BNP Paribas

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

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October 2026

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

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. 20

(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? 34

(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? ... 39

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. ... 42

(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. ... 53

(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. ... 55

(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? ... 95

(4.8.1) Provide details of the covenants included in your organization's financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies. ... 95

(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. ... 123

(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. ... 138

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain. ... 141

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement? ... 142

(5.14) Do your external asset managers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's selection process and engagement? ... 143

(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. ... 143

(5.15) Does your organization exercise voting rights as a shareholder on environmental issues? ... 144

(5.15.1) Provide details of your shareholder voting record on environmental issues. 145

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach 147

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data. 147

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

(7.2) 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. 149

(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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data? 150

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions which are not included in your disclosure. 150

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions. 151

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 153

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 154

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions. 154

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions. 163

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements. 164

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 165

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 167

(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? 169

(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. 169

(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? 170

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain? 171

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years? 171

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response? 171
(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary. 172
(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period. 175
(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges? 175
(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future? 175
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy? 176
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken. 176
(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh. 177
(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year. 180
(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. 193
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business. 194
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year? 195
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets. 195
(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets. 200
(7.53.4) Provide details of the climate-related targets for your portfolio. 206
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year? 216
(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets. 216
(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. 219
(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. 219
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below. 220
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities? 223
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services? 225
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year? 225
(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year. 226

C12. Environmental performance - Financial services 234

(12.1) Does your organization measure the impact of your portfolio on the environment? 234
(12.1.1) Provide details of your organization's financed emissions in the reporting year and in the base year. 235

(12.1.3) Provide details of the other metrics used to track the impact of your portfolio on the environment. 237
(12.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics? 238
(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. 239
(12.3) State the values of your financing and insurance of fossil fuel assets in the reporting year. 244
(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? 250
(12.6) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues? 255
(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. 255

C13. Further information & sign off 261

(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? 261
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used? 261
(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. 262
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 262

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 more than 180,000 employees, including nearly 146,000 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. (1) 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 brings together the Group's activities dedicated to protection, savings, investment, and real estate services: Insurance (BNP Paribas Cardif); BNP Paribas Wealth Management; BNP Paribas Asset Management, strengthened in 2025 by the integration of AXA Investment Managers (On 1 July 2025, BNP Paribas completed the acquisition of AXA Investment Managers. The data related to asset management and published in this questionnaire, which covers the fiscal year 2025, concerns the scope at the beginning of the year); BNP Paribas Real Estate; IPS Investments, responsible for managing BNP Paribas' portfolio of listed and unlisted industrial and commercial investments. 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
	12/30/2025	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

51223000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

FR0000131104

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Germany
☑ Morocco
☑ Türkiye
☑ Ukraine
☑ Portugal
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Algeria
☑ Belgium
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Switzerland
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America

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

2792981000000

(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

2792981000000

(1.10.5) % of revenue

87

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply

☑ Banks
☑ Pension funds
☑ Asset managers
☑ Retail clients
☑ Corporates (SMEs)
☑ Insurance Companies
☑ Endowments & Foundations
☑ Corporates (Large companies)
☑ Family offices / high-net-worth individuals
☑ Government / sovereign / quasi-government / sovereign wealth funds

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

Select all that apply

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

Investing (Asset 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

734000000000

(1.10.5) % of revenue

9

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply

☑ Banks
☑ Pension funds
☑ Asset managers
☑ Retail clients
☑ Corporates (SMEs)
☑ Insurance Companies
☑ Endowments & Foundations
☑ Corporates (Large companies)
☑ Family offices / high-net-worth individuals
☑ 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 articules 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 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]

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

• Short term corresponds to the annual planning cycle and risk management horizon, including budgeting, capital allocation, risk appetite setting, and the annual ICAAP process. • Medium term corresponds to the Group's strategic planning horizon and the implementation of business, financing and transition plans, including sectoral strategies, client transition support and the monitoring of decarbonization targets. • Long term reflects the structural nature of climate and environmental risks and opportunities, extending up to 30 years. This horizon is used for climate scenario analysis and stress testing exercises, including those conducted in the context of ECB and EBA supervisory expectations and the ICAAP. These time horizons are embedded in both strategic and financial planning. Climate and environmental considerations are integrated into business strategy, sectoral policies, balance sheet projections, risk appetite metrics and capital planning. Climate scenario analyses are used to assess the resilience of the Group's strategy and business model, inform long-term balance sheet projections, support the identification of emerging risks and opportunities, and contribute to economic capital and provisioning assessments. Since 2024, climate risk factors have also been incorporated into the IFRS 9 framework through several channels, notably relying on ICAAP climate scenario analyses and in our internal methodology for transition risk.

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

• Short term corresponds to the annual planning cycle and risk management horizon, including budgeting, capital allocation, risk appetite setting, and the annual ICAAP process. • Medium term corresponds to the Group's strategic planning horizon and the implementation of business, financing and transition plans, including sectoral strategies, client transition support and the monitoring of decarbonization targets. • Long term reflects the structural nature of climate and environmental risks and opportunities, extending up to 30 years. This horizon is used for climate scenario analysis and stress testing exercises, including those conducted in the context of ECB and EBA supervisory expectations and the ICAAP. These time horizons are embedded in both strategic and financial planning. Climate and environmental considerations are integrated into business strategy, sectoral policies, balance sheet projections, risk appetite metrics and capital planning. Climate scenario analyses are used to assess the resilience of the Group's strategy and business model, inform long-term balance sheet projections, support the identification of emerging risks and opportunities, and contribute to economic capital and provisioning assessments. Since 2024, climate risk factors have also been incorporated into the IFRS 9 framework through several channels, notably relying on ICAAP climate scenario analyses and in our internal methodology for transition risk.

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

• Short term corresponds to the annual planning cycle and risk management horizon, including budgeting, capital allocation, risk appetite setting, and the annual ICAAP process. • Medium term corresponds to the Group's strategic planning horizon and the implementation of business, financing and transition plans, including sectoral strategies, client transition support and the monitoring of decarbonization targets. • Long term reflects the structural nature of climate and

environmental risks and opportunities, extending up to 30 years. This horizon is used for climate scenario analysis and stress testing exercises, including those conducted in the context of ECB and EBA supervisory expectations and the ICAAP. These time horizons are embedded in both strategic and financial planning. Climate and environmental considerations are integrated into business strategy, sectoral policies, balance sheet projections, risk appetite metrics and capital planning. Climate scenario analyses are used to assess the resilience of the Group's strategy and business model, inform long-term balance sheet projections, support the identification of emerging risks and opportunities, and contribute to economic capital and provisioning assessments. Since 2024, climate risk factors have also been incorporated into the IFRS 9 framework through several channels, notably relying on ICAAP climate scenario analyses and in our internal methodology for transition risk.
[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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ 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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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
☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management
☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

Other
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought
☑ Heat wave
☑ Wildfires
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
☑ 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
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Uncertainty in market signals
☑ Other market risk, 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, excessive bycatch)
☑ Other reputation risk, please specify :Green washing

Technology
☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
☑ Lack of access to data 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 sanctions and litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation
☑ Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) 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?

Portfolio	Process in place covering this portfolio	Dependencies and/or impacts related to this portfolio evaluated in this process
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts
Investing (Asset manager)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.5.1) Process in place covering this portfolio

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Select from:
☑ Both risks and opportunities

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Services

☑ Materials

☑ Hospitality

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Infrastructure

☑ Power generation

☑ Transportation services

☑ 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

☑ Risk models

☑ Stress tests

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal tools/methods

☑ Transition Assessment (PACTA) tool

☑ Other, please specify **:portfolio emissions alignment to Net zero trajectories on the most GHG-emitting sectors**

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Heat wave

☑ Wildfires

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

☑ 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

☑ 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 market signals

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 risk, please specify :Greenwashing

Technology

☑ Dependency on water-intensive energy sources

☑ Lack of access to data 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 sanctions and litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

☑ Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

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

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

BNP Paribas identifies, measures and monitors ESG R&O impacting its business strategy. To mitigate risks and to seize opportunities, it embeds climate at the core of its strategy. BNP Paribas has established a comprehensive and recurring framework to identify, assess, monitor and manage ESG risks across its activities, portfolios and time horizons. The risk identification and assessment process (Risk ID) is part of the Group risk management framework. Risk ID is a fully integrated process, involving business lines, the RISK Function and the other control functions throughout the Group. It serves to maintain up to date the risk inventories, both at local and Group levels. It aims to identify and assess all risks in a forward looking way, thus fostering anticipation in the Group risk management practices. BNP Paribas' Risk ID process covers: all sets of activities and exposures, on and off balance sheet, as well as new products and activities; all risk types and all risk factors; all geographies and legal entities. Through an annual top-down and bottom-up materiality assessment, the Group identifies severe but plausible ESG-related risk

events using a dedicated taxonomy of ESG risk factors, transmission channels, geographies and climate hazards. ESG risks are assessed through complementary client, portfolio and scenario-based approaches. At client level, ESG considerations are embedded into credit and KYC processes via the ESG Assessment framework. At portfolio level, the Group monitors transition and physical risks through sectoral analyses, portfolio alignment methodologies, geolocation-based assessments and climate risk modelling. Long-term resilience is evaluated through forward-looking climate scenarios, including NGFS pathways, with results incorporated into key risk management and capital planning processes. ESG risks are actively monitored through the Risk Appetite Statement, dedicated risk indicators and regular reporting to Executive Management and the Board. Risk mitigation is supported by sector policies, exclusion measures and enhanced credit standards for higher-risk exposures. The framework is underpinned by dedicated ESG data governance and infrastructure to ensure data quality, consistency and traceability. ESG risks are further embedded in the Group-wide internal control framework, ensuring independent oversight and ongoing monitoring across all entities and risk types.

Investing (Asset manager)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

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

(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
☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
☑ Drought
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Heat wave
☑ Pollution incident

Chronic physical
☑ Soil erosion
☑ Water stress
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Change in land/freshwater use
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

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 lower emissions technology and products

☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

☑ 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. 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. The risk identification and assessment process (Risk ID) is part of the Group risk management framework. Risk ID is a fully integrated process, involving business lines, the RISK Function and the other control functions throughout the Group. It serves to maintain up to date the risk inventories, both at local and Group levels. It aims to identify and assess all risks in a forward looking way, thus fostering anticipation in the Group risk management practices. BNP Paribas' Risk ID process covers: all sets of activities and exposures, on and off balance sheet, as well as new products and activities; all risk types and all risk factors; all geographies and legal entities.
[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 :Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are assessed indirectly through the Group's materiality and risk assessment processes.

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

Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are assessed indirectly through the Group's materiality and risk assessment processes. The primary objective is to identify areas where environmental issues may generate material risk exposures or strategic opportunities. While these interconnections are not systematically mapped through a dedicated end-to-end framework for all environmental topics, they are considered within sectoral analyses, climate and environmental risk assessments, portfolio monitoring and sustainability-related strategic reviews. In particular, BNP Paribas is participating in Future Initiatives (IF) alongside Carbone 4 (a sustainability and climate strategy consultancy) to develop scenarios combining ESG and non-ESG drivers (climate, biodiversity, nature and geopolitical-related factors), with the objective of identifying key dependencies between these dimensions and reflecting them in medium- and long-term projections.
[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?

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

[Fixed row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.9.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.9.2) Type of environmental information considered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate transition plans

☑ Emissions data

☑ Emissions reduction targets

(2.2.9.3) Process through which information is obtained

Select all that apply

☑ Directly from the client/investee
☑ Data provider
☑ Public data sources

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

Select all that apply

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

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

70

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

1955086700000

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

☑ Emissions data
☑ Emissions reduction targets

☑ TCFD disclosures
☑ Energy usage data
☑ 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
☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ Transportation services

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

69

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

504000000000
[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 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 2026 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, - 215 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?

Environmental issue	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both within our direct operations or upstream value chain, and within our portfolio

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Liability
☑ Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Policy and legal risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

☑ France

☑ Poland

☑ Belgium

☑ Luxembourg

☑ United Kingdom

(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 2025, total energy consumption was 775 GWh, a 6.6% decrease compared to 2023, with 18.8% coming from nuclear sources and 48.5% 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

2703024

(3.1.1.28) 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 2026 the group will offset its 2025 operational carbon emissions (150 168 teqCO2 market-based). With a carbon credit prices from 6 to 30 depending on selected projects, so a median at c. 18, the annual cost would be 2 703 024 €.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To alleviate the risks driven by a change in carbon taxation, the Group annualy offsets its residual operationnal emission emissions. This strategy creates an internal shadow carbon price and engages the Group's operations in their decision-making and encourages them to turn to projects to reduce its emissions. BNP Paribas has committed in 2021 to cut its GHG emissions by 20 % by 2025 compared to 2019. The strategy is to deploy energy efficiency projects in buildings, to purchase low carbon electricity wherever the market offers such alternatives, and to produce on site electricity and heat via PV panels and cogeneration units in the Group's buildings. The Group has also a global strategy to promote sustainable behaviour among employees, targeting the everyday use of energy and mobility preferences. The indicators monitored each year as part of environmental reporting allow the Group to accurately measure the change in its direct environmental impacts, to

ensure effective management by reporting detailed data to the business lines and regions, and to implement appropriate policies and actions to further reduce BNP Paribas' operational environmental footprint.The data required to calculate these indicators is collected annually for the Group's main regions in terms of number of employees (21 countries in 2025 covering 93% of full-time equivalents - FTE). Case Study: Situation: With its numerous activities in Poland, United Kingdom and France, the Group emits GHG that is likely to have an increased cost in the future with strengthened carbon taxation. Task: The Group aims therefore to reduce its GHG emissions. Action: After signing exclusively renewable electricity purchase contracts (PPAs) in Poland to cover 100% of its electricity supply and in the United Kingdom, France also signed a contract in 2023, which will eventually provide at least 25% of its electricity supply from photovoltaic sources.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank) portfolio

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

Select all that apply

☑ Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy

☑ Japan

☑ Germany

☑ Australia

☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Belgium
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America

(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. Since 2024, these different segments were affected in very heterogeneous ways by the evolution of the macro economic environment, without this impact being major for any of the subsectors. The cruise segment benefitted from a progressive recovery of demand. The slowdown in maritime container transport continued in 2025 with a normalisation of freight rates however this segment is still doing very well. 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. Lastly, the tanker segment benefited from the volatility of oil flows due to geopolitical sanctions in a context of strong demand. The shipping industry has to face new environmental constraints (International Maritime Organisation standards) involving investment efforts, as well as tariff constraints. A growing number of new orders concern hybrid LNG propulsion or other technologies with a reduced impact on the environment. At 31 December 2025, gross exposure of the shipping finance sector was EUR 18.2 billion, i.e. 0.9% of the Group's gross on balance sheet and off balance sheet credit exposures, compared to EUR 20.0 billion or 1.1% at 31 December 2024.

(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. Clients in the Asia-Pacific region also face emerging regulations on carbon trading. The proliferation of new national and international regulations for a low-carbon economy (e.g. emission reduction target, low carbon technology and energy efficiency requirements, carbon taxes), in compliance with countries' commitments to phase out fossil sources and cut down their emissions, could impact particularly our clients in the brown sectors like aluminum, steel and other heavy industries. If our clients fail to adequately address the new regulatory requirements, their profitability could be impacted and consequently their ability to pack back debt. ***Example of our potential client exposure in the maritime industry: In 2018, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted an initial IMO GHG strategy, with the ambition to reduce shipping's GHG emissions by at least 50% by 2050, in comparison with 2008. There has been a number of international and national regulations for addressing GHG and air pollutants emissions from ships, with many ships out of commission during the modernization process. At 31 December 2025, gross exposure of the shipping finance sector was EUR 18.2 billion, i.e. 0.9% of the Group's gross on balance sheet and off balance sheet credit exposures, compared to EUR 20.0 billion or 1.1% at 31 December 2024*

(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)

507900000

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

507900000

(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: 18.2bn€ / 0.7% - potential financial impact 18.2*0.007=127.4M€. Aviation: 13.4 bn€ / 0.5% - potential financial impact =67 M€. Power: 62.7 bn€ / 0.5% - potential financial impact = 313.5€ - Total potential financial impact 507.9 M€.*

(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

1290400

(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 * 59,520 (average remuneration in 2025) = 1,190,400 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 54% at 30 September 2022. At 30 September 2025, BNP Paribas credit exposure to low-carbon energy production already represented EUR 38.3 billion (including EUR 35.6 billion for renewable energy sources), i.e. 82% of the Group's financing for energy production. Thus, in 3 year, BNP Paribas increased its credit exposure to renewable energy by EUR 10.4 billion, and its share of low-carbon energy in total energy financing is up by 28%. 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, excessive bycatch)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reputational risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Germany
☑ Australia
☑ United Kingdom
☑ United States of America

(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)

22550000000

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

22550000000

(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 2025 (i.e. 90.2 billion) 22.55 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

595200

(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 * 59 520 (average 2025 remuneration) = 595 200 €.*

(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)

16874000000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

3352000000

(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 445 billion at 31 December 2025 including loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not held for trading. The table shows a breakdown of exposures by sector with the details of those considered to significantly contribute to climate change and cannot be interpreted as an exposure to transition risk as such, under any circumstances. The exposure towards companies excluded from Paris aligned benchmarks stands at EUR 16.874 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 counterparties 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 counterparty; 2-the identification of counterparties deriving their revenue from the fossil fuel value chain as defined in the Climate Benchmark Standard Regulation provider. Exposure to physical risks: The figures aggregate the Group's exposures subject to potential physical risks and should not be interpreted as potential financial losses. Physical risks are defined as the risks of negative financial impact on the institution

stemming from the current or prospective impacts of physical effects of environmental factors on its counterparties or invested assets. The calculation includes exposures in the banking book towards non financial corporates as well as loans collateralized with immovable property, irrespective of the type of clients (including loans granted to households). The exposure to potential physical risk is estimated under the climate scenario RCP8.5 and based on internal models, relying on several building blocks: - Hazard layer: providing intensity and frequency of occurrence for the considered hazards and scenario. - Exposure layer: description of the assets financed or operated by borrowers (location, asset type…). - Vulnerability layer: financial quantification of the impact of hazard events on assets, depending on their nature, expressed in terms of asset damages and revenues losses (because of business interruption).
[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 issue	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ 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 Kingdom

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

For more than fifteen years, BNP Paribas has made strategic decisions aimed at contributing to a more sustainable society and seizing the opportunities offered by the transformations of the economy. In an organized, sustainable and determined manner, the Group has placed sustainable development at the heart of its strategy and supports its customers on a daily basis in their transition by offering them products and services adapted to their needs. In 2025, BNP Paribas achieved very solid financial and extra financial results. Its diversified and integrated business model continues to demonstrate its ability to deliver revenue growth and manage risks while accelerating its financing and financial services to players pursuing the energy and ecological transition. BNP Paribas' strategy and achievements establish the Group as a key player in the financing of the energy and ecological transition. At the end of 2025, BNP Paribas ranks number one worldwide in sustainable bonds and loans for the third consecutive year, with a total amount of USD 69 billion, and as well as number one worldwide in green bonds for the third consecutive year, with USD 26.2 billion, according to Dealogic. (2) In early 2026, specialised publications also highlighted BNP Paribas' high level of ESG performance. For example, the International Financing Review (IFR) magazine named the Group 2025 “Sustainable Finance House of the Year” for the third consecutive year.

(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 has set the objective of supporting its customers in their low carbon transition for a total amount of EUR 215 billion between 2022 and 2026. This amount includes loans and bonds contributing to the low carbon transition as well as financial support provided in some cases in the form of private placements, financial advice or initial public offerings (IPOs). This objective, supported by the Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB) and Commercial & Personal Banking Services (CPBS) divisions, benefited all the Group's customers in many areas such as housing renovation and sustainable mobility, renewable energies and the decarbonisation of production processes for companies of all sizes. Our teams of experts accompany multilateral development banks, corporates, supranationals, sovereigns, local authorities and agencies in the process of issuing such products, 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)

215000000000

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

215000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Following its GTS strategic plan, the Group has set the objective of supporting its customers in their low carbon transition for a total amount of EUR 215 billion between 2022 and 2026.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

14880000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Cost calculation: the cost of management includes the wages of the internal bankers Low-Carbon Transition Group involved in supporting clients in their low carbon transition by working on financial products and services adapted to their challenges (c. 250 people *59 520€ (average compensation in 2025)).*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As part of its strategic plan, BNP Paribas has reaffirmed the importance of taking action to limit the effects of climate change. It includes a Sustainability axis whose first pillar is the alignment of its credit portfolio with a trajectory compatible with the Paris Agreement for the most greenhouse gas emitting sectors. The second pillar is supporting clients towards a sustainable and low carbon economy, and the third pillar is strengthening the Group's expertise, management tools, processes and systems. In particular, the Group is increasing its support for the development of low carbon energy, particularly through the ecosystem of around 250 bankers brought together within the Low Carbon Transition Group. In this context, BNP Paribas supports, thanks to financing solutions or advisory services, companies' energy transition projects, as well as investors that are particularly committed to this field. Financing solutions are diverse and include, for example, green bond issuances, sustainability linked loans (SLL) and sustainability linked bonds (SLB), that incorporate climate related criteria. The Group also offers tailored financial products and services to individual customers, such as reduced rate mortgage loans for more energy efficient properties in certain geographies or financing solutions for the purchase of lower emission vehicles. A Case Study of how the opportunity is addressed: Situation: BNP Paribas' strategy and achievements establish the Group as a key player in the financing of the energy and ecological transition. To meet the transition requirements of the industry, the bank is a key player providing sustainable financings. Task: BNP Paribas supports its clients and the decarbonisation of industrial production processes by offering them financial products and services adapted to their challenges. Action: Relying in particular on its Low Carbon Transition Group, the Group played a significant role in many remarkable transactions in 2025 worldwide, including: - the EUR 1.1 billion financing for Belgian global chemicals leader Solvay, whose performance indicators cover the reduction of GHG emissions on Scopes 1, 2 and 3; - the EUR 1.5 billion green bond of the US data center company Equinix to finance renewable energy projects. Result: the 2026 target to reach 215 billions€ of support enabling our clients to transition to a low-carbon economy is reached with 252 bn€ at the end of 2025.

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 Kingdom

☑ United States of America

(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 2025, this amount was EUR 347 billion. 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 EUR 134 billion in assets under management at 31 December 2025.

(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 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 2026.

(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 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 of EUR 200 billion by 2026.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

5952000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*Cost calculation: the cost of management includes the wages of the internal asset managers working on ESG issues and on providing SFDR art. 8 and 9 products (c. 100 people *59 520€ (average compensation in 2025)).*

(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] In 2025, BNP Paribas Asset Management launched the BNPP Environmental Infrastructure Income fund, which invests globally in strategic sectors, covering energy and digital infrastructure, water and waste management, and transport infrastructure. This new fund complements the specialised range of BNP Paribas Asset Management's Environmental Strategies Group, which includes several innovative investment solutions such as the BNPP Clean Energy Solutions fund. Also BNP Paribas Asset Management launched several new funds in 2024 as part of this strategy, including the Future Forest Fund (Art. 9 SFDR) in partnership with International Woodland Company (IWC). The aim of the fund is to invest in sustainably managed forests. The Future Forest Fund first two investments in the sustainable management of 8,550 hectares of forests in the United States were announced in 2025. 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 15 billion in assets at the end of 2025.
[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)

38300000000

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

Select from:

☑ 81-90%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

According to the World Energy Outlook published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) in 2025, global investment in the energy sector is expected to reach USD 3.3 trillion in 2025. The share of global spending on low emission technologies has steadily increased since 2022. They are expected to account for two-thirds (or about USD 2 trillion) of total energy investment in 2025. In the «NZE scenario»3, low emission power generation and grid infrastructure have accounted for almost 90% of investments in the power generation sector since 2020. The IEA predicts that this share will approach 100% by 2035. Since 2022, BNP Paribas has monitored its financing of high greenhouse gas (GHG) emitting sectors via decarbonisation targets for nine economic sectors4 in its credit portfolio, that together account for the vast majority of global GHG emissions. To measure the progress accomplished and the progress yet to be made with its clients, BNP Paribas publishes an annual update of the emission indicators of its credit portfolio by sector5. BNP Paribas has set the objective that low carbon energy6, mainly renewable7, 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 2025, low carbon energy represented 82% of this credit portfolio, for a total of EUR 38.3 billion (+36% compared to 2022), of which EUR 35.6 billion for renewable energy (+42% compared to 2022). Illustrating this strong objective, the Energy Supply Banking Ratio published by Bloomberg ranks BNP Paribas at the top of the ten major international banks in the ranking for 2024, with a ratio of EUR 2.27 in low carbon energy financing for each euro in fossil fuel financing, above the bank sector average at 0.89. For example, relying in particular on its Low Carbon Transition Group, the Group played a significant role in many remarkable transactions in 2025 worldwide, including:- the EUR 2.2 billion green loan for the leading photo voltaic operator in Italy and Europe, EF Solare Italia; - the EUR 1.1 billion first EuGB of the energy company based in Germany Eurogrid to finance grid expansion for energy transition.

[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) Guidelines on the assessment of the suitability of members of the management body and key function holders.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
☑ Board-level committee

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board Terms of Reference

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

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

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☑ Risks and opportunities to our own operations
☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities
☑ The impact of our own operations on the environment
☑ Risks and opportunities to our investment activities
☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment
☑ The impact of our investing activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors of BNP Paribas is assisted by two committees in its role of overseeing climate-related issues: the Corporate Governance, Ethics, Nominations and CSR Committee (CGEN) and the Internal Control, Risk Management and Compliance Committee (CCIRC). The CGEN ensures that the Group contributes to sustainable and responsible economic development, including climate action whereas the CCIRC advises the Board of Directors on the suitability of BNP Paribas' overall strategy and tolerance for risks, including climate-related risks, both current and future. In 2025, environmental topics, including climate issues, were specifically addressed 17 times at Board Committee meetings. For climate-related risks and opportunities, the Chief Executive Officer, member of the Board of Directors, holds the general responsibility for climate change strategy. He is also a member of the Executive Committee, which supervises the CSR Department jointly in charge with the operational entities of the implementation of the Group's climate strategy. The Group CRO reports directly to the CEO and sits on the Executive Committee of BNP Paribas. He can veto the decisions which are not in line with the Risk Appetite Statement, which contains metrics resulting from targets set within the Group's climate trajectory. 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

☑ Risks and opportunities to our own operations

☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☑ The impact of our own operations on the environment

☑ Risks and opportunities to our investment activities

☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

☑ The impact of our investing activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Group's Board of Directors is involved in ESG issues including biodiversity in several respects. The Board of Directors validates the Group's strategy on these issues, relying on two of its specialized committees: the CGEN ensures that the Group contributes to sustainable and responsible economic development 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. Besides, eight members of the Board of Directors have expertise in CSR, including one specifically on biodiversity issues.
[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?

Environmental issue	**Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue**
Climate change	*Select from:*

Environmental issue	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ 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 Sustainable Finance Strategic Committee, under the direction of the director and Chief Executive Officer, met five times in 2025, and made decisions on the Group's portfolio alignment targets, and on updating of the Risk Appetite Statement or information on ESG pillar 3. The Infrastructure Committee, under the direction of the Group's COO, met eleven 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. In 2025, the Board addressed ESG topics on 32 occasions, including the financing of the energy transition and BNP Paribas' climate trajectory, as well as the analysis of the corporate loan portfolio with regard to ESG risk factors.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

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

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

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Board of directors determines BNP Paribas' business orientations and supervises their implementation by the Executive Management, taking the social and environmental challenges of BNP Paribas' activities into consideration. In particular, one of its committees, the Governance, Ethics, Nominations and CSR Committee (CGEN), specifically ensures the Group's contribution to sustainable and responsible economic development, primarily by financing the economy in an ethical manner, by promoting the development and commitment of employees, by protecting the environment and by combating climate change, and through the Group's positive commitment to society. In addition, the Internal Control, Risk and Compliance Committee (CCIRC) examines the main guidelines of the Group's risk policy, including those of a social and environmental nature, based on the ESG risk measurements it receives. As such, the Board is regularly informed of the progress made in the implementation of the Group's CSR strategy. In 2025, it addressed ESG topics on 32 occasions, including the analysis 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 2026 target of 215 billion euros. -The Greenhouse gas emissions (teq CO2 per Full -Time Equivalent) (buildings and business travel) whose target is 1.75 teqCO2/FTE by 2026. In 2025, 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 215 billion of euros by 2026 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 1.75 teqCO2/FTE by 2026 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: ☑ 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

(4.6.1) 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?

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

[Fixed row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply

☑ Credit/lending policy

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

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

(4.7.1) bnpparibas_csr_sector_policy_oil_gas.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ Direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

(4.7.1.6) Industry sectors covered by the policy

Select all that apply

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Power generation

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

100

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

Our portfolio alignment measurement focuses on companies operating in the upstream and/or downstream segments of the oil and gas value chain. This includes exploration and production activities for both oil and gas, refining processes for oil, as well as end-usage of such oil and gas products. Other segments of the oil and gas value chain such as transportation, trading and storage, distribution and marketing, petrochemicals (beyond refining) and oil field services were not included in this alignment exercise at this stage, for data availability and quality purposees. As part of the implementation of its strategy to combat climate change and align its activities with an objective to contribute to carbon neutrality by 2050, BNP Paribas has developed ESG policies covering, currently, 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 disclose Scope 1 emissions

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 2 emissions

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 3 emissions

☑ Commitment to develop a climate transition plan

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

100

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

100

(4.7.1.16) Target year for 100% compliance

Select from:

☑ Already met

Investing (Asset manager)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable/Responsible Investment Policy

☑ Stewardship policy

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

(4.7.1) Responsible+Business+Conduct+Policy_EN_2019.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

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Services

☑ Materials

☑ Hospitality

☑ Transportation services

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Infrastructure

☑ Power generation

☑ International bodies

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

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

69

(4.7.1.10) Basis of exceptions to policy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

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

This figure is based on the legacy of BNP Paribas Asset Management's Asset uder Magenement integrating ESG criteria, those assets are applying a constraint qualifying for Articles 8 and 9 or applying our Responsible Business Conduct Policy (i.e., exclusion criteria). Our Responsible Business Policy attached is complemented by a Stewardship Policy (https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/c0ba61da-9b99-4567-84af-8b6ac312fa67) and a Global Sustainability Strategy (https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/4b10d1ad-901d-4bbe-8a7c-007ad48c450e).

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Commitment to not invest in thermal coal (mining & power generation) expansion and to phase out in OECD by 2030 and in the rest of the world by 2040.

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

Social commitments

☑ 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

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

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to measure this in the next two years

(4.7.1.17) Explain why your organization does not measure the % of clients/investees compliant with the policy

We monitor the percentage of our AuM portfolio covered by our policies. As of 31/12/2025, it represented 69% of our portfolio. This indicator is measured as a percentage of our total assets under management (AuM), rather than as a percentage of clients. As client portfolios can vary significantly in size, an AuM-based measure provides a more meaningful and representative view of the proportion of assets covered by the policy.
[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: ☑ 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

☑ Covenants related to compliance with your environmental policies

☑ 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

(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

18.2

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

18.2

(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. At the end of 2025, BNP Paribas ranks number one worldwide in sustainable bonds and loans for the third consecutive year, with a total amount of USD 69 billion, and as well as number one worldwide in green bonds for the third consecutive year, with USD 26.2 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.These operations contribute to the objectives set out in the Group CSR dashboard: ·EUR 150 billion in sustainable loans (EUR 163 billion at the end of 2025); ·EUR 200 billion in sustainable bonds (EUR 144 billion at the end of 2025); ·EUR 300 billion in assets under management in open-ended funds distributed in Europe, articles 8 and 9 of the SFDR (EUR 347 billion at the end of 2025. To exemplify this commitment, BNP Paribas played a key role in the EUR 1.1 billion first EuGB of the energy company based in Germany Eurogrid to finance grid expansion for energy transition.Additionally, BNP Paribas played a key role in the EUR 1.7 billion financing for one of Europe's largest decarbonisation initiatives (total investment EUR 4.6 billion) led by the German steelmaker SHS Group. The project includes the construction of a new direct reduced iron plant and two electric-arc furnaces. It aims to support the decarbonisation of the German steel industry, avoiding roughly 4 million tons of CO per year and reducing SHS's GHG emissions by 55 % by 2030.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ UNEP FI

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Equator Principles

☑ Climate Action 100+

☑ Net Zero Banking Alliance

☑ Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)

☑ Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA)

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

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

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

☑ Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance

☑ Net Zero Asset Managers initiative

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)

☑ UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking

(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. 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. 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); Robert-Alexandre Poujade, ESG Analyst, Biodiversity Lead, BNP Paribas Asset Management 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 circa 130 other financial institutions worldwide (at the end of 2025), 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

Yes

☑ 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, my organization is registered

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

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

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

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

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

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

business lines and functions are charged with conducting first-level controls of their interest representation activities in France and of compliance with regulations and internal procedures applicable in this area. Second- and third-level controls are conducted, respectively, by the Group' Compliance and Inspection Générale departments.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

EU Sustainable Finance Regulation

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Environmental impacts and pressures
☑ Emissions – CO2

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

Select from:
☑ Regional

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

Select all that apply
☑ Europe

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

Select from:

☑ Support with major exceptions

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

The fight against climate change and support for a low-carbon economy are strategic priorities for BNP Paribas, as expressed in its GTS 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:
☑ University or other educational institution

(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 46 research projects, with more than 500 researchers, to the tune of EUR 31 million.

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

2420000

(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 2025, the Initiative launched a new call for projects and over 160 applications from 21 countries were studied. The final selection was made by an international scientific committee composed of 9 renowned experts (from institutions such as the National Center for Scientific Research – CNRS, the Research Institute for Development – IRD, and the University of Würzburg), based on criteria of scientific excellence, impact, and innovation. The eleven winning projects cover a wide range of geographies (Senegal, Gulf of Guinea, Mediterranean, Arctic, Northeast Pacific, Coral Triangle, Réunion Island…) and topics: marine megafauna, oyster farming, abyssal biodiversity, Arctic microbiome, corals, phytoplankton, benthic organisms, global fisheries…. These projects will be supported for the next three years (2026 to 2028) with a dedicated budget of EUR 7 million. In addition since 2010, more than 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

Solar Impulse Foundation

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

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

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

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

86000000

(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, BNP Paribas Asset Management and the Solar Impulse Foundation has launched the BNP Paribas Solar Impulse Venture Fund. In 2025, this fund, which is funded at 50% by BNP Paribas, exceeded its target of EUR 150 million and reached the size of EUR 172 million. In 2025, this fund invested for example Omidian (USA), which uses AI to automate the operation and maintenance of photovoltaic installation systems and batteries and XNRGY (USA), a designer of highly energy efficient HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning) and air treatment solutions for data centers and energy intensive infrastructures: hospitals, battery factories, etc.

(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

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply
☑ ESRS

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

From page 700 to page 867

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Sustainability Statements 2025.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

No additionnal comment
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ More than once a year
[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 one 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:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(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 one 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 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:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(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 one 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) 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:

☑ 4.0ºC 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 SSP5-85 / 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

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Regarding the transition risks, by 2050, under the conditions of the tested scenarios, the evolution in energy and carbon prices would significantly impact the most carbon-intensive sectors. BNP Paribas'support to its clients in their energy transition may increase exposure to these sectors, potentially raising the cost of risk—especially under a disorderly transition. For the physical risks, the analysis enables the Group to gain a clearer understanding of how physical risks materialise

depending on the geographical location and the sector. It also helps identify trends that influence credit risk. For instance, under current climate conditions, revenue loss is strongly correlated with physical damage. This relationship remains under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, although the correlation weakens. However, the impact of physical risks remains heterogeneous according to the borrower's production site locations and its sectors of activity.
[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) Transition plan includes a managed phaseout plan which finances or enables an accelerated phaseout of high emitting physical assets

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.8) Key milestones and actions of your organization's managed phaseout plan

The Group has stopped financing for the thermal coal sector value chain by 2030 in the EU & OECD countries, and by 2040 in the rest of the world. In addition to its exit from the coal sector, almost completed by the end of 2025, the Group has ended since 2023 the financings purely dedicated to the development of new oil or gas fields, regardless of the financing methods. BNP Paribas decided to reduce its credit exposure to oil and gas upstream activities respectively by 80% and 30% by 2030, compared to September 2022. By 2030, low carbon energies, primarily renewables, should represent at least 90% of the Group's financings to energy production and a minimum of EUR 40 billion in credit exposure.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

BNP Paribas' internal governance incorporates a "Shareholder Relations" team that provides information and deals with queries from the Bank's 462,500 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 2025, on 28 March and 26 September. Climate issues continue to be a major concern for shareholders, as illustrated by the Group's General Meetings. BNP Paribas actively takes these concerns into account through its constructive dialogue with these shareholders on three issues: improving its products and services, optimising its risk management, and having a positive impact on society.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

(5.2.13) 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.

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

By 2030, low carbon energies, primarily renewables, should represent at least 90% of the Group's financings to energy production and a minimum of EUR 40 billion in credit exposure. In 2025, low carbon energies represent 82% (EUR 38.3 billion) of the Group's credit exposure to the energy production's sector. In addition, regarding the progress toward the nine 2030 targets on the most greenhouse gas-emitting sectors, the latests measurements of the Group credit portfolio emissions (in absolute value or in intensity), are either decreasing or are stable (except for the Commercial Real Estate for which the increase is explained by an improvement of emission data collection improvements but also by the changes in the portfolio. The latter can be ascribed to the financing of clients and assets that operate in higher emitting countries and/or higher emitting asset types (e.g hotels)

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

BNPP Sustainability Statement 2025_EN.pdf,BNPP Sustainability Statement 2025_EN.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we have a separate adaptation plan

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

The Transition plan required by the EU regulation focuses on the mitigation aspect of the fight again climate change. Regarding the adaptation dimension, the Group focuses on the services provided to its clients. Facing extreme climate events, the business continuity framework relies on an integrated approach that combines governance, anticipation and operational resilience. 'Extreme shock' scenarios are incorporated into the Business Continuity framework, supported by regular assessments (both current and forward-looking) and the associated plans. Data centres are subject to specific procedures that include security requirements and environmental constraints from the design stage. This approach is embedded within a global framework of monitoring and coordination between the security, risk and information technology functions, ensuring a robust and adaptable response. Lastly, raising awareness among the entities on the topic and implementing of annual indicators enable ongoing monitoring and contribute to the continuous improvement of the framework.
[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

☑ 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

By supporting its clients transition to a low carbon economy, BNP Paribas is convinced that it can make a positive impact on a more sustainable economy, while ensuring a solid long-term performance. These opportunities are reflected in BNP Paribas' strategic objectives, particularly its commitment to supporting its clients in their transition to a low carbon economy, notably through the action of the Low Carbon Transition Group. The Group has set a target, included in the CSR dashboard of EUR 215 billion of products and services (credits, bonds, private placements, financial advisory, etc.) to support its clients' low carbon transition by 2026. At the end of 2025, this amount had already reached EUR 252 billion, exceeding the 2025 intermediate target of EUR 200 billion. The Group offers a range of banking and non-banking solutions to support its clients in their energy and ecological transition. These offers cover a range of climate issues: reducing energy consumption, decarbonising or financing for greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects. The Group identifies the following areas as opportunities: - low carbon energy production: advisory and financing activities aiming at supporting the development of new low carbon power generation capacity — primarily renewables — as well as storage infrastructure and electricity distribution grids; - industrial processes' decarbonisation: supporting clients across their entire energy and environmental transition strategy, including efforts to reduce energy consumption, decarbonise it and lower their greenhouse gas emissions by improving production processes; - sustainable mobility: supporting and financing mobility companies and players (public transport operators, manufacturers, etc.). Regarding individual customers, the Group is deploying two cross-functional initiatives to support its clients across all its geographies. For residential property acquisition and home energy transition projects, the Group has developed services and solutions to support clients throughout their journey. The cross-functional initiative My Sustainable Home structures the approach of operational entities around several levers: - raising awareness and advising clients on energy efficiency, notably through the collection of EPC labels; - strengthening the expertise of client advisors on key topics such as energy renovation and physical climate risks; - promoting the purchase of energy-efficient

properties through favourable financing conditions; - meeting energy-renovation needs through loans offered at advantageous rates or backed by public aid programmes — for both individuals and co-ownerships.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Transition risks

(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

Regarding the upstream value chain, the Group has defined and implemented the sustainable sourcing charter, setting out the reciprocal commitments of the Group and its suppliers and subcontractors from an environmental (encompassing climate dimension) 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 contractualisation process with external suppliers. On the downstream value chain, BNP Paribas has established a set of policies to frame its activities and business relationships. The Group's financing and investment activities are governed by eight sector policies, four of which are directly related to climate change: - coal-fired power generation; - oil & gas; - mining industry; - nuclear energy. These policies, by limiting the Group's exposure to the most greenhouse gas-emitting sectors, also reduce its transition risks. The aforementioned policies are continuously updated by the Group's interaction with its stakeholders, including investors, NGOs, etc. and by best practices established by international or sectoral organisations. The implementation of sector policies is complemented by the establishment of monitoring and exclusion lists, depending on the level of deviation from the policy, particularly in the event of non-compliance with climate-related criteria. Companies under monitoring are subject to engagement measures by the Group to sustainably modify their practices and reduce their ESG risks, particularly those related to climate change. For excluded companies, the Group prohibits any financing or investment relationship.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

(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 2010, the BNP Paribas Foundation has been supporting research into climate change and biodiversity through its Climate & Biodiversity Initiative international philanthropy programme. The goal? Improving our knowledge of the interactions between climate and biodiversity and the disruption of the climate system, to assess the consequences for our environment and our societies. (for more information please see the public website of BNPParibas Fondation: https://fondation.bnpparibas/en/blog/environment/programme/climate-biodiversity-initiative/2025-call-for-projects/)

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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 takes action to reduce its direct environmental footprint, aiming for exemplary and raising employee's awareness, thus contributing to the energy transition the Group is engaging with its clients. BNP Paribas thus measures its energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions in its operational perimeter (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 for business travel) since 2012. The Group has gradually reduced them by cutting down energy consumption on its premises, using less energy-intensive IT equipment and regulating business travel, as well as increasing the use of low carbon energies.After several years of continuous decrease thanks to sobriety and investment plans deployed across the world, in 2025 the Group stabilised its energy consumption while absorbing the growth in energy needs related to data centers.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Liabilities
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Access to capital
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks
☑ Transition risks

(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

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), carried out over a 30-year horizon in accordance with the recommendations of the ECB's ICAAP Guide. The analysis of the financial impacts of climate scenarios on the Group contributes to evaluating the materiality of risk factors and anticipating their evolution. These analyses focus on the Group's credit activities. The Group's dynamic balance sheet projection methodology incorporates, on the analysed perimeter (non-financial corporate portfolio), several key assumptions regarding economic growth under transition conditions to a climate neutral economy and the alignment of assets and activities with decarbonization pathways, including: - the balance-sheet growth aligned with countries' GDP assumptions; - the Group's support for clients' transition plans; - the sectoral breakdown of the balance sheet integrating clients' financing needs to complete their transition plans. By 2050, under the conditions of the tested scenarios, the evolution in energy and carbon prices would significantly impact the most carbon-intensive sectors. BNP Paribas' support to its clients in their energy transition may increase exposure to these sectors, potentially raising the cost of risk—especially under a

disorderly transition. Regarding transition risks related to corporate clients, revenue losses and annual damages are driven by multi-hazard shocks. The analysis enables the Group to gain a clearer understanding of how physical risks materialise depending on the geographical location and the sector. It also helps identify trends that influence credit risk. Leveraging on the climate-stress-testing methodology for credit risk and the identification of climate risks in the Risk ID process, the approach consists in calculating internal capital attributable to ESG. This process covers the following risks: - business and reputational risk; - counterparty risk; - credit risk; - market trading book risk (trading portfolio); - model error risk; - model uncertainty risk; - operational risk. It should be noted that transition risk represents the largest contributor to the climate component, arising mainly from Business risk. Physical risk mainly affects Credit risk due to its contribution to generic default risks
[Add row]

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

Environmental externality	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Reduce upstream value chain emissions

☑ Set a carbon offset budget

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

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

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

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3, other (upstream)

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

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

10

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

20

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

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

100

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

This internal carbon price has several objectives such as changing internal behaviours and driving direct operations decisions to low-carbon and sustainable project development. Indeed this mechanism engages the Group's operations in their decision-making and encourages them to turn to projects to reduce emissions (e.g. energy efficiency or use of decarbonised energies). Indeed, to further reduce its environmental impact, the Group has been increasing its share of low-carbon electricity for several years.
[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 climate transition plan information at least annually from clients

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

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from clients

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from clients

Innovation and collaboration

☑ 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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

At end 2025, the estimated amount of the GHG financed emissions (FE) associated with BNPP's financing activities (GHG FE) is 94.4 MtCO2e, based on the PCAF Standard A methodology. To determine the share of emissions allocated to BNPP's financing, the counterparts' emissions 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 of BNPP's GHG FE according to PCAF is 3.6 at end 2025. The estimated GHG FE on scopes 1&2 are 51.0 MtCO2e. Scopes 1&2 GHG data collected from counterparts or data providers cover 34% of BNPP's total outstanding amount granted to non-financial corporates. Where

clients' GHG emissions are not available, BNPP relies on average emissions intensities of the counterpart's sector for the calculation. BNPP mainly uses Exiobase estimates provided by PCAF. In line with PCAF recommendations, BNPP applies emissions intensities at sectoral and regional level. The estimated GHG FE on scope 3 are 43.5 MtCO2e at end 2025 in the oil & gas and automotive sectors, which are the sectors for which, at this stage, BNPP has reliable and relevant data. Data is published on these two sectors despite the multiple counting of the gas & oil usage by end-users in the automotive industry. When data is not reported by clients of these sectors, BNPP 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. BNPP applies average intensities per € lent observed on the counterparts of these sectors which are in BNPP's portfolio and for which 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 <26% of BNPP's outstanding amount granted to non-financial corporates. In sectors other than oil & gas and automotive, GHG data are either not published by counterparts (coverage <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.

(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

(5.11.3) BNP_Paribas_Strategic_plan.pdf

(5.11.3.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Specialized in-house engagement teams

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board members

☑ Board chair

☑ CEO

(5.11.3.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

BNP Paribas' main lever of action is to support the ecological transition of economic players. To this end, BNP Paribas directs the financing and investments it grants or facilitates in favour of an economy compatible with the planet boundaries and supports the clients of its various operating entities in their ecological transition. To follow and measure the success of this strategy, the Group has set itself the ambitious threshold of EUR 215 billion to support its clients in the transition to a low-carbon economy by 2026. 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 252 billion at the end of 2025. For example in 2025, BNP Paribas played a significant role in the financing the financing of EUR 6 billion for the two offshore wind farm projects in Poland, Baltyk 2 and Baltyk 3, developed by Equinor and Polenergia. This is the largest project financing in the Polish energy sector, intended to provide electricity to 2 million households.

(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

Since 2021, the Group has relied on the ESG Assessment, an ESG evaluation tool developed for companies and financial institutions. This tool provides a harmonised, systematic, comprehensive and formal review of ESG topics throughout the client journey, including the credit process: from onboarding to credit granting, monitoring and reporting. The ESG Assessment covers corporate clients with a turnover above EUR 50 million and financial institutions, using questionnaires tailored to each sector. The ESG Assessment for corporates covers five ESG dimensions — including climate and environment — and provides an overview of the client's ESG profile, complemented by a controversies' analysis for a comprehensive evaluation. In particular, the ESG Assessment enables the Group to verify client compliance with BNP Paribas sector policies, assess how prepared the Group's corporate clients are to manage ESG challenges, ensure that their strategies and commitments address key ESG risks specific to their sector, assess the maturity of their ESG strategy and their ability to monitor the key stakes of their industry, and to publish indicators. The implementation of sector policies is complemented by the establishment of monitoring and exclusion lists, depending on the level of deviation from the policy, particularly in the event of non-compliance with climate-related criteria. Companies under monitoring are subject to engagement measures by the Group to sustainably modify their practices and reduce their ESG risks, particularly those related to climate change. For excluded companies, the Group prohibits any financing or investment relationship. BNP Paribas has also compiled an exclusion list of specific goods and activities that the Group is unwilling to finance, such as tobacco. 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.
[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 environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from investees

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from investees

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from investees

Innovation and collaboration

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

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

☑ Engage with investees to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges

☑ 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:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

BNPP AM 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 2026 Stewardship Policy, it uses 3 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. BNPP 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 BNPP' 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 BNPP AM 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. BNPP takes 2 key approaches to engagement: bilateral interactions with issuers, and collaborative engagements with other investors. NB: In q°12.1.3, portfolio impact is calculated over the scope of BNPP AM net zero commitment. 69% of assets integrate ESG criteria, i.e. are applying a constraint qualifying for Articles 8 & 9 or applying BNPP AM Responsible Business Conduct Policy.

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

BNP 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 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

Having committed in our 2022 Net-Zero Roadmap to engage with portfolio companies in support of our net-zero objectives, in 2024, we launched a dedicated Net-Zero Engagement Programme in support of this commitment. This covers 70% of our portfolio's financed emissions in material sectors that are not yet classified as Achieving, Aligned or Aligning with Net Zero (NZ:AAA) using our triple A framework. (The first stage focuses on portfolio companies that are not currently covered by CA100+ and our programme targets are closely aligned to the Net-Zero Company Benchmark). To encourage the 16 selected companies to put in place a robust Net-Zero Transition Plan, including a comprehensive net-zero commitment, aligned GHG targets to 1.5°C, emissions performance disclosure and a credible decarbonisation strategy. By so doing, they will improve their NZ:AAA rating. Having sent a letter outlining our expectations in 2024 asking for additional information on the companies' net-zero commitments and plans and/or requesting a call, we followed up with each company this year. Of those, we had substantive interaction with six: Idacorp Inc., Semen Indonesia (Persero) Tbk Pt, JFE Holdings Inc., Tenaga Nasional Bhd, BW LPG Ltd and Companhia de Saneamento Básico do Estado de São Paulo S.A (Sabesp). Some of the companies have demonstrated good progress: For example, BW LPG Ltd, an LPG shipping company, has extended its emission reduction targets up to 2030 (aiming for a 21.5% reduction), which is in line with the International Maritime Organisation Strategy on Reduction of GHG Emissions from Ships. The company is also considering setting a Global Fuel Intensity (GFI) target, an outcome of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC 83) that took place in April. The GFI target involves a two-tier carbon pricing system comprised of two levels of targets — a base target and a direct compliance target. The base target requires companies to reduce GHG fuel intensity by 30% ahead of 2035 and the direct compliance target imposes a more ambitious reduction of 43% GHG fuel intensity reduction by 2035. These two levels of targets set the threshold that determines at what price ships are eligible to purchase "remedial units" to make up for excess emissions (essentially a form of emissions credits).

(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 is, however, 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. We use 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 either individually or collectively; • Submitting public questions at general meetings; • Filing or co-filing shareholder proposals at general meetings; • Making public statements, sometimes with other investors; • Rarely, but when deemed appropriate, announcing our voting intentions ahead of time; • Downgrading the company's ESG rating; • Divesting (partly or in

full); 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, are decisions about the filing of specific shareholder resolutions. We also regularly exclude from our actively managed portfolios companies that fail to meet our RBC 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

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection
☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

In accordance with the deployment of the law on the duty of care, BNP Paribas articulates its ESG risk management system for its suppliers and subcontractors of non-production purchases around the following items: 1) A sustainable sourcing charter, setting out the reciprocal 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 contractualization process with external suppliers; 2) ESG questionnaire templates used to assess ESG risks when entering into relationships with external suppliers representing a contract value of more than EUR 200,000 (from the first euro for outsourced service providers), and during calls for tenders (assessment of ESG performance with a minimum weighting of 15% of ESG criteria); 3) Supplier risk monitoring rules, targeting certain ESG criteria used during the onboarding process and completed by thematic regulatory watches and external ESG ratings. In 2025, 3,314 ESG evaluations of external suppliers were carried out in a new relationship context In addition, the Procurement Function has set up: 1) contracts covering requirements on environmental and social criteria which, since 2018, have also included the option of ending contractual relations if suppliers do not comply with the Group's ESG requirements; 2) training for the Procurement Function: in 2025, 92% of the employees of the Procurement teams included in the annual reporting were trained in one or other of the mandatory training modules 3) ESG objectives in the annual objectives of the buyers of the central Procurement & Performance (P&P) teams.

(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 commited to comply with requirements on different ESG topics

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

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

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

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

In accordance with the deployment of the law on the duty of care, BNP Paribas articulates its ESG risk management system for its suppliers and subcontractors of non-production purchases around the following items: 1) A sustainable sourcing charter, setting out the reciprocal 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 contractualization process with external suppliers; 2) ESG questionnaire templates used to assess ESG risks when entering into relationships with external suppliers representing a contract value of more than EUR 200,000 (from the first euro for outsourced service providers), and during calls for tenders (assessment of ESG performance with a minimum weighting of 15% of ESG criteria); 3) Supplier risk monitoring rules, targeting certain ESG criteria used during the onboarding process and completed by thematic regulatory watches and external ESG ratings. In 2025, 3,314 ESG evaluations of external suppliers were carried out in a new relationship context In addition, the Procurement Function has set up: 1) contracts covering requirements

on environmental and social criteria which, since 2018, have also included the option of ending contractual relations if suppliers do not comply with the Group's ESG requirements; 2) training for the Procurement Function: in 2025, 92% of the employees of the Procurement teams included in the annual reporting were trained in one or other of the mandatory training modules 3) ESG objectives in the annual objectives of the buyers of the central Procurement & Performance (P&P) teams.

(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 tender's process. In particular, the climate strategy, the transition plan and the reduction of suppliers' GHG emissions are assessed taking into account the robustness of the objectives, the method used and

the means used to achieve carbon neutrality. To implement this strategy within the Group, the Corporate Social Responsibility team within Procurement & Performance offers buyers training sessions that present the tools and best practices for engaging suppliers in a responsible economy. A 'Kit for buyers' was also developed and made available to all buyers.
[Fixed row]

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

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

	Exercise voting rights as a shareholder on environmental issues
	☑ 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

71

(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

☑ Board oversight of environmental issues

☑ Aligning public policy position (lobbying)

[Add row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

BNP Paribas prepares its sustainability statements on a consolidated basis. The scope of the reporting entities in the consolidated sustainability statements is the same as the Group's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with international accounting standards.

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. The scope of the reporting entities in the consolidated sustainability statements is the same as the Group's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with international accounting standards.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ 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.
[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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

The BNP Paribas Group disclosures of Scope 1 and 2 emissions include all sources of Scope 1 and 2 emissions that are within our reporting boundary. 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 21.4 MtCO2e for the year 2025. 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.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Capital goods

☑ 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

22.7

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

The Arval subsidiary is a specialised business within BNP Paribas' Commercial, Personal Banking & Services division, offers its corporate clients (from large multinationals to small and medium sized enterprises), its partners, their employees, and individuals customised services for their travel needs. Arval publishes a detailed inventory of its greenhouse gas emissions in its dedicated management report in accordance with the CSRD.

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

Arval 2025 Scope 3 emissions are 21 408 329 tCO2 / BNP Paribas Group 2025 Scope 3 emissions are 94 515 034 tCO2 = 22.65 %
[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 93% of the Group's FTE in 2025. The data is then extrapolated across the entire Group. Our environmental data, including GHG emissions calculation, is verified and validated annually by independent auditors.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280789

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions (location based) = Electricity from average mix + District heat + District cold. Data is reported in kWh then converted to GHG emissions using emission factors chosen by the CSR team from reliable sources (IEA, ADEME..) To determine scope 2 (location based) GHG emissions, GHG protocol / ISO 14064-1 is applied. Every year, The Group conducts a global environmental campaign to collect data from its most important geographies, representing 93 % of the Group's FTE in 2025. 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

(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 2025, total energy consumption was 775 GWh, a decrease of 0.4%, compared to 2024 (778 GWh). In 2025, the share of electricity from nuclear sources accounted for 19% of energy consumption. The share of electricity from renewable sources accounted for 48.5% of energy consumption, of which 39.6% represents the Group's voluntary actions based on certified renewable sources (guarantees of origin: 28%; Power Purchase Agreement: 10.8%; direct production on buildings: 0.8%) and 9% represent the share of renewable energy specific to each national energy production. These measures help to reduce the CO2 emissions associated with the Group’s electricity consumption, with a reduction accounted for in the market based approach. These amounted to 150,168 tCO2e in 2025, a reduction of 61,266 tCO2e over the year compared to the location based calculation.

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

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

119055

(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 93 % of the Group's FTE in 2025. 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)

21516

(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 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)

113081

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

51814

(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 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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 775 GWh in 2025. **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*

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

The majority of waste generated by the Group is common waste similar to household waste In 2025, 11 606 tons of waste were generated and 43,1% 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)

76838

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

For BNP Paribas this category includes the transportation of employees for business related activities by air, by rail and by road. In 2025, business travel contributed 36% of the upstream own operations perimeter (without considering category 15 Investments). 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) 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) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

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

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

The operation of franchises is not a relevant source of scope 3.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other relevant downstream emissions source.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

No other relevant downstream emissions source.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Sustainability Statements 2025.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

BNP Paribas scope 1 emissions are audited each year by statutory auditor. The detailed report is publicly available in the URD 2025 p.864 to 867, section "7.1.7 REPORT ON THE CERTIFICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION AND VERIFICATION OF THE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS UNDER ARTICLE 8 OF REGULATION (EU) 2020/852" and a specific paragraph dedicated to emissions disclosures: "With regard to the information published on the greenhouse gas emissions: (...)". GHG emission inventory in table n°14 p.753

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ 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

URD 2025 - Sustainability statements.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

BNP Paribas scope 2 emissions location and market based are audited each year by statutory auditor. The detailed report is publicly available in the URD 2025 p.864 to 867, section "7.1.7 REPORT ON THE CERTIFICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION …" and a specific paragraph dedicated to emissions disclosures: "With regard to the information published on the greenhouse gas emissions: (...)". GHG emission inventory in table n°14 p.753

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-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

URD 2025 - Sustainability statements.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

BNP Paribas scope 2 emissions location and market based are audited each year by statutory auditor. The detailed report is publicly available in the URD 2025 p.864 to 867, section "7.1.7 REPORT ON THE CERTIFICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION …" and a specific paragraph dedicated to emissions disclosures: "With regard to the information published on the greenhouse gas emissions: (...)". GHG emission inventory in table n°14 p.753

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Scope 3: Investments

(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

URD 2025 - Sustainability statements.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

BNP Paribas scope 3 emissions are audited each year by statutory auditor. The detailed report is publicly available in the URD 2025 p.864 to 867, section “7.1.7 REPORT ON THE CERTIFICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION…" and a specific paragraph dedicated to scope 3 emissions disclosures: "With regard to the information published on the greenhouse gas emissions: (...) with respect to Scope 3 emissions, we assessed (...)". GHG emission inventory is in table n°14 p.753

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 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)

6279

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The Group has been working for years to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. In particular for scope 1 emissions, internal initiatives help to limit and optimize energy consumption for the needs of buildings and activities (notably IT). For scope 2, the increasing use of renewable or low-carbon energy sources helps reduce emissions associated with electricity consumption. Between 2024 and 2025, scope 1 emissions decreased by 8.8% (-2 071 tCO2e), scope 2 emissions decreased by 12.6% in location-based (-16 255 tCO2e) and by 10.8% in market-based (-6 279 tCO2e). On scope 2, the share of renewable energy consumption in total energy consumption increased from 33.3% to 48.5% between 2024 and 2025, largely explaining the decrease in scope 2 emissions expressed in market-based terms. The

renewable part comes from electricity purchased with green certificate, from electricity purchased through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2071

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The Group has been working for years to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. In particular for scope 1 emissions, internal initiatives help to limit and optimize energy consumption for the needs of buildings and activities (notably IT). For scope 2, the increasing use of renewable or low-carbon energy sources helps reduce emissions associated with electricity consumption. Between 2024 and 2025, scope 1 emissions decreased by 8.8% (-2 071 tCO2e), scope 2 emissions decreased by 12.6% in location-based (-16 255 tCO2e) and by 10.8% in market-based (-6 279 tCO2e). On scope 1, the Group real estate operating function (IMEX), through the Green Buildings programme, coordinates worldwide the carbon footprint reduction plan based around four main levers: -eco design and integration of environmental requirements upstream of projects as well as the gradual migration of energy intensive buildings towards energy efficient buildings; -continuous improvement of the energy performance of the Group most energy intensive premises, thanks to a detailed consumption analysis; -investment plans and work to modernise and improve installation efficiency (heat pumps, LED lighting, façade insulation, roof renovation, etc.); -raising employees' day to day awareness, adapted to the uses of buildings (offices, bank branches, data centres). In addition, the Sustainable Digital programme has defined ten principles that apply to the entire IT function worldwide. Various levers are exploited: -implementing a methodology for calculating IT environmental footprint according to the latest international standards in force; -rationalising the equipment aiming for energy efficiency on the one hand, and sobriety on the other hand, through the pooling of equipment and infrastructure; -raising awareness and training IT teams on environmental issues.
[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:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(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)

4201

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

10008

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

3116

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Source: Management Board's Report on the activities of BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Group in 2025, p.177 https://www.bnpparibas.pl/_fileserver/item/1550686

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)

1437

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

2976

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

2339

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Arval Sustainability statements 2025, p.69 (https://www.arval.com/sites/default/files/inline-files/ReportCSRD_2026_EN.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)

9431

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

23734

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

3767

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Source: BNP Paribas Fortis annual report 2025, p.267: https://www.bnpparibasfortis.be/rsc/documents/investors/annual_report_2025_bnp_paribas_fortis_en.pdf
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ AstraZeneca
[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: ☑ 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.

Activity	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:*

Activity	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

104613

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

104613.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

370217

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

236318

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

145945

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

606535.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

42

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

46373

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

46415.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

11630

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

11630.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5980

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

5980.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

376239

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

399234

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

145945

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

775473.00
[Fixed row]

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

Algeria

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5240

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

5240.00

Belgium

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53269

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

3678

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

0

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

0

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

56947.00

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1942

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

0

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

120

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

0

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

2062.00

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2163

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

0

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

74

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

0

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

2237.00

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3090

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3090.00

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

275314

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

0

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

22688

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

0

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

298002.00

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5133

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

0

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

6078

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

0

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

11211.00

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14558

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

64

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

0

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

0

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

14622.00

Italy

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58442

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

1379

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

2124

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

0

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

61945.00

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1633

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1633.00

Luxembourg

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12775

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

0

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

1667

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

0

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

14442.00

Morocco

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8139

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

137

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

0

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

0

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

8276.00

Poland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15198

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

216

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

13136

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

0

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

28550.00

Portugal

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8351

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

96

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

1575

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

0

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

10022.00

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2802

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

0

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

55

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

0

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

2857.00

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5139

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

99

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

1

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

0

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

5239.00

Switzerland

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2250

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

8

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

0

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

0

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

2258.00

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35906

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

28

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

0

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

0

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

35934.00

Ukraine

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8624

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

0

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

3993

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

0

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

12617.00

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34638

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

67

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

0

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

0

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

34705.00

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11107

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

0

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

2624

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

0

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

13731.00
[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

0.00000263

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

134597

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

51223000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

16

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

The gross global combined scope 1 and 2 emission per unit of total revenue decreased by 16% between 2024 and 2025 (0.00000313 tCO2/€ in2024, 0,00000263 tCO2/€ in 2025). This decrease represents the Group's efforts to reduce the environmental footprint associated with its operations mainly through the increase of its share of low-carbon electricity for several years. For scope 1 emissions, internal initiatives help to limit and optimize energy consumption for the needs of buildings and activities (notably IT). For scope 2, the increasing use of renewable or low-carbon energy sources helps reduce emissions associated with electricity consumption. Between 2024 and 2025, scope 1 emissions decreased by 8.8% (-2 071 tCO2e), scope 2 emissions decreased by 12.6% in location-based (-16 255 tCO2e) and by 10.8% in market-based (-6 279 tCO2e). In 2025, the share of electricity from nuclear sources accounted for 19% of energy consumption. The share of electricity from renewable sources accounted for 48.5% of energy consumption, of which 39.6% represents the Group's voluntary actions based on certified renewable sources (guarantees of origin: 28%; Power Purchase Agreement: 10.8%; direct production on buildings: 0.8%) and 9% represent the share of renewable energy specific to each national energy production.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

45.5

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Renewable energy consumption (MWh)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Energy consumption (MWh)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

45.6

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption increased by 45.6% between 2024 and 2025. It was 33.3% in 2024, and the share of energy from renewable sources accounted for 48.5% of energy consumption in 2025, of which 39.6% represents the Group's voluntary actions based on certified renewable sources (guarantees of origin: 28%; Power Purchase Agreement: 10.8%; direct production on buildings: 0.8%) and 9% represent the share of renewable energy specific to each national energy production.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

☑ Portfolio target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) 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

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

06/29/2025

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

61187

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

280789

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

119055

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

119055.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

461031.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

57.11

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

197736.196

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

21516

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

113081

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

76838

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

76838.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

211435.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

94.80

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of the Group operational scope, there is no exclusion. The measurement of the CO2 equivalent emissions of the Group's operational scope is based on the GHG Protocol's reference methodology. It takes into account the energy consumed (electricity, gas, oil, district heating) in the buildings occupied by the Group, and the energy consumed during the use of transportation by employees for their business trips (excluding home work travel) by car, train or plane.

(7.53.1.83) 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 to reduce the CO2e emissions of the Group's operational scope by 25% by end-2030 compared to 2024, and also corresponds to -57% compared to 2019.

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

The Group has been working for years to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. For scope 1 emissions, internal initiatives help to limit and optimize energy consumption for the needs of buildings and activities (notably IT). The Group real estate operating function (IMEX), through the Green Buildings programme, coordinates worldwide the carbon footprint reduction plan based around four main levers: -eco design and integration of environmental requirements upstream of projects as well as the gradual migration of energy intensive buildings towards energy efficient buildings; -continuous improvement of the energy performance of the Group most energy intensive premises, thanks to a detailed consumption analysis; -investment plans and work to modernise and improve installation efficiency; -raising employees' day to day awareness, adapted to the uses of buildings. In addition, the Sustainable Digital programme has defined ten principles that apply to the entire IT function worldwide. Various levers are exploited: -implementing a methodology for calculating IT environmental; -rationalising the equipment aiming for energy efficiency on the one hand, and sobriety on the other hand, through the pooling of equipment and infrastructure; -raising awareness and training IT teams on environmental issues. For scope 2, the increasing use of renewable or low-carbon energy sources helps reduce emissions associated with electricity consumption. Between 2024 and 2025, scope 1 emissions decreased by 8.8% (-2 071 tCO2e), scope 2 emissions decreased by 12.6% in location-based (-16 255 tCO2e) and by 10.8% in market-based (-6 279 tCO2e). On scope 2, the share of renewable energy consumption in total energy consumption increased from 33.3% to 48.5% between 2024 and 2025, largely explaining the decrease in scope 2 emissions expressed in market-based terms. The renewable part comes from electricity purchased with green certificate, from electricity purchased through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. For business travel, the Group has a business travel policy which contribute to reducing its associated carbon footprint. In addition, the Group relies on Green Company For Employees, an internal programme, which accelerates the reduction of BNP Paribas' direct environmental footprint by giving a central place to the participation of all employees.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(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

12/30/2026

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

1.7400000000

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

25

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

25

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.12

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.64

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

0.43

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

0.4300000000

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

1.1900000000

(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

194.83

(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. The measurement of the CO2equivalent emissions of the Group's operational scope is based on the GHG Protocol's reference methodology. It takes into account the energy consumed (electricity, gas, oil, district heating) in the buildings occupied by the Group, and the energy consumed during the use of transportation by employees for their business trips (excluding home work travel) by car, train or plane.

(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 in terms of emissions for the Group's operational scope is to be less than or equal to 1.85 tCO e/FTE in 2025. In continuity with its 2022–2025 strategic plan, in 2024, the Group decided to set a new target for this metric: by end 2026, emissions within its operational scope must be lower than or equal to 1.75 tCO_2e/FTE.

(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 working for years to reduce its GHG emissions. For scope 1 emissions, internal initiatives help to limit and optimize energy consumption for the needs of buildings and activities (notably IT). The Group real estate operating function (IMEX), through the Green Buildings programme, coordinates worldwide the carbon footprint reduction plan based around four main levers: -eco design and integration of environmental requirements upstream of projects as well as the gradual

migration of energy intensive buildings towards energy efficient buildings; -continuous improvement of the energy performance of the Group most energy intensive premises, thanks to a detailed consumption analysis; -investment plans and work to modernise and improve installation efficiency; -raising employees' day to day awareness, adapted to the uses of buildings. In addition, the Sustainable Digital programme has defined ten principles that apply to the entire IT function worldwide. Various levers are exploited: -implementing a methodology for calculating IT environmental; -rationalising the equipment aiming for energy efficiency on the one hand, and sobriety on the other hand, through the pooling of equipment and infrastructure; -raising awareness and training IT teams on environmental issues. For scope 2, the increasing use of renewable or low-carbon energy sources helps reduce emissions associated with electricity consumption. Between 2024 and 2025, scope 1 emissions decreased by 8.8% (-2 071 tCO2e), scope 2 emissions decreased by 12.6% in location-based (-16 255 tCO2e) and by 10.8% in market-based (-6 279 tCO2e). The share of renewable energy in total energy consumption increased from 33.3% to 48.5% between 2024 and 2025, largely explaining the decrease in scope 2 emissions expressed in market-based terms. The renewable part comes from electricity purchased with green certificate, from electricity purchased through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. For business travel, the Group has a travel policy which contributes to reducing its associated carbon footprint. In addition, the Group relies on Green Company For Employees, an internal programme, which accelerates the reduction of BNP Paribas' direct environmental footprint by giving a central place to the participation of all employees.
[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

(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

0.027

(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

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

199.99999999999986

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

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

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

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

Row 2

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por2

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:
☑ Green finance

(7.53.4.3) Taxonomy or framework used to define “green finance”

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :SFDR

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:
☑ Own methodology

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

07/02/2022

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

Select from:
☑ Portfolio level

(7.53.4.9) Portfolio

Select from:
☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Asset Under Management

(7.53.4.11) Sectors covered by the target

Select all that apply

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

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.18) % 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

12/30/2026

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

300000000000

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

347000000000

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

158.75

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(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 2026.

Row 3

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por3

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

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

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

07/02/2022

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

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Power generation

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :gCO2

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :kWh

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

1.65

(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

12/30/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

125

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

122

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

103.6144578313253

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(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 125 gCO2/kWh by 2030, i.e. a 40% 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

12/30/2026

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

215000000000

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

252000000000

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

121.6374269006

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(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 2026: EUR 215 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 2026: EUR 215 billion to support its clients in the transition to a low carbon economy.

(7.54.2.21) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

The Group has set the objective of supporting its clients in their low carbon transition for a total amount of EUR 215 billion between 2022 and 2026. By the end of 2025, this objective had largely been achieved with EUR 252 billion deployed, including EUR 73 billion for 2025 alone. This amount includes loans and bonds contributing to the low carbon transition as well as financial support provided in some cases in the form of private placements, financial advice or initial public offerings (IPOs). This objective, supported by the Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB) and Commercial & Personal Banking Services (CPBS) divisions, benefited all the Group's clients in many areas such as housing renovation and sustainable mobility, renewable energies and the decarbonisation of production processes for companies of all sizes. Relying in particular on its Low Carbon Transition Group, the Group played a significant role in many remarkable transactions in 2025 worldwide. For example for low carbon energies development, the bank contributed in 2025 to the EUR 2.2 billion green loan for the leading photo voltaic operator in Italy and Europe, EF Solare Italia; or to the acquisition by Canadian energy producer North land Power of two late-stage battery storage projects, prior to construction. Together, these projects repre sent a total storage capacity of 1.2 GWh. Also BNP Paribas supports its clients and the decarbonisation of industrial production processes by offering them financial products and services adapted to their challenges. For example in 2025 the bank contributed to the EUR 2.2 billion financing package granted to Vulcan Energy to fund the construction of an innovative lithium and renewable energy project in Germany. On sustainable mobilities and their infrastructures, the bank contributed to the EUR 1 billion SLL, including a EUR 450 million green loan, for the public transport company and second Italian railway player Ferrovie Nord Milano....
[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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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.

Stage of development	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*1*	
To be implemented	*1*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*2*	*8350*
Not to be implemented	*0*	

[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

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other energy efficiency in buildings initiative, please specify :Global green building program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2071

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

71450

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The Group has been working for years to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. Between 2024 and 2025, scope 1 emissions decreased by 8.8% (-2 071 tCO2e), scope 2 emissions decreased by 12.6% in location-based (-16 255 tCO2e) and by 10.8% in market-based (-6 279 tCO2e). On scope 1, internal initiatives help to limit and optimize energy consumption for the needs of buildings and activities (notably IT): The Group real estate operating function (IMEX), through the Green Buildings programme, coordinates worldwide the carbon footprint reduction plan based around four main levers: -eco design and integration of environmental requirements upstream of projects as well as the gradual migration of energy intensive buildings towards energy efficient buildings; -continuous improvement of the energy performance of the Group most energy intensive premises, thanks to a detailed consumption analysis; -investment plans and work to modernise and improve installation efficiency (heat pumps, LED lighting, façade insulation, roof renovation, etc.); -raising employees' day to day awareness, adapted to the uses of buildings (offices, bank branches, data centres). In addition, the Sustainable Digital programme has defined ten principles that apply to the entire IT function worldwide. Various levers are exploited: -implementing a methodology for calculating IT environmental footprint according to the latest international standards in force; -rationalising the equipment aiming for energy efficiency...

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6279

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

216626

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The Group has been working for years to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. Between 2024 and 2025, scope 1 emissions decreased by 8.8% (-2 071 tCO2e), scope 2 emissions decreased by 12.6% in location-based (-16 255 tCO2e) and by 10.8% in market-based (-6 279 tCO2e). For scope 2, the increasing use of renewable or low-carbon energy sources helps reduce emissions associated with electricity consumption: the share of renewable energy consumption in total energy consumption increased from 33.3% to 48.5% between 2024 and 2025, largely explaining the decrease in scope 2 emissions expressed in market-based terms. The renewable part comes from electricity purchased with green certificate, from electricity purchased through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings.
[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 2025, 16 ISO 14001 environmental certifications were in progress at BNP Paribas, covering nearly 89 000 employees, or 50% of its workforce, demonstrating the renewed commitment of the business lines for property management (France, UK, Portugal and Belgium), IT assets (France, Belgium, Great Britain), Leasing solutions with Arval (France, UK, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Poland, Netherlands, Italy, Romania). 4 entities, IMEX (management of BNP Paribas buildings), CIB Portugal, TEB and BGL, obtained ISO 50001 certification for energy management, involving more than 8 200 employees, or 4,6% 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. 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:

☑ Emissions reduction

(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)

60000

(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

☑ Standardized Approaches

(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

Since 2017, BNP Paribas has been purchasing voluntary carbon credits annually for an amount equivalent to the residual greenhouse gas emissions emitted the previous year on its operational scope (emissions related to its scopes 1 and 2 and to business travel).

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)

93600

(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

☑ Standardized Approaches

(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

This project also improve health because there is no longer smoke from wood burning in homes.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Since 2017, BNP Paribas has been purchasing voluntary carbon credits annually for an amount equivalent to the residual greenhouse gas emissions emitted the previous year on its operational scope (emissions related to its scopes 1 and 2 and to business travel).

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)

10699

(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

☑ Standardized Approaches

(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

Since 2017, BNP Paribas has been purchasing voluntary carbon credits annually for an amount equivalent to the residual greenhouse gas emissions emitted the previous year on its operational scope (emissions related to its scopes 1 and 2 and to business travel).

Row 4

(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

The Nii Kaniti project works with seven indigenous communities to develop productive economic activities based on the sustainable use of forest resources in the Peruvian Amazon. The project addresses climate change, ecosystems and species protection, sustainable enterprise, inclusivity and livelihoods as well as creating fair economic return and improving the support and creation of sustainable commodities.

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

28132

(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
☑ Standardized Approaches

(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 addresses climate change, ecosystems and species protection, sustainable enterprise, inclusivity and livelihoods as well as creating fair economic return and improving the support and creation of sustainable commodities

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Since 2017, BNP Paribas has been purchasing voluntary carbon credits annually for an amount equivalent to the residual greenhouse gas emissions emitted the previous year on its operational scope (emissions related to its scopes 1 and 2 and to business travel).
[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

(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)

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :BNP Paribas AM measures its portfolio impact on biodiversity, based on the Corporate Biodiversity Footprint (CBF), but the questionnaire doesn't allow negative value.

(12.1.13) Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on biodiversity

Since 2018, BNP PAM has been exploring the development of a biodiversity footprint for portfolios (first using the GBS from CDC Biodiversité, then with the CBF from Iceberg Data Lab). We have published in 2022 our portfolio biodiversity footprint (https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/60B8656F-6A6F-4A35-9244-A997DCCB59FD) and subsequently publish our footprint each year in our LEC29 report (latest report for 2025: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/931e6ce0-ed25-4b3f-be29-10942b6cc77a). In BNPP AM Biodiversity 3Y update document (https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/5a588f17-f044-4b52-bd2c-9d4921b08bad), we provided a view of how biodiversity loss is currently being addressed at BNPP AM. We also publish our biodiversity footprint annually in our Article 29 Energy Climate Law 's Entity report.
[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

94438196

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

15.93

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

444921873300.00

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

30.32

(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)

3.6

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

104155188

(12.1.1.9) Base year end

(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 December 2025, the Group's financed emissions on scope 1 and 2 are 50,982,167 tCO2e and on scope 3 are 43,456,029 tCO2e, for a total (scopes 1, 2 and 3) of 94,438,196 tCO2e, showing a decrease of 9.3% compared to 2024, mainly on the financed emissions related to clients' scopes 1 and 2. The Group's financed greenhouse gas emissions cover the operations recorded on the Group's balance sheet in the banking book and attributable to non financial corporates clients within the Group's prudential perimeter, in accordance with the sectoral disclosure requirements defined by the European Banking Authority's technical implementation standard. The GHG financed emissions is calculated according to the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) Standard A methodology. In order to determine the share of emissions allocated to the Group's financing, the emissions reported by the counterparts are weighted by the share of financing held by BNP Paribas over the client's total financing, represented by the enterprise value for listed companies and the total equity and debt (loans and debt securities) for unlisted companies. The average data quality score of the Group's GHG financed emissions according to PCAF standard is 3.6 as of end of December 2025. The estimated GHG financed emissions on scopes 1 and 2 are 51.0 MtCO2e. Scopes 1 and 2 greenhouse gas data collected from counterparts or data providers cover 34% of the Group's total outstanding amount granted to non financial corporates. Where clients' greenhouse gas emissions are not available, the Group relies on average emissions intensities of the counterpart's sector to complete the scope of calculation. The estimated GHG financed emissions on scope 3 are 43.5 MtCO2e as of 31 December. 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. 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.
[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

29.5

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

48

(12.1.3.5) Total value of assets included in the calculation

351600000000

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

91.6

(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/. The carbon footprint above is calculated for the AuM in scope of BNPP AM legacy net zero commitment. At the end of December 2025, approximately half of our assets under management (48%) were within the defined scope of our commitment – this calculation takes into account funds in our range classified as Article 8 or Article 9 under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and funds and mandates managed in accordance with our Responsible Business Conduct Policy. It does not yet include investments in securities issued by governments and agencies, derivatives, and private assets. These figures are calculated for legacy of BNPP AM as at 31/12/2025, and do not include AXA IM.
[Add row]

(12.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics?

Portfolio	Portfolio breakdown	Please explain why you do not provide a breakdown of your portfolio impact on the climate
Banking (Bank)	Yes ☑ Yes, by asset class ☑ Yes, by industry ☑ Yes, by scope	
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes ☑ Yes, by scope	*BNPP AM publicly discloses its financed emissions by scope*

[Fixed row]

(12.2.1) Break down your organization’s financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics by asset class, by industry, and/or by scope.

Row 1

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Emissions intensity (tCO2e/MWh)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Power generation

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Loans

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

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

1.65

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

15570000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

122

(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) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The Group has been monitoring the emission intensity of its power generation credit portfolio since 2020. It includes direct emissions (scope 1) from producers and is measured in grammes of CO per kWh. It is calculated using the following data sources: - installed capacity by technology and 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 emission intensity; - the latest updated capacity factors per technology and implied emission factors per technology sourced from the IEA World Energy Outlook 2025.

Row 2

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :gCO2/km WLTP

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Transportation services

(12.2.1.4) 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

0.7

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

6547000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

149

(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) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

The emission intensity of clients in the sector is measured in grammes of CO per kilometre WLTP (tailpipe emissions). The measurement focuses on the scope 3 of car manufacturers. Emission intensity is calculated using the following data sources: - The vehicle powertrain technology mix by counterparty (in percentage of vehicles produced) provided by Asset Impact. The produced fleet is segregated across five groups: Internal Combustion Engine (ICE), Hybrid, Plug in Hybrid (PHEV), Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) and Fuel Cell vehicles (FC); - Emission factors per technology from Asset Impact, focusing on tailpipe emissions of new vehicles sold (i.e. excluding current fleet in service) based on average standard CO emissions across manufacturers and vehicle type per km driven (WLTP standard).

Row 3

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Services

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Asset under management

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

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

62

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

245307893984

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

8357475

(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) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

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. While we previously focused on only reporting the highest quality data, there is a trade-off with

coverage and we have started supplementing our data with the use of estimates, which is standard market practice for scope 3. Please refer to the PASI statement for BNPP AM Europe for further details: https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/e83858f7-5752-4369-91f9-24b6b257fe2dhttps://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/e83858f7-5752-4369-91f9-24b6b257fe2d Please note that the figures above are provided for BNPP AM Europe for the scope 1. BNPP AM Europe also published such information for the scopes 2 and 3, in the entity latest Principal Adverse Sustainability Impacts Statement. In this report, the entity also provides other metric, such as Carbon intensity, Carbon footprint, etc. We also publish such statement for other entities of BNPP AM. These reports are available on BNPP AM website. https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/en/what-we-do/sustainability-policies-reports/.
[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. 323 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)

300000000

(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

(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. 0.3bn (in 3Q2025) representing c. 0.032% of the total exposure to corporates. 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 2025, BNP Paribas' credit exposure to low-carbon energy production already represented EUR 38.3 billion (including EUR 35.6 billion for renewable energy sources), i.e. 82% of the Group's financing for energy production. Thus, in 3 years, BNP Paribas increased its credit exposure to renewable energy by EUR 10.5 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 2025 upstream oil credit exposure was EUR 1.2bn, and upstream gas credit exposure was EUR 1.9bn

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 2025 upstream oil credit exposure was EUR 1.2bn, and upstream gas credit exposure was EUR 1.9bn.

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)

10682136172

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

3.3

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Please note that these details are provided for BNPP AM Europe, as published in the entity latest Principal Adverse Sustainability Impacts Statement (PAI 4). 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:

☑ 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 met coal (Asset manager)

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to report our portfolio's exposure to fossil fuel in the next two years

(12.3.7) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance to fossil fuel assets

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

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

No standardized procedure

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)

2792981000000.00

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

338389000000

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

2178206000000

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

23417000000

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

6.9

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

268515000000

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

79.3

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

27487000000

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

8.1

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

274887000000

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

81.2

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

6.8

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

2.3

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

0.8

(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

8

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

2.4

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

1.4

(12.5.23) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0.1

(12.5.24) Share of aligned assets contributing to climate change adaptation that is adapted based on CAPEX of investees in the reporting year

0.1

(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 scenario as regards to risks relating to flooding (riverine, coastal, pluvial), wildfire, wind, drought and chronic heat. For renovation loans and car loans, the Group 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 Asset Management is integrated into its parent company BNPP Group GAR's reporting

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

BNP Paribas invests in activities or sectors that are aligned with, or eligible under, the EU Taxonomy. BNPP Asset Management is integrated into its parent company BNPP Group GAR's reporting disclosed just before, considering that the "banking activity" represents the majority of the contribution.
[Fixed row]

(12.6) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues?

	Existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(12.6.1) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues, including any taxonomy or methodology used to classify the products and services.

Row 1

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply
☑ Mitigation
☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Investing (Asset manager)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Loans, Bonds, Equity investments, Fixed income, Real Estate.

(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

☑ Other product classification, please specify :impact products and products with sustainable label(s)

(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 alignement methodology

☑ Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon removal

☑ Renewable energy

☑ Ecosystem protection

☑ Ecosystem restoration

☑ Low-emission transport

☑ Energy efficiency measures

☑ Green buildings and equipment

☑ Physical infrastructure upgrades and technology solutions

☑ Nature-based solutions

☑ Climate resilient digital and communication infrastructure

☑ Emerging climate technology, please specify **:SMR, Green H2, Geothermal solutions…**

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

BNPP AM integrates different levels of sustainability to meet specific client needs. This includes: • AuM integrating ESG criteria Applying a constraint qualifying for Articles 8 and 9 or applying our Responsible Business Conduct Policy (i.e., exclusion criteria). • Article 8 or 9 under SFDR Applying an ESG constraint, resulting in having ESG scoring better-than benchmark investment universe, for example. This constraint is controlled and documented in fund legal documentation. • Portfolio with a European Sustainability label Receiving one or several labels, delivered by states or independent organisations, such as "Label ISR", 'Towards Sustainability', Greenfin, 'LuxFlag', etc. This comes with strict guidelines regularly audited by external parties.

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

50.57

(12.6.1.10) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.6.1.11) 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) are contributing to consider the PAIs. These pillars are further described in our 2025 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 and engage with issuers.

Row 2

(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 :loans and advances, debt securities, equity instruments and repossessed real estate collaterals

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

☑ Products that have sustainable investment as their core objective

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon removal

☑ Renewable energy

☑ Ecosystem protection

☑ Fortified buildings

☑ Nature-based solutions

☑ Low-emission transport

☑ Flood/drought resilience

☑ Energy efficiency measures

☑ Ecosystem restoration
☑ Green buildings and equipment
☑ Health systems and technologies
☑ Energy resilience and backup systems
☑ Energy system decentralization

(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

6.92

(12.6.1.10) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:
☑ Yes

(12.6.1.11) 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: ☑ 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

All data points in CDP response

☑ All data points in CDP response

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

This report is issued in our capacity as statutory auditor of BNP Paribas. It covers the sustainability information and the information required by Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, relating to the year ended 31 December 2025 and included in section entitled "Sustainability statements" in the group management report set out in Chapter 7.1 of the 2025 Universal Registration Document (hereinafter referred to as the "Sustainability statements"). Our procedures, which relate to this information, have been performed in an evolving context characterized by uncertainties regarding the interpretation of the laws and regulations, and the development of established practices. Pursuant to Article L. 233 28 4 of the French Commercial Code, BNP Paribas is required to include the above mentioned information in a separate section of the group management report. This information enables an understanding of the impact of the group's activity on sustainability matters, as well as the way in which these matters influence the development of the group's business, results and financial position. Sustainability matters include environmental, social and governance matters... (see annual report 2025 p.864)

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Sustainability Statements 2025.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	No further information	*URD 2025 - Sustainability statements.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]