addressed. Dialogue, however, is a two-way street and there are times when stronger measures are necessary to encourage a company to come to the table and discuss our concerns or to take the action we have asked for. Our approach to stewardship provides for a variety of escalation strategies, including: • voting against a company's board discharge or re-elections or financial accounts; • submitting private questions to companies' top management; • submitting public questions at general meetings; • filing or 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. Our shareholder proposal filing strategy is approved annually by the Stewardship Committee, as are decisions about the filing of specific shareholder resolutions. 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]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Adoption of the United Nation's International Labour Organization principles

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- ☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :For BNP Paribas' suppliers and subcontractors, the Procurement & Performance (P&P) Department organises regular follow-up meetings to collect feedback and implement progress plans.

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ None

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

The Sustainable Sourcing Charter that is included in the Group's contracts with its suppliers, describes the Group's sourcing requirements on environmental and social topics. Furthermore the Group includes environmental and social criteria in the supplier selection process with a minimum weight of 15%

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :The Group's suppliers have committed to comply with general requirements on different environmental topics

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☒ Other information collection activity, please specify :The Group follows up and requires its suppliers to: - Comply with local environmental regulations - Control /minimize the impacts on the environment (water, energy,...), GHG, pollution (water, soil, air) and waste (selective sorting, recycling)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ None

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

The Sustainable Sourcing Charter that is included in the Group's contracts with its suppliers, describes the Group's sourcing requirements on environmental and social topics. Furthermore the Group includes environmental and social criteria in the supplier selection process with a minimum weight of 15%

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Investors interests and views are considered when performing the double materiality assessment

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

BNP Paribas presents its CSR strategy to investors several times a year. It encompasses the Group commitments (ESG objectives, Net-zero targets on the most GHG emitting sectors, etc.)

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The progress of the Group on ESG commitments and objectives are shared with the investors. It includes the CSR dashboard which monitors the Group's CSR objectives (for ex the Amount of support enabling our clients to transition to a low carbon economy, or Greenhouse gas emissions per employee) and the emissions of the most GHG emitting sectors in the lending portfolio toward Net-zero targets

[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, 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
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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:

☒ Committing to net-zero emissions by 2050

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Preference for investment managers with an offering of funds resilient to environmental issues
- ☒ 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:

- ☒ Retain and engage

(5.14.1.6) % of non-compliant external asset managers engaged

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

73

(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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Aligned with the Paris Agreement

(5.15.1.7) Issues supported in shareholder resolutions

Select all that apply

☒ Climate transition plans

☒ Environmental disclosures

☒ Net zero emissions by 2050

☒ Emissions reduction targets

☒ Phase out of fossil fuel financing

[Add row]

☒ Board oversight of environmental issues

☒ Aligning public policy position (lobbying)

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

BNP Paribas prepares its sustainability statements on a consolidated basis in accordance with the scope of consolidation presented in the financial statements.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

BNP Paribas prepares its sustainability statements on a consolidated basis in accordance with the scope of consolidation presented in the financial statements.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

BNP Paribas prepares its sustainability statements on a consolidated basis in accordance with the scope of consolidation presented in the financial statements.
[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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Integration in financed emissions perimeter of the scope 3 of the Group's counterparts. Scope 3 covers exclusively the Automotive and the Oil & gas sector. The Automotive and the Oil & gas sectors, which are the sectors for which, at this stage, the Group has reliable and relevant data.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

The lack of reliable and relevant data from prior years does not allow for a base year recalculation for financed emissions, for which the boundary of reporting was extended in 2024.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ 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

☒ 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 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:

☒ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

The BNP Paribas Group reporting of Scope 1 and 2 emissions does include the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of its subsidiary Arval. On the contrary, the Group reporting of Scope 3 emissions does not include the Scope 3 emissions of Arval. The greenhouse gas emissions related to the fleet of vehicles leased by Arval to its clients amounted to 23.3 MtCO₂e for the year 2024. In accordance with the GHG Protocol, they cover the vehicle life cycle's main phases: manufacture, use of vehicles during the lease period, and use once the vehicles have been resold until their end of life. The Arval subsidiary publishes a detailed inventory of its greenhouse gas emissions in its management report in accordance with the CSRD (See BNP Paribas URD 2024 p.729 and Arval CSRD report p.68 Table 18 "Summary of Arval's gross scope 1, 2, 3 greenhouse gas emissions and total emissions").

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

22.4

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

The Arval subsidiary publishes a detailed inventory of its greenhouse gas emissions in its management report in accordance with the CSRD (See BNP Paribas URD 2024 p.729 and Arval CSRD report p.68 Table 18 “Summary of Arval's gross scope 1, 2, 3 greenhouse gas emissions and total emissions”).

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Arval 2024 Scope 3 emissions 23 310 531 / BNP Paribas Group 2024 Scope 3 emissions 104 265 939 = 22.4%

[Add row]

(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 90 % of the Group's FTE in 2024. 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)

(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 90 % of the Group's FTE in 2024. 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. In 2024, total energy consumption was 778 GWh, a 52 GWh, a 6.2% decrease, compared to 2023 (830 GWh), with 27.2% coming from nuclear sources and 42.7% coming from renewable sources. The renewable part comes either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates called Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. Renewable energy consumption thus accounted for 33.3% of total energy consumed. This share of renewable energy reflects the Group's voluntary actions and could be increased by considering the share of renewable energy specific to each national energy mix (about 10% of the energy consumed).

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

(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 also 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 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 consumed 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: $17,000 \times 0.919 = 15,623$.

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 90 % of the Group's FTE in 2024. 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)

23587

(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..)

[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)

129336

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

58093

(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..)

[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, explanation provided

(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 Groups total scope 3 emissions.

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 778 GWh in 2024. **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 2024 10915 tons of waste were generated and 48,6% 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 Groups total anticipated scope 3 emissions. Risk Emissions from the disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations do not contribute significantly to the Groups risk exposure Stakeholders - Waste generated in operations is not deemed critical by key stakeholders eg 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.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

110751

(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 2024, business travel contributed 42% of the upstream own operations perimeter (without considering category 15 Investments). In 2024, around 2800 km / FTE were travelled by air by road or by rail. Greenhouse gas emissions related to business travel are calculated based on kilometers travelled and relate to reservations for air and train journeys made through

the travel agencies with which the Group works and trips made by leased or personal vehicles. 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 been 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 178000 employees in 2024 in FTE standard: corresponding to workforce (end of period) in full time equivalent, i.e. they are accounted for in proportion to their contractual working time. **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 companys risk exposure **Stakeholders - Employee commuting is not deemed critical by key stakeholders eg 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.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

See p.874 of the 2024 URD: “REPORT ON THE CERTIFICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION” See more precisely on page 876 the paragraph under “With regard to the information published on the greenhouse gas emissions overview...” “With regard to Scope 3 emissions, we assessed: - the information on the inclusions and exclusions of the various categories; - the information collecting process”.

(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

BNPParibas_2024URD_REPORT ON THE CERTIFICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

See p.874 of the 2024 URD: “REPORT ON THE CERTIFICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION AND VERIFICATION OF THE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS UNDER ARTICLE 8 OF REGULATION (EU) 2020/852, RELATING TO THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024” See more precisely on page 876 the paragraph under “With regard to the information published on the greenhouse gas emissions overview...”

(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

(7.9.x) *Reporting certificaion.pdf*

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

See more precisely on page 876 the paragraph under “With regard to the information published on the greenhouse gas emissions overview...” “With regard to Scope 3 emissions, we assessed: - the information on the inclusions and exclusions of the various categories; - the information collecting process”.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes (CNCC)

(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 and energy consumption for several years. In 2024, total energy consumption was 778 GWh, a 52 GWh, a 6.2% decrease, compared to 2023 (830 GWh). Renewable energy consumption accounted for 33.3% of total energy consumed. In 2024, low-carbon electricity represented 69.9% of the total electricity consumption, of which 27.2% coming from nuclear sources and 42.7% coming from renewable sources. The renewable part comes either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates called Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. This share of renewable energy reflects the Group's voluntary actions and could be increased by considering the share of renewable energy specific to each national energy mix (about 10% of the energy consumed). These measures help to limit the CO₂ emissions associated with the Group's electricity consumption, with a reduction accounted for in the market-based approach. These amounted to 192,431 tCO₂e in 2024, a reduction of 71,243 tCO₂e over the year compared to the location-based calculation.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

9801

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.02

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The gross global emissions for scope 1 and 2 decreased by 6.02% between 2023 and 2024: from 162,724 tCO₂e to 152,923 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 2024, 14 ISO 14001 environmental certifications were in progress at BNP Paribas, covering nearly 83 000 employees, or 45% of its workforce, demonstrating the renewed commitment of the business lines for property management (France and Belgium), IT assets (France, Belgium, Great Britain), Leasing solutions with Arval (France, UK, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Poland, Netherlands, Italy, Romania). 3 entities, IMEX (management of BNP Paribas buildings), CIB Portugal and BGL, obtained ISO 50001 certification for energy management, involving more than 6 400 employees, or 3.5% of the Group's workforce. (source summary_of_bnp_paribas_iso_certifications_and_labels.pdf) Reducing the carbon footprint of the real estate portfolio: the Green Buildings programme implements an approach to sustainably reduce the Group's environmental impact.

[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:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Group

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Banks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ ISIN code - equity

(7.23.1.5) ISIN code – equity

PLBGZ0000010

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4723

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2991

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Source: Management Board's Report on the activities of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Group in 2024, p.168 <https://www.bnpparibas.pl/en/investor-relations/stock-exchange-reports/periodic-reports>

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Arval

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Automobiles

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1123

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5687

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Arval Sustainability statements 2024, p.63 https://www.arval.com/sites/default/files/inline-files/Arval%20Sustainability%20statements%202024_0.pdf

Row 3**(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name**

BNP Paribas Fortis

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Banks

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ ISIN code - equity

(7.23.1.5) ISIN code – equity

BE0172505399

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9059

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29151

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Source: BNP Paribas Fortis Sustainability statements 2024, p.260
https://www.bnpparibasfortis.be/public/rsc/documents/investors/annual_report_2024_bnp_paribas_fortis_en.pdf
[Add row]

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[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

354632

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

354632.00

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

259431

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

164177

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

423608.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

259431

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

518809

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

778240.00

[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)

31012

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

510

(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)

31522.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2093

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

0

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

552

(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)

2645.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2433

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

0

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

75

(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)

2508.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

278626

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

0

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

22649

(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)

301275.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5356

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

0

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

5642

(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)

10998.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3259

(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)

3259.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16600

(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)

16600.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64036

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

1362

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

1934

(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)

67332.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1605

(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)

1605.00

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13715

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

0

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

1682

(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)

15397.00

Morocco

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7354

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

(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)

7387.00

Poland**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

16161

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

235

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

13831

(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)

30227.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7947

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

93

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

1637

(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)

9677.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3391

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

0

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

530

(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)

3921.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5302

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

99

(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)

5401.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2124

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

8

(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)

2132.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38703

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

25

(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)

38728.00

Ukraine

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8652

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

0

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

4593

(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)

13245.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36788

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

32

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

(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)

36834.00

United States of America**(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

11451

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

0

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

2755

(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)

14206.00

[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

0.00000313

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

152923

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

48831000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

9.8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

The gross global combined scope 1 and 2 emission per unit of total revenue decreased by 9,8% between 2023 and 2024. 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 2024, low-carbon electricity represented 79% of total electricity consumption. The share of renewable electricity represented 42,7% and 27.2% come from nuclear sources. 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 33,3% of total energy consumption. This commitment is strengthened with the introduction of exclusively renewable electricity purchase contracts (Power Purchase Agreements or PPAs). 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]

(7.53) 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

12/30/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.31

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

1.41

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.6

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.6000000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

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

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

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.132

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.726

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.622

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.6220000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

1.4800000000

(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**

178.71

(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 < 1.85 teqCO2/FTE by 2025.

(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 2024, low-carbon electricity represented 69.9% of total electricity consumption. The share of renewable electricity represented 42.7%. 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 33.3% of total energy consumption. The renewable part comes either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates called Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. The Group real estate operating function (IMEX), through the Green Buildings programme, coordinates in France and internationally an approach to improve site operations to sustainably reduce the Group's environmental footprint. Thus, the carbon footprint reduction plan for the real estate portfolio in France is based on three main levers: 1. continuous improvement of the building energy performance through a monitoring tool that centralises the energy consumption data for 90% of the portfolio; 2. investment plans and works to modernise and improve installations' efficiency (heat pumps, LED lighting, façade insulation, roof renovation, etc.); 3. raising employees' day to day awareness, adapted to the uses of buildings (offices, bank branches, data centers). [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

0.014

(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

5.3

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

149.99999999999994

(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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fossil Fuels |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Apparel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power generation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hospitality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International bodies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation services | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food, beverage & agriculture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biotech, health care & pharma | |

(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

(7.53.4.18) % 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

12/30/2025

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

300000000000

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

285000000000

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

(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

0.83

(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

129

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

127.41935483870968

(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

179000000000

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

86.5384615385

(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

This commitment benefited all the Group's customers, for example in the areas of housing renovation and sustainable mobility for individual clients, renewable energy and the decarbonisation of production processes for companies of all sizes, the financing of institutional clients. On energy renovation of housing, the Group has developed financial services and solutions to support its individual clients in their real estate acquisition and energy renovation projects such as raising awareness and advise customers on the production and collection of energy performance certificates (EPC), in particular through a mandatory collection when granting new mortgages; promoting the purchase of energy efficient housing, thanks to attractive financing conditions; meeting the energy renovation needs of existing buildings, via loans at subsidised rates or backed by public aid programmes; developing extra financial services through partnerships to support customers' home energy renovation projects from start to finish, from the scoping of the renovation to the EPC produced after completion to assess its impact (energy diagnosis, budget simulator, network of professionals, etc.). For mobility, the initiative and associated brand BNP Paribas Mobility bring together all the Group's business lines involved in the mobility ecosystem since 2022, to support individual customers in their mobility needs with a wide range of offers: ■ adapted financing, through commercial banks, Arval and BNP Paribas Personal Finance; ■ vehicles, with Arval and BNP Paribas Personal Finance providing a large catalogue with new, recent, or second hand references; ■ personalised insurance, with BNP Paribas Cardif. For corporate and institutional clients, BNP Paribas aims to bring tailor made support to all its clients by providing them with its sector expertise and an organisation dedicated to their issues. Since 2021, with the creation of the Low Carbon Transition Group (LCTG), the Group has developed a global platform bringing together a network of around 250 specialised bankers who support international corporates and institutional clients in accelerating their transition to a sustainable and low carbon economy. A continuum of banking and non banking solutions is provided for the decarbonisation of the economy, in particular the energy, mobility and industry sectors. This indicator grew very strongly in 2024 (+25% compared to 2023 production), reaching EUR 104 billion at end-2024.

[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
Under investigation	3	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	6	3947
Implementation commenced	6	5920
Implemented	4	59810
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

[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)

39471

(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

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- ☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The Group real estate operating function (IMEX), through the Green Buildings programme, coordinates in France and internationally an approach to improve site operations to sustainably reduce the Group's environmental footprint. Thus, the carbon footprint reduction plan for the real estate portfolio in France is based on three main levers: 1. continuous improvement of the building energy performance through a monitoring tool that centralises the energy consumption data for 90% of the portfolio; 2. investment plans and works to modernise and improve installations' efficiency (heat pumps, LED lighting, façade insulation, roof renovation, etc.); 3. raising employees' day to day awareness, adapted to the uses of buildings (offices, bank branches, data centers). 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 been 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.

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)

(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

(7.55.2.8) 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). In 2024, total energy consumption was 778 GWh, a 52 GWh or 6.2% decrease, compared to 2023 (830 GWh), with 27.2% coming from nuclear sources and 42.7% coming from renewable sources. The renewable part comes either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates called Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. Renewable energy consumption thus accounted for 33.3% of total energy consumed. This share of renewable energy reflects the Group's voluntary actions and could be increased by considering the share of renewable energy specific to each national energy mix (about 10% of the energy consumed).

[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 feedback to the 70 entities which are collecting CSR data. Moreover, all Group staff have continuous access to training resources through regular additions and updates to the CSR section of the Group intranet. The CSR e-learning module is available to all employees and accessible on the Group intranet in four languages (French, English, Italian and Dutch).

Row 2

(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 2024, 14 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 83,000 employees work in offices covered by an environmental management system, which represents about 45% of Group employees. ISO 50001 standard: 3 entities, IMEX (management of BNP Paribas buildings), CIB Portugal and BGL, are certified for energy management, involving more than 6 400 employees, or 3,5% of the Group's workforce.

Row 3

(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 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- ☒ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

For the Group's key employees, the objectives set by the Group in its CSR dashboard (which includes the Group's Greenhouse gas emissions in tCO2 by e/FTE) is a condition for the payment of 20% of the amount allocated under the Group's loyalty plan. In 2024, more than 9,000 of the Group's key employees benefited from an allocation under this plan.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- ☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The "Green Company for Employees" programme was created in 2018 is coordinated by Procurement teams and CSR Group. It aims at accelerating the reduction of BNP Paribas' direct environmental impacts, empowering our employees. This initiative aims to spread sustainable behavior among collaborators and offer sustainable alternatives. 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 awareness of all Group employees, via dedicated 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 retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired 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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2024

(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:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon 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

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 additional 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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

86760

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2024

(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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16683

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2024

(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:

☒ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon 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

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 additional 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 retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

18417

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☒ Voluntary offsetting

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2024

(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 additional 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)

(12.1.11) 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. 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. 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

(12.1.11) 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

104155188

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

16.529

(12.1.1.4) Total value of assets included in the financed emissions calculation

447094243320.00

(12.1.1.5) % of financed emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees (optional)

30

(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)

3.8

(12.1.1.8) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO₂e) in the base year

104155188

(12.1.1.9) Base year end

12/30/2024

(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 31/12/2024, the estimated amount of counterparts' GHG financed emissions (FE) is 104.2 MtCO₂e, based on the PCAF Standard A methodology. To determine the share of emissions affected to the Group's financing, scopes 1 & 2 emissions reported by counterparts are weighted by the share of financing held by BNPP 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 average data quality score is 3.8 (determined by weighting the gross carrying amount by the quality score of the GHG emissions used). Group's counterparts scope 1&2 FE estimation is 60.5 MtCO₂e. Scopes 1 & 2 data collected from counterparts or data providers cover 29% of the total outstanding amount (non-financial corporates). Where clients' data is not available, BNPP relies on sectors' average emissions intensities. BNPP uses Exiobase estimates provided by PCAF, more specifically the emission intensities expressed in terms of GHG emissions per unit asset lent or financed (CO₂e/M€) for a given sector / geography. In line with PCAF, the Group applies emissions intensities at sectoral and regional level. The estimated amount of GHG FE of BNPP's counterparts on their scope 3 is 43.7 MtCO₂e as of 31/12/2024 in the oil & gas and automotive sectors (sectors presenting, at this stage, reliable and relevant data). Data is published on these two sectors despite the multiple counting of the oil & gas usage by end-users in the automotive industry. When data is not reported by clients, BNPP does not use the average intensities by sector and geography proposed by PCAF. Indeed, PCAF intensities are limited to the value chain's upstream activities and do not cover the downstream activities. Therefore, they are significantly underestimated. The Group applies average intensities per euro lent observed on the counterparts of these sectors which are in the Group's portfolio and for which the data are available. These estimates are of low quality and are likely to change significantly downwards or upwards along with clients' disclosures. Overall, scope 3 data is available for less than 18% of the Group's outstanding amount granted to non-financial corporates. In sectors other than oil & gas and automotive, data are either not published by counterparts (< 30%) or appear to be non-homogeneous and linked to value chain's segments for which no decarbonisation levers can be directly actionable.

[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

34.99

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

(12.1.3.5) Total value of assets included in the calculation

300300000000

(12.1.3.6) % of emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

30

(12.1.3.7) Please explain the details and key assumptions used in your assessment

BNPP AM's approach to calculate corporate carbon footprint is available here: <https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/en/measuring-carbon-footprints/> Due to production delays with our carbon data providers, we have not yet been able to update our carbon emissions data to reflect corporate 2023-2024 disclosures. This means that the carbon footprint reduction we note in 2024 reflects a selection effect (i.e., a reduced weighting in carbon-intensive companies) rather than a change in the carbon emissions of invested companies themselves. We will share updated figures in the near future. We continue to work with data providers to look for ways to access more timely data, but for the time being, we accept that there will be a lag in reported emissions

Biodiversity

(12.1.3.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.1.3.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Financed absolute biodiversity footprint (MSA/km²/year)

(12.1.3.3) Metric value in the reporting year

8874

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

81.2

(12.1.3.5) Total value of assets included in the calculation

261000000000

(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

The assets considered in the scope have been adjusted to include the entire assets under management (funds including external ones and mandates) directly or indirectly managed by BNPP AM Europe

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

129

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

1.7

(12.1.3.5) Total value of assets included in the calculation

15313000000

(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 2024. 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	Please explain why you do not provide a breakdown of your portfolio impact on the climate
Banking (Bank)	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, by asset class <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, by industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, by scope	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Investing (Asset manager)	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, by scope	BNPP AM focuses first on the improvement of data quality

[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:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO₂e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☒ Power generation

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Loans

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

12451000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

768387

(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

Data is published on these two sectors despite the multiple counting of the gas and oil usage by end-users in the automotive industry. When data is not reported by clients of these sectors, the Group does not use the average intensities by sector and geography proposed by PCAF. Indeed, PCAF intensities are limited to the upstream activities of the value chain and do not cover the use of fuels of the downstream activities. Therefore, they are significantly underestimated. The Group applies average intensities per euro lent observed on the counterparts of these sectors which are in the Group's portfolio and for which the data are available. These estimates are of low quality and are likely to change significantly downwards or upwards along with clients' disclosures. Overall, scope 3 data is available for less than 18% of the Group's outstanding amount granted to non-financial corporates. In sectors other than oil and gas and automotive, greenhouse gas data are either not published by counterparts (coverage below 30%) or appear to be non-homogeneous and linked to segments of the value chain for which there are no decarbonisation levers that can be directly actionable

Row 2

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☒ Transportation services

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Loans

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

0.8

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

7590000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

8239318

(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 estimated amount of greenhouse gas financed emissions of the Group's counterparts on their scope 3 is 43.7 MtCO₂e as of 31 December 2024 in the oil and gas and automotive sectors, which are the sectors for which, at this stage, the Group has reliable and relevant data. Data is published on these two sectors despite the multiple counting of the gas and oil usage by end-users in the automotive industry. When data is not reported by clients of these sectors, the Group does not use the average intensities by sector and geography proposed by PCAF. Indeed, PCAF intensities are limited to the upstream activities of the value chain and do not cover the use of fuels of the downstream activities. Therefore, they are significantly underestimated. The Group applies average intensities per euro lent observed on the counterparts of these sectors which are in the Group's portfolio and for which the data are available. These estimates are of low quality and are likely to change significantly downwards or upwards along with clients' disclosures. Overall, scope 3 data is available for less than 18% of the Group's outstanding amount granted to non-financial corporates. In sectors other than oil and gas and automotive, greenhouse gas data are either not published by counterparts (coverage below 30%) or appear to be non-homogeneous and linked to segments of the value chain for which there are no decarbonisation levers that can be directly actionable

Row 3

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☒ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☒ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO₂e)

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Asset under Management

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

37235571

(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**

Please note that for this field BNPP AM uses emissions for scope 1,2 and 3. and covers all industry. This data is for BNPP AM Europe and is published in the entity PASI Statement. BNPP AM's approach to calculate corporate carbon footprint is available here: <https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/en/measuring-carbon-footprints/> While GHG emissions disclosure has improved since BNPP AM began its carbon footprint work, most companies worldwide still do not disclose this information. For Scope 1 & 2, BNPP AM has decided to supplement corporate disclosure with estimation methods, in order to provide better reporting of our environmental impact and to support carbon measurement in the absence of reported data. For Scope 3, BNPP AM has decided to use only the highest quality disclosed data and to not supplement the data with estimates. Scope 3 GHG emissions estimates vary dramatically across vendors. Therefore while the overall effective coverage figure is high, please note that issuers for which data on Scope 3 was not available were assigned a 0 for this indicator. Considering the scope 3 GHG emissions low data quality and volatility, a trend in our carbon footprint based on scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions cannot be asserted. Please note the carbon footprint published in our sustainability report does not include scope 3 and therefore cannot be compared with our PAI Statement report information.

*[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. 332 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 is c. 0.4bn (in 3Q2024) 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 2024, BNP Paribas' credit exposure to low-carbon energy production already represented EUR 36.8 billion (including EUR 34.2 billion for renewable energy sources), i.e. 76% of the Group's financing for energy production. Thus, in one year, BNP Paribas increased its credit exposure to renewable energy by EUR 5.4 billion. 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. In May 2024, the Group fixed a new target: the reduction of 70% of the oil and gas financed emission between September 2022 and end of 2030. 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 2024 upstream oil credit exposure was EUR 2.1bn, and upstream gas credit exposure was EUR 2.7bn

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. In May 2024, the Group fixed a new target: the reduction of 70% of the oil and gas financed emission between September 2022 and end of 2030. 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 2024 upstream oil credit exposure was EUR 2.1bn, and upstream gas credit exposure was EUR 2.7bn

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)

13314817260

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

4

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

This data is for BNPP AM Europe and is published in the entity PASI Statement. The identification of companies active in the fossil fuel sector has been achieved based on percentages of revenue derived from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transportation, storage and trade of thermal coal, natural gas and oil above 0%. The underlying data is not identifying companies involved in “distribution of gas” but BNPP AM is engaging with the data provider in order to assess the feasibility of capturing this activity in the near future. In accordance with BNPP AM Responsible Business Conduct Policy, there are significant restrictions on investment in companies involved in thermal coal mining and power generation, as well as for oil and gas. Criteria for these exclusions are included in this policy. As part of BNPP AM’s Net zero commitment the asset manager aims to reduce fossil fuel exposure, including exiting coal by 2030 in EU and OECD countries, and by 2040 for the rest of the world.

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:

☒ No standardized procedure

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

No standardized procedure

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:

☒ Other, please specify :We currently publish the aggregate figure for financed fossil fuel assets.

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

We currently publish the aggregate figure for financed fossil fuel assets.

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 :We currently publish the aggregate figure for financed fossil fuel assets.

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

We currently publish the aggregate figure for financed fossil fuel assets.

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 :We currently publish the aggregate figure for financed fossil fuel assets.

(12.3.8) Please explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

We currently publish the aggregate figure for financed fossil fuel assets.

[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)

2704908000000.00

(12.5.4) Total assets covered in the calculation of the taxonomy KPIs in the reporting year

1276701662890

(12.5.5) Total assets excluded from the calculation of your alignment KPIs in the reporting year

1173632140175

(12.5.6) Aligned assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

23495000000

(12.5.7) Share of aligned assets based on turnover of investees out of total assets in the reporting year

1.8

(12.5.8) Eligible assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

275863000000

(12.5.9) Share of eligible assets based on turnover of investees in the reporting year out of total assets in the reporting year

21.6

(12.5.10) Aligned assets based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

27055000000

(12.5.11) Share of aligned assets based on CAPEX of investees out of total asset in the reporting year

2.1

(12.5.12) Eligible assets based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

281206000000

(12.5.13) Share of eligible assets based on CAPEX of investees out of total asset in the reporting year

22

(12.5.14) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

1.8

(12.5.15) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is transitional based on turnover of investees in the reporting year

0.6

(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

2.1

(12.5.21) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change mitigation that is transitional based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0.7

(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

(12.5.25) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is enabling 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

In case of general purpose financing granted to corporates, the Group uses Taxonomy KPIs disclosed by corporates which therefore includes the DNSH analysis performed by the corporate. In case of financing where the use of funds is known, with regard to financing granted to corporates and local administration, the alignment measure should be based on information collected from the counterparty. The communication notice published by European Commission on 8 November 2024 on the interpretation of certain provisions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 specifies that as such banking institutions must collect supporting documents proving the alignment for each of the technical criteria, in order to ensure that they are met. The level of collection and verification of the requirements set by the Commission's communication of 8 November 2024 is not fully achievable. This is why no financial instrument for which use of funds is known has been reported in the GAR numerator, with respect to companies or local governments. With regard to households, a similar approach should be conducted to assess the alignment of housing loans, energy renovation loans and car loans, with the collection of evidence justifying each of the criteria for both key energy or low-carbon performance criteria, as well as for other criteria justifying the absence of negative impacts on the other five environmental objectives. The Group is able to carry out this full assessment approach only for housing loans, by leveraging on its internal assessment framework of climate physical risks, on the basis of the RCP 8.5 2085 scenario as regards to riverine and pluvial flooding risk. For renovation loans and car loans, the Group indeed collects evidence from households for key energy or low-carbon performance criteria, but is not able to assess the absence of negative impacts on the other five environmental objectives. Therefore, the GAR numerator only includes, with regard to household loans, housing loans.

(12.5.34) Details of calculation

In case of general purpose financing granted to corporates, the Group uses Taxonomy KPIs disclosed by corporates which therefore includes the DNSH analysis performed by the corporate. In case of financing where the use of funds is known, with regard to financing granted to corporates and local administration, the alignment measure should be based on information collected from the counterparty. The communication notice published by European Commission on 8 November 2024 on the interpretation of certain provisions of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 specifies that as such banking institutions must collect supporting documents proving the alignment for each of the technical criteria, in order to ensure that they are met. The level of collection and verification of the requirements set by the Commission's communication of 8 November 2024 is not fully achievable. This is why no financial instrument for which use of funds is known has been reported in the GAR numerator, with respect to companies or local governments. With regard to households, a similar approach should be conducted to assess the alignment of housing loans, energy renovation loans and car loans, with the collection of evidence justifying each of the criteria for both key energy or low-carbon performance criteria, as well as for other criteria justifying the absence of negative impacts on the other five environmental objectives. The Group is able to carry out this full

assessment approach only for housing loans, by leveraging on its internal assessment framework of climate physical risks, on the basis of the RCP 8.5 2085 scenario as regards to riverine and pluvial flooding risk. For renovation loans and car loans, the Group indeed collects evidence from households for key energy or low-carbon performance criteria, but is not able to assess the absence of negative impacts on the other five environmental objectives. Therefore, the GAR numerator only includes, with regard to household loans, housing loans.

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 :BNPP AM does not report this level of details. BNPP AM is also contributing to Group GAR reporting

(12.5.36) Explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance

BNPP AM does not report this level of details. BNPP AM is also contributing to Group GAR reporting
[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:

	Existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

(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 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

- ☒ Climate Bonds Taxonomy
- ☒ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities
- ☒ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)
- ☒ Externally classified using other taxonomy or methodology, please specify :SDG alignment methodology

(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

BNPP AM integrates different levels of sustainability to meet specific client needs. This includes: • Article 6, 8, and 9 products under SFDR, • investment solutions aligned with our Global Sustainability Strategy, including sustainable thematic, decarbonisation, labelled, and impact solutions

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

47.18

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

(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

In order to identify and assess principal adverse impacts, BNPP AM relies on our ESG research analysis and findings which are independent and based on a wide variety of sources not limited to ESG data providers. The different pillars of BNPP AM approach to investing sustainably (i.e. Forward-looking perspective, Responsible Business Conduct, ESG integration, Stewardship, Sustainability in our product range) contribute to considering the PAIs. These pillars are further described in our 2024 Sustainability Report. Our policy framework for identifying and addressing adverse impacts is based on 1) our Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) Policy, which identifies for exclusion industries and behaviours that present a high risk of adverse impacts in violation of international norms; 2) our ESG Integration Guidelines, which helps our investment teams identify ESG risks, including those related to PAI; and 3) our 2025 Stewardship Policy setting out how we exercise our voting rights as a responsible steward of assets and engage with issuers.

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon removal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low-emission transport |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency measures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem protection | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Green buildings and equipment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem restoration | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nature-based solutions | |

(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. The Taxonomy is based on two central concepts that are associated with the economic activities of companies subject to the NFRD and the CSRD: 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 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

1.84

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

1.84

(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]

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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

☒ Progress against targets

(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)

BNPParibas_2024URD_REPORT ON THE CERTIFICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION.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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

BNP Paribas published in March 2025 a document entitled "BNP Paribas supporting its clients' transition". Through several emblematic 2024 achievements, this document aims at illustrating how BNP Paribas implements its sustainable development strategy every day in all its business lines, serving the energy and ecological transition of all its clients, individuals and companies, in the various sectors of the economy. Link: https://cdn-group.bnpparibas.com/uploads/file/bnpparibas_supporting_its_clients_transition_2024_csr_achievements.pdf

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

bnpparibas_supporting_its_clients_transition_2024_csr_achievements.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]

