

2018 CLIMATE CHANGE INFORMATION REQUEST - CARBON DISCLOSURE PROJECT



BNP PARIBAS

The bank
for a changing
world

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

BNP Paribas is Europe's leading provider of banking and financial services. It is present in 73 countries and has more than 196 000 employees, including more than 148 976 employees in Europe. BNP Paribas holds key positions in its 2 main activities: “**Retail Banking & services**” and “**Corporate & Institutional Banking**”.

Retail Banking and Services encompasses :

- Domestic Markets which comprises the Group's 4 retail banking networks in the Euro-zone and 3 specialised business lines. The 4 retail banking networks are French Retail Banking (FRB) in France, BNL banca commerciale (BNL bc) in Italy, BNP Paribas Fortis in Belgium and BGL BNP Paribas in Luxembourg. The 3 specialized business lines are: Arval (full-service, long-term corporate vehicle leasing); BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions (rental and financing solutions); and BNP Paribas Personal Investors (digital banking and investment services). Cash Management and Factoring round off the services offered to corporate clients. BNP Paribas Wealth Management is developing its private banking model in the Group's domestic markets.

- International Financial Services which comprises diversified, complementary activities such as Insurance, Wealth Management, Real Estate, or Asset Management services. Note that International Retail Banking also encompasses the Group's retail banks in 15 non Euro-zone countries, including Bank of the West in the United States, TEB in Turkey and BGZ BNP Paribas in Poland.

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB) is a global provider of financial solutions to corporate and institutional clients. Across capital markets, securities services, financing, treasury and financial advisory, this activity aims to connect the financial needs of corporate clients with the investments of institutional investors.

BNP Paribas SA is the parent company of BNP Paribas Group.

BNP Paribas has been rated A+ by Fitch (stable outlook – last reviewed on 28th September 2017), AA (low) by **DBRS** (stable trend – last reviewed on 1st August 2017), A by Standard & Poor's (stable outlook – last reviewed on 31th July 2017), and Aa3 by Moody's (stable outlook – last reviewed on 27th September 2017).

C0.2

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

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Row 1	January 1 2017	December 31 2017	No	<Not Applicable>
Row 2	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Row 3	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Row 4	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/regions for which you will be supplying data.

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

C0.4

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

EUR

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory.

Operational control

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	BNP Paribas has put in place several initiatives in order to make sure that the CSR policy is implemented at the highest level of the organization. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is also a member of the Board of Directors, holds the general responsibility for climate change. During the One Planet Summit in December 2017, BNP Paribas reviewed various "green" initiatives of the Group to fight global warming like the Group's commitment to stop all funding of unconventional hydrocarbons or to double its financing goal for renewable energy to €15 billion by 2020. As he said: "banks have to be fully committed in the energy transition by asking their clients supportable and gradual efforts". In 2017, the CEO has delegated the responsibility towards the Group's climate strategy to the Director of the Company Engagement. Moreover, a member of the Group Executive Committee is responsible for CSR in each of the Group's entity to ensure that CSR is integrated into the entity's strategy.
Other, please specify (Director of the Company Engagement Dep.)	The Company Engagement Department was created in 2017 and is represented at the Group Executive Committee. The overall responsibility for climate change within BNP Paribas is now held at the highest level with the integration of the Group CSR in the Company Engagement. More precisely, this new department is in charge of : - Strengthening the CSR and diversity practices and bringing all the Company's levers together to meet major societal challenge - Defining and implementing commitments concerning environment and energy transition. Also note that tackling climate change and financing the energy transition is one of the main issues of the CSR team (130 persons in the Group). Indeed, the environmental pillar of the Group CSR Strategy is entitled as "combating climate change" in the CSR report. For instance, the Group committed to finance renewable energies with a target of 15 billion € for 2020.
Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	The Chief Risk Officer is in charge of the Risk Function. Thus he ensures the proper assessment and management of climate related risks and opportunities in BNP Paribas' activities. He is also responsible for arbitrating the implementation of sectoral policies. Indeed BNP Paribas made several commitments to combat global warming in line with the 2°C trajectory. One of the decisions was to cease financing coal extraction or coal-fired plants projects and also projects involving unconventional hydrocarbons. Moreover BNP Paribas has conducted a study on the risks associated with the impact of an internal carbon price on its loan portfolio. Also in 2016, the Risk Function, for the first time, integrated the ESG risks in its Risk Appetite Statement with the introduction of monitoring indicators for the Group's energy mix. The Risk Function has also continued the integration of ESG criteria when renewing its credit.
Other, please specify (CGEN)	- The Corporate Governance, Ethics, Nominations and CSR Committee (CGEN) - Within the Board of Directors, the "Corporate Governance, Ethics, Nominations and CSR Committee" is in charge of ethics, sustainability and CSR since the Annual General Meeting of May 2016. The missions of this Committee are : - Selecting the Directors' committee members - Assessment of the Board of Directors - Selection and evaluation of executive corporate officers - Appraising the independence of the Directors - Maintaining the general balance of the Board of directors - Regular monitoring of updates to the Code of conduct - Monitoring CSR issues (Group's contribution to economic and sustainable development) which include climate-related issues.
Other, please specify (The Ethics Committee)	The Ethics Committee, created in 2014, met three times in 2017. Chaired by an international relations expert, it is made up of members of the Group Executive Committee and independent outside individuals. The role of the Ethics Committee is to advise the Executive Management in order to ensure that the Bank's activities are in line with the values of BNP Paribas and with the highest standards of professionalism, integrity and ethics. It is an advisory body. In 2017, the members of the Ethics Committee were consulted and gave their opinion on the revision of the Group's environmental and social policies aimed at limiting financing and investments in the sensitive palm oil and defence sectors.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy	The Board of Directors is often given presentation on the Group CSR strategy and the Group Executive Board decides on CSR topics regularly. Moreover, in order to be in line with the Bank’s CSR strategy, 13 CSR management indicators were redefined in 2015 for the period 2016-2018, and the Group has taken on quantitative commitments for this period. The Group’s Executive Committee and Board of Directors review the achievement of these objectives annually. Moreover, nine indicators are used in calculating the deferred variable compensation of more than 6,300 of the Group’s top managers, where they account for 20% of the award conditions for this compensation. Two of these 9 indicators concern the environmental responsibility (“combating climate change”): - KPI 1 is the financing of renewable energies (with a objective of 15 billion in 2020) - KPI 2 is the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions with a target of -25% of our GHG emissions per FTE from 2012 to 2020. Recent examples shows the importance of CSR strategy (which includes climate strategy) for the Executive Committee : - Commitment to carbon neutrality validated in May 2017 - Updated version of the Commitments for the Environment validated in October 2017 - New investment and financing policy in the unconventional oil and gas sector validated in October 2017.

C1.2

(C1.2) Below board-level, provide the highest-level management position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored.

As reaffirmed in the 2017 update of “BNP Paribas Commitments for the Environment” by the Group CSR, combatting climate change is a priority focus that is declined in commitments towards our business, our direct impacts and our commitment to raise awareness.

The Head of CSR directly reports to the Director of the Company Engagement Department who is represented in the Executive Board. The Head of CSR (Chief Sustainability Officer) defines the climate strategy with the director of the Company Engagement and coordinates the implementation of the CSR policy of a Group of more than 196,000 employees.

The assignments and responsibilities of the CSR function are clearly defined in a directive from the Executive Management. At the Head office, the CSR team managed by the Head of CSR (Chief Sustainability Officer) is structured as follow:

- Investments and financing with a positive impact
- Management of extra-financial risks (including climate related risks) -
CSR stakeholder dialogue (including environmental NGOs) and human rights subject
- Environment / Energy Transition and extra-financial accounting
- Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship
- Communication.

Also, please note that the Group CSR team is based on a network created in 2012, which operates in the divisions, business lines, networks, departments and subsidiaries in order to facilitate the roll-out of the CSR policy across the whole Group. It meets quarterly within the Group's CSR Committee, chaired by the Head of the function. In total, nearly 130 people spend all or a majority of their time on CSR matters within BNP Paribas. They can also call upon the expertise of nearly 300 contributors on specific topics such as climate issues, direct environmental impacts, energy transition, microfinance and financing and investment policies.

Finally, please note that 2 more Committee regularly overview ESG risks, including climate-related risks:

- GSCC (Group Supervisory and Control Committee) to validate financing and investment policies. For example: for the exclusion of tobacco companies in November 2017
- CCDG (General Management Credit Committee): recently updated procedure specifies CCDG will review all issues surrounding the acceptability of risks including ethics and CSR.

Head of CSR reports directly to Executive committee at least one a year to present its yearly achievements and may also present specific subjects on request. Head of CSR also report to the board once a year. It is also important to note that CSR strategy and achievement are presented to the shareholders in the General Assembly annually.

C1.3

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

Yes

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Emissions reduction target

Comment

For the Chief Executive Office and the Chief Operating Officer, 25% of their target variable remuneration is linked to qualitative assessment by the Board of Directors. The Board assesses the qualitative aspect of annual variable remuneration, looking at implementation of the strategic guidelines of the Bank, in particular its transformation plan, human, organisational, technical and CSR dimensions. On CSR aspects, for 2017, the Board assessed in particular the creation of the Company Engagement with increased focus on CSR-related issues such as climate and health, termination of relations with operators whose main business relates to shale gas or oil and/or oil extracted from oil sands, commitment to be carbon neutral for the Company's operation and fulfilment of the commitments of Group CSR policy.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Emissions reduction target

Comment

For the Chief Executive Office and the Chief Operating Officer, 25% of their target variable remuneration is linked to qualitative assessment by the Board of Directors. The Board assesses the qualitative aspect of annual variable remuneration, looking at implementation of the strategic guidelines of the Bank, in particular its transformation plan, human, organisational, technical and CSR dimensions in the general context of the year under consideration. On CSR aspects, for 2017, the Board assessed in particular the creation of the Company Engagement with increased focus on CSR-related issues such as climate and health, termination of relations with operators whose main business relates to shale gas or oil and/or oil extracted from oil sands, commitment to be carbon neutral for the Company's operation and fulfilment of the commitments of Group CSR policy.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

Corporate executive team

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Emissions reduction target

Comment

The Group's Executive Committee and Board of Directors review the achievement of the 13 CSR objectives annually. Nine of the thirteen indicators are used to calculate the deferred variable compensation (Global Sustainability and Incentives Scheme). The GSIS is intended to reward, retain and motivate key employees, including more than 6,300 top managers Group wide and to fairly compensate them by aligning their interests with the operational performance of the Group. The long-term award is paid to the beneficiary during the 3rd year following the year of the grant date. In 2012, the Group decided to make part of the GSIS award at the grant date subject to a condition based on the CSR performance, as it is considered essential that the Group acts at all levels, and in a significant way, to promote greater environmental, economic and social responsibility. The general management strongly believes that making part of the GSIS subject to the achievement of CSR objectives will contribute to BNP Paribas maintaining its position as a responsible bank in the long term. 20% of the initial allocation is related to the Group's CSR performance, the rest being indexed to the operational performance of the Group. As part of this plan, the CSR performance is based on nine objectives representative of the four pillars of the Group's governance and CSR policy. two are directly linked to environmental responsibility: 1) Amount of financing devoted to renewable energy 2) Greenhouse gas emissions in teq CO2 / FTE.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?

All employees

Types of incentives

Monetary reward

Activity incentivized

Emissions reduction target

Comment

For profit-sharing schemes within the Group, CSR criteria are included for the definition of the allocated amounts: 1) In France, for BNP Paribas SA, the incentive agreement signed for a three-year period in 2016 has three components, with one relating to CSR based on paper consumption per employee, with a target met in 2017. 2) At BNP Paribas Fortis in Belgium, part of the variable compensation known as “collective” compensation is linked to sustainable development objectives such as customer satisfaction, promoting diversity, improvement of well-being in the workplace, risk awareness and compliance and the reduction of the Bank’s negative impact on the environment. The 2017 objectives were met, and a total of EUR 24.2 million was paid to all employees.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Describe what your organization considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	BNP Paribas decided in 2011 that climate change should be the priority focus of its efforts, given its position in the financing of the global economy, particularly in the energy sector. The group has set the target to reduce by 25% its GHG emissions in 2020 (medium term) compared to 2012 (see C4). Concerning risk and opportunities analysis (for short and medium term), a central ESG risks management team of 5 persons ensures that the Bank’s activities are run with a rigorous climate approach (regulation, opportunities, sector policies). In 2017, the Group also joined UNEP FI’s initiative for banks to adopt the recommendations made by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) in order to establish a common stress testing methodology for medium and long term climate change-related risks (transition risks and physical risks) up to 2050.
Medium-term	1	8	BNP Paribas decided in 2011 that climate change should be the priority focus of its efforts, given its position in the financing of the global economy, particularly in the energy sector. The group has set the target to reduce by 25% its GHG emissions in 2020 (medium term) compared to 2012 (see C4). Concerning risk and opportunities analysis (for short and medium term), a central ESG risks management team of 5 persons ensures that the Bank’s activities are run with a rigorous climate approach (regulation, opportunities, sector policies). In 2017, the Group also joined UNEP FI’s initiative for banks to adopt the recommendations made by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) in order to establish a common stress testing methodology for medium and long term climate change-related risks (transition risks and physical risks) up to 2050.
Long-term	8	33	BNP Paribas decided in 2011 that climate change should be the priority focus of its efforts, given its position in the financing of the global economy, particularly in the energy sector. The group has set the target to reduce by 25% its GHG emissions in 2020 (medium term) compared to 2012 (see C4). Concerning risk and opportunities analysis (for short and medium term), a central ESG risks management team of 5 persons ensures that the Bank’s activities are run with a rigorous climate approach (regulation, opportunities, sector policies). In 2017, the Group also joined UNEP FI’s initiative for banks to adopt the recommendations made by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) in order to establish a common stress testing methodology for medium and long term climate change-related risks (transition risks and physical risks) up to 2050.

C2.2

(C2.2) Select the option that best describes how your organization’s processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into your overall risk management.

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Select the options that best describe your organization's frequency and time horizon for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

	Frequency of monitoring	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Row 1	Six-monthly or more frequently	>6 years	The Group's Executive Committee decides on CSR themes, especially climate change issues, at least twice a year. Presentations about climate change risks and opportunities for the Group are given several times a year to the Board of Directors by the Director of Company Engagement Department and the Head of CSR. Also, a network of CSR professionals works in the divisions, business lines, networks, functions and subsidiaries to help implement the CSR policy within the Group. It meets quarterly with the Group's CSR Committee and was enlarged in 2016. If risks and opportunities in the near future are considered by the Group, a long term vision is also required: concerning the Group's activities, in particular the financing of long term projects like transport infrastructures or power plants, risks and opportunities for the Group have to be considered with a long term vision (weather changes, regulatory changes, etc.), far more than 6 years.

C2.2b

(C2.2b) Provide further details on your organization's process(es) for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

A central ESG risks management team of 5 persons ensures that the Bank's activities are run with a rigorous climate approach:

1- Cost of environmental compliance: Assessing the impact of current and future environmental regulations, with focus on climate related issues, is one of the duties of the CSR Group and its network (130 people worldwide). With the help of Legal department, it ensures a permanent watch on legislations likely to impact the Group and/or its clients.

2- Credit-evaluation: For sensitive sectors, the Group benefits from [CSR sector](#) and credit policies assessment tools which include specific analysis on climate risks made by in-house engineers (mandatory before any new project financing or when the client's profile is reviewed); Sustainable Assessment Tool, to categorize projects covered by the [Equator Principles](#) (EP); CSR Screening tool for CIB Corporates not covered by existing policies, to be completed by the CSR Evolution tool under construction. End 2017, 18 specific credit & rating policies had ESG criteria.

3- Qualitative environmental information: The Bank participates in professional organizations dedicated to environmental & climate issues, discusses with NGOs. For every sector covered by a CSR policy, in addition to internal experts on site visits (e.g. Industry Research Department and engineers in the business lines), support is often requested from external experts performing on-site visits (e.g. TFT for Palm Oil). As per EP, for all sensitive projects, an independent E&S expert is mandated to review the assessment, action plan and consultation process documentation.

4- Policies for sensitive sectors: The Bank developed a CSR sensitivity mapping tool; 9 CSR policies (and their dedicated e-learning) to avoid worst practices and promote best standards, especially regarding climate topics; published a "[Goods and Activities on exclusion List](#)". In 2017, the Bank strengthened its Palm oil policy by reinforcing criteria on deforestation. It has also decided to stop supporting the development of certain Oil & Gas resources which have the most negative impact on the climate and on the environment (shale oil & gas, oil sands, projects in Arctic)

5- Due diligence: The main tool to evaluate environmental & climate risks is the General Credit Policy as environmental risk is identified as key. Furthermore, 18 credit policies include specific ESG criteria. On top of credit policies, clients have to comply with the 9 existing sector policies which focus on sensitive sectors (notably climate sensitive ones) and define more precise criteria. To ensure ESG risk management tools are strictly applied in all entities, the Group has deployed a CSR operational control plan since 2015. After defining the controls to be carried out, the periodic controls were generalized in 2017. The due diligence includes criteria

such as GHG emissions among others.

6- Tools for banking professionals: A CSR risk assessment table to evaluate climate risks of every sector is used by Risk officers and is distributed to business lines so ESG risks may be identified and assessed at the very beginning of the process. CSR Screening is used to assess ESG risks (with focus on climate) for large corporate clients belonging to sectors not covered by sector policies.

7- Fundamental research: The Bank is part of several initiatives such as EP, UNEP FI, Soft Commodities' Compact and PRI Montreal Pledge, with deep focus on climate. Adoption of best practices and adherence to international standards is stimulated by their integration in our sector policies. The Bank also ensures its efforts are in line with the 2° scenario by regular contact with the IEA. Moreover, we are part the working group sponsored by UNEP FI to develop methodologies for stress-testing banks' portfolios on climate-related risks (both transition and physical risks), as recommended by the TCFD for the financial sector.

8- In 2017, BNP Paribas pilot tested the impact of an internal carbon price on the EBITDA of the customers in its loan portfolio, combined to a qualitative analysis (based on the TCFD recommendations) of their exposure to carbon risks. The goal was to evaluate their resilience to the energy transition, and to enable the Group to rank its clients among their respective industry. This test was conducted on a sample of customers operating in eight industries that were identified as most sensitive to carbon risks and for which the Group has significant exposures (mining, power generation, oil & gas, transport, real estate, agrifood, cement, and steel). Throughout 2018, these analyses, which were carried out during annual reviews, primarily in North America and Europe, will be extended to the rest of the world to widen the sample, refine the methods, and measure the impact of a carbon price on the Group's customers.

C2.2c

(C2.2c) Which of the following risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Assessing the impact of current and future environmental regulations, with focus on climate related issues, is one of the duties of the CSR Group and its network (130 people worldwide). With the help of Legal department, it ensures a permanent watch on legislations likely to impact the Group and/or its clients .
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	The main regulatory risk faced by the Group is the rising of carbon pricing. Regarding its own operations, a carbon price would increase the Group operational costs mainly due to its building energy consumption but also business travels. In order to manage this risk, the Group has implemented a successful strategy and became carbon neutral in 2017. A carbon price could also impact the creditworthiness of our clients. In order to better understand and tackle its carbon risks, both direct and indirect, the Group has developed several actions to align with the TCFD recos : - at governance (carbon risks taken into account at Board level, - at risk to act as 2nd line of defence on these risks, financial incentives partly indexed on CSR KPIs), - at strategy (strategy aligned with IEA 450 S, exit coal and unconventional O&G) , - at risk management (carbon risks analysis for credit decisions, development of methodologies to stress-test carbon risks) and - at metrics METRICS & TARGETS levels (KPI on financed energy mix).
Technology	Relevant, always included	Climate-related risks governance explained above does take into account technology related risks.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Climate-related risks governance explained above does take into account legal related risks.
Market	Relevant, always included	Climate-related risks governance explained above does take into account market related risks.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Climate-related risks governance explained above does take into account reputational related risks. For example, after committing in 2016 to no longer fund any coal extraction projects or coal-fired power plants, nor any companies having ties to those industries and no diversification strategy, BNP Paribas announced in October 2017 that it will no longer fund any projects involving unconventional hydrocarbons, which includes shale oil, shale gas, oil sands, or natural gas in the Arctic. Furthermore, the Bank will no longer support any companies involved in the value chain that generate a substantial share of their revenues from these unconventional hydrocarbons. These commitments apply to the Group's existing clients and may therefore, in some cases, result in a decision to no longer work with some of them. The reputation risk also includes bad ratings from extra-financial agencies and possible bad communication in the media, notably from NGOs. The idea that companies have to take into account ESG criteria in their business has been growing these last years. In particular, more and more companies (including our Group) are including ESG criteria in their choices of business partners and we have to anticipate this trend. If it occurs, that could prevent the Group from doing business with companies taking into account ESG criteria, notably related to climate change, reducing the demand for goods and services.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	1/ Direct exposure to acute physical risks: BNP Paribas faces direct risks related to changes in frequency or intensity of extreme weather events due to climate change, notably tropical cyclones and floods due to changes in precipitation extremes. BNP Paribas is located in 73 countries and thus in regions which can be impacted differently by climate change regarding extreme events. Our Continuity Activity and Recovery Plans, reviewed on a yearly basis, is help us manage the risk of loosing our capacity to operate by maintaining the continuity of critical services and operations. 2/ Indirect exposure to acute physical risks through our financing activities: Clients exposed to extreme weather events such as tropical cyclones, floods or droughts represent superior credit risks and thus indirect financial risks for BNP Paribas. Eastern Asia and the United States have been damaged by a growing number of powerful tropical cyclones and this extreme climate event risk has to be taken into account by the Group to manage its client credit risk policy. Focus has been made on hazardous infrastructures such as nuclear plants. Concerning floods and droughts, an example of sensitive activities is the agricultural sector. BNP Paribas considers that physical climate change contributed to the agricultural crisis in 2008 and 2010 (drought led to bad crops and consequently to food shortage in some developing countries). Water shortage is also a major risk in the energy sector and other industries using river or lake water in their cooling process.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	As for acute physical risks, the increase in temperature and water levels is taken into account, for their potential direct and indirect impacts.
Upstream	Relevant, always included	As part of its policy to combat climate change, in 2017 BNP Paribas became a carbon neutral bank at all levels of its operations through three complementary actions: the reduction of its CO2 emissions, the use of low-carbon electricity and offsetting irreducible emissions. Regarding its supply chain, within the Group Purchasing Department, a structure dedicated to Responsible Purchasing based on a network of around 50 correspondents covers all CSR topics, including climate risks related to the activities of tier 1 suppliers and sub-contractors. CSR assessments, including climate topics, are used regarding our suppliers and sub-contractors as part of calls for tenders (over 2,500 evaluations carried out in 2017), notably those relating to categories of risky purchases, such as promotional items. In 2017, specific questionnaires on purchasing categories with strong environmental or social impacts continued to be used.
Downstream	Relevant, always included	The Group has to understand and anticipate the evolving environmental regulations applicable to its clients and also the clients' ability to comply adapt and take advantage of them. This is particularly at stake for clients to whom energy represents an important part of operational costs such as production of glass, aluminium, steel, cement, paper, petrochemistry, etc. Regarding the need of putting a price to carbon and growing regulations (energy or carbon taxes, cap and trade schemes, etc.) these companies have to adapt their business models: improve energy efficiency, include carbon costs in their business plan, achieve carbon reporting, etc. Energy and utilities companies can also be roughly impacted by new regulation which would increase the cost of high CO2 emitting energies such as coal. Due to uncertainty surrounding new regulations, the Group has to assess the resilience of its clients to following new environmental regulations, in order to reduce credit risk. In addition, the Group has to ensure whether or not the strategy of its corporate clients is aligned with a 2°C scenario. In addition to assess, in our due diligence, the resilience of our clients towards change in the climate regulation that may apply to them, BNP Paribas is involved in international discussions concerning the computation of its scope 3 carbon emissions.

(C2.2d) Describe your process(es) for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

At company level, our climate strategy leading to risk and opportunity (R&O) identification is based on a materiality assessment ranking climate issues with regards to their relevance both to BNP Paribas stakeholders and performance.

The materiality assessment includes consideration of, if not compliance to, international CSR standards plus dialogue with our stakeholders to identify relevant climate issues and frequently review their expectations. It includes:

- climate issues raised by scientific reports, extra financial rating agencies, international CSR standards, and the environmental laws applying to the Group,
- meetings dedicated to CSR with investors, extra financial rating agencies, shareholders, trade unions, NGOs,
- assessment of employees' views on our climate change related actions in the annual Group's internal survey,
- annual environmental reporting to assess carbon footprint and identify related R&O,
- active membership in many external think-tanks or platforms with regards to climate issues,
- analysis of future trends.

This R&O identification process is supported by the CSR Function helped by more than 300 CSR correspondents throughout all the entities of the Group.

At asset level, R&O are identified through the application of Group wide tools such as specific CSR criteria in sectorial policies (issued by BNP Paribas CIB and IRB), and in the Credit Risk policies issued by RISK. For sectors not covered by a specific policy, RISK team has developed a risk assessment table to integrate environmental risks within the credit evaluation process of a company.

Moreover, RISK has included some climate metrics in its Risk Appetite Framework:

- 2 metrics to monitor the share of coal in its financed energy mix (primary mix and secondary mix);
- 1 metric to monitor the share of renewable energies in its financed energy mix (secondary mix).

In case the early warning threshold or the limit threshold are reached, the information is communicated to the Board which is in charge of taking the appropriate measures.

RISK has also created a new process for identifying its risks, called "Risk ID". This taxonomy of risk types and risk drivers, which applies at Group level, includes risks related to climate change, and therefore enables the Group to better manage such risks.

On top of this, BNP Paribas has joined an initiative piloted by UNEP FI, in collaboration with 15 other international banks, to establish a methodology assessing climate-related risks (both transition and physical risks) for credit institutions ("climate stress tests"). BNP Paribas is proactive in this approach which should help the Group identify its exposure to climate risks and address them in the most efficient way.

Once clearly identified, all the CSR relevant issues are assessed and prioritized by the CSR department, at least once a year prior to the release of the Registration Document, by notably weighting:

- their importance for the key stakeholders (identified thanks to the input collected through the initiatives mentioned above),
- their CSR materiality (environmental, economic and social impacts of issues),
- their legal risks if any,
- their impact on the company's reputation,
- their possible impact on the business performance.

Risks and opportunities assessed are regularly presented to the Board of Directors by the **Director of the Company Engagement and the Head of CSR** and to the concerned division's Executive Committees, notably through the local CSR managers.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Policy and legal: Increased pricing of GHG emissions

Type of financial impact driver

Policy and legal: Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description

Carbon taxes have been introduced in energy prices in some countries and will notably be enhanced by UE directive. The business community is calling for a carbon pricing. Besides, COP21 Agreement will enhance carbon pricing. They are likely to appear in several countries where the Group is in the next years. Thus, these taxes would increase the Group operational costs mainly due to its building energy consumption but also business travels

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

4989530

Explanation of financial impact

In 2017, the Group emitted about 498,953 tonnes of CO₂e worldwide due to its energy consumption in building and business travel, which would cost an extra 4.98 M€ per year if a 10€/tCO₂e tax were implemented. Note, the Group is involved in financing the energy sector that could be strongly impacted if carbon is priced at a significant level.

Management method

BNP Paribas has set the internal target to cut its metric tonnes CO₂e emissions per unit FTE by 25% in 2020 compared with 2012. The target included scope 1 (direct GHG emissions due to combustion of fossil fuels), scope 2 (indirect GHG emissions from imported energy) and scope 3 (indirect GHG emissions from mobility). The CSR Function is in charge of achieving this objective: carbon emissions are monitored and feedbacks are sent to all the different entities to advise them regarding their carbon reduction achievements. Various tools have been set up to reach this objective such as awareness campaigns, energy efficiency policy in buildings and business travel optimization. The Group has decided to monitor the carbon risk of its portfolio by various means : - measuring and publishing the energy mix and the power mix that it finances; - reducing exposure to coal sector (no more financing of coal mining projects, of coal pure players, of coal-fired power plant in high income countries, and publication of more stringent conditions under which coal-fired power plant in low income countries can be financed); - using an internal carbon pricing mechanism in order to measure the resilience of our most sensitive counter-parties to potential carbon prices; - including a climate component in its methodology for rating companies and projects financed by the Bank.

Cost of management

6200000

Comment

Cost of management includes at least the wages of people involved in the CSR Delegation, the participation of local contributors, the annual hosting and maintenance of Enablon (33 k€), the annual verification by Statutory Auditors (50 k€).

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Policy and legal: Other

Type of financial impact driver

Policy and legal: Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description

Fuel and energy taxes are also expected to be raised in numerous countries. G20 has also recently committed to phase out subsidies to fossil fuels in the coming years. This would have approximately the same impact as a carbon tax on the Group.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

7000000

Explanation of financial impact

In 2017, the Group consumed more than 1.400GWh of energy for its buildings. If new tax of 0.005€/kWh were raised, that would cost the Group 7M€ per year.

Management method

As the Group's carbon emissions are related to its energy consumption, management methods are the same as for the carbon tax risk.

Cost of management

6200000

Comment

Same as carbon tax cost of management.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Policy and legal: Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations

Type of financial impact driver

Policy and legal: Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description

Regulations that demand the disclosure of data to authorities and/or to the public may result in increased operational costs for BNP

Paribas. The risk related to emission reporting obligations is exacerbated by the adoption by different countries of multiple and occasionally diverging legal or regulatory requirements. For example in France, in the process of the "Grenelle de l'environnement II" law, entities of the Group with more than 500 employees in France had to release a GHG emission reporting on scopes 1 and 2 before the 31st December 2012, and will have to update it at least every four years. This law has been reinforced by the article 173 of the Energy Transition Act that obliges assets owners to measure and publish the carbon footprint of their portfolio. The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme is a mandatory UK scheme aimed at improving energy efficiency and cutting carbon dioxide emissions in large public and private sector organisations. The CRC scheme is divided into phases. Phase 1 ran from April 2010 to March 2014. BNP Paribas is qualified as a CRC participant for this phase and has registered for phase 2 (2014-2019). Each year, we are required to report on our energy supplies that are included in the scheme. Once we have calculated our CRC emissions, we are required to disclose them and order, pay and surrender 'allowances' to cover our annual CRC emissions in tonnes of CO2. The simplification review of the CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme has increased the number of supplies that BNP Paribas has to report on and purchase allowances for as of the 2012-2013 reporting year. Whereas in the past the organisation could select 90% of its emissions to report on and profile class 03-05 meters were not mandatory to report on, we now have to report on supplies covered by these meters. This will increase administrative burden and operational costs by up to an estimated 10% as a result of the payment for CRC allowances. The costs of purchasing these allowances amount to around £500k per year and the reporting is undertaken by one FTE and makes up roughly 20-30% of their role. Moreover, the scheme may be reviewed again in the near future.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

50000

Explanation of financial impact

Adding a country to the environmental Group reporting results in additional costs of round 50k€ which include wages of Group and local staff, IT costs (Enablon licenses & training) and statutory auditors verification.

Management method

The CSR Function is currently achieving annual environmental reportings, which covered 90% of total FTEs in 2017. In 2017, this network was enlarged, by both the number of people and geographically with the creation of dedicated teams in new countries. In total, nearly 130 people spend all or a majority of their time on CSR matters within BNP Paribas. They can also call upon the expertise of nearly 300 contributors on specific topics such as direct environmental impacts, microfinance and finance and investment policies. To anticipate the coming changes on reporting regulations and the different scopes asked in countries the Group is implemented, local CSR teams are being given more and more independency to allow each entity to adapt its reporting regarding domestic regulation. Regarding the new obligation for Asset Owners to report about carbon footprint of their portfolio (art 173 of the Energy Transition Law), BNP Paribas Investment Partners has already committed to do so through the signature of the Montreal Carbon Pledge in May 2015. Several reports have already been issued related to carbon footprint of open ended funds.

Cost of management

1000000

Comment

Cost of management includes at least the wages of people involved in the CSR Delegation, the participation of local contributors, the annual hosting and maintenance of Enablon (33 k€), the annual verification by Statutory Auditors (50 k€).

Identifier

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Customer

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Policy and legal: Other

Type of financial impact driver

Other, please specify (Increasing client credit risk)

Company- specific description

The Group has to understand and anticipate the evolving environmental regulations applicable to its clients and also the clients' ability to comply, adapt and take advantage of them. This is particularly at stake for clients to whom energy represents an important part of operational costs such as production of glass, aluminium, steel, cement, paper, petrochemistry, etc. Regarding the need of putting a price to carbon and growing regulations (energy or carbon taxes, cap and trade schemes, etc.) these companies have to adapt their business models: improve energy efficiency, include carbon costs in their business plan, achieve carbon reporting, etc. Energy and utilities companies can also be roughly impacted by new regulation which would increase the cost of high CO2 emitting energies such as coal. Due to uncertainty surrounding new regulations, the Group has to assess the resilience of its clients to following new environmental regulations, in order to reduce credit risk. In addition to assess, in our due diligence, the resilience of our clients towards change in the climate regulation that may apply to them, BNP Paribas is involved in international discussions concerning the computation of its scope 3 carbon emissions.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

600000000

Explanation of financial impact

This risk of bankruptcy mainly concerns our clients addressed by our Corporate & Investment Banking department that represents around 27% of the Group's operating entities revenue.

Management method

Since 2011, BNP Paribas has developed investment and financing policies in sectors particularly sensitive to the environment (coal fired power generation, nuclear energy, palm oil, paper pulp, mining and oil sands). In addition to the sector policies, the Group has adopted the Equator Principles (EP) which constitute a benchmark for the financial sector to identify, assess, and manage social and environmental risks related to project finance transactions. In 2017, 8 transactions were reviewed and 1 was ranked category "A" meaning this project had potentially significant environmental or social impacts requiring mitigating and remedial measures. For sectors not covered by the processes above, RISK team developed a risk assessment table, in order to integrate environmental risks within the credit evaluation process of any company. In 2017, BNP Paribas pilot tested the impact of an internal carbon price on the gross operating margin EBITDA of the customers in its loan portfolio, combined to a qualitative analysis (based on the TCFD recommendations) of their exposure to carbon risks. The goal was to evaluate their resilience to the energy transition, to measure and steer carbon risks in the Group's loan book and to enable the Group to rank its clients among their respective industry.

Cost of management

Comment

As this risk is managed by CIB in parallel with other credit risks, it is not possible to assess the cost of management only for uncertainty about new carbon regulation risks. Please note that the test concerning the internal carbon price was conducted on a sample of customers operating in the eight industries that emit the most greenhouse gases were identified as most sensitive to carbon risks and for which the Group has significant exposures (mining, power generation, oil & gas, transport, real estate, agrifood, cement, and steel), and included a qualitative analysis of their carbon risks. Throughout 2018, these analyses, which were carried out during annual reviews, primarily in the North America and Europe, will be extended to the rest of the world to widen the sample, refine the methods, and measure the impact of a carbon price on the Group's customers.

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Customer

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology: Substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options

Type of financial impact driver

Policy and legal: Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

Company- specific description

Since energy efficiency must play a major role in reducing CO2 emissions, BNP Paribas has undertaken to significantly increase its action in this area, in keeping with the "Financial Institutions' Declaration of Intent on Energy Efficiency" developed by the EBRD

and UNEP-FI. Its subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval make a particular contribution as part of their core business. New regulations concerning energy efficiency are also being implemented worldwide, notably concerning buildings. For example, RT 2012 standard imposes new buildings in France to have energy consumption below 50 kWh/m².year. BNP Paribas Real Estate has to anticipate new regulations and adapt its building construction activity to be able to build high energy efficient buildings. If additional isolation efforts have to be led after constructions, that would induce important additional costs. New legislation is under validation in France to oblige owners of professional premises above 2,000 m² to achieve insulation works that would lead to the reducing by 25% of the energy consumption in 2020 with regards to a baseline to be defined between 2006 and now.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact

BNP Paribas Real Estate has EUR 26.0 billion (+ EUR 1.9 billion compared with 2016) asset under management and is the leading commercial property developer in France. The financial impact includes the energy efficiency works of the assets under management .

Management method

Energy efficiency is taken into account by BNP Paribas Real Estate, active member of various trade associations (France Green Building Council, HQE association). In 2017, BNP Paribas Real Estate services, whose business continues to be benefit from 100% environmental certification on its corporate real estate activity , committed to improving the energy performance of its portfolio by signing the Private and Public Commercial Buildings Energy Efficiency Charter. It was also awarded a "cube d'or" in recognition of the energy efficiency initiatives it has applied to its portfolio in France. It is also a founding member of the International Sustainability Alliance. Moreover, in line with its commitments, the Group continues to expand its current offering to improve home energy efficiency, which targets its private customers, via dedicated products or partnerships with industrial players. For instance, The joint subsidiary of EDF and BNP Paribas Personal Finance, Domofinance, specialising in the financing of energy efficiency in customers' homes, granted over 49,000 loans in 2017.

Cost of management

40305494

Comment

This includes wages of staff involved in implementing energy efficiency policy in Real Estate buildings.

Identifier

Risk 6

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Physical risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute: Increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

Type of financial impact driver

Other, please specify (Inability to do business)

Company- specific description

BNP Paribas faces direct risks related to changes in frequency or intensity of extreme weather events due to climate change, notably tropical cyclones and floods due to changes in precipitation extremes. BNP Paribas is located in 73 countries and thus in regions which can be impacted differently by climate change regarding extreme events. Most exposed regions to tropical cyclones are Eastern Asia (e.g. Japan, Hong Kong) and the Pacific area, and then OECD countries. It is possible to attribute a most potential risk to each region: cyclones in Florida, storms in Europe, typhoons in Japan, etc. Whereas, regions boarding rivers which can be impacted differently by floods such as Seine in France or Thames in London. Risks mainly concern the Group's buildings and data centres, which would prevent the concerned entities

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

20000000

Explanation of financial impact

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

Management method

Our Continuity Activity and Recovery Plans, reviewed on a yearly basis, is help us manage the risk of loosing our capacity to operate by maintaining the continuity of critical services and operations .

Cost of management

4000000

Comment

Cost of management includes at least the wages of people involved in establishing and maintaining our Continuity Activity and Recovery Plans. Monitoring the ACP and investing in the mitigation measures requires round 4M€ / year.

Identifier

Risk 7

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Customer

Risk type

Physical risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute: Increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

Type of financial impact driver

Other, please specify (Increasing client risk)

Company- specific description

Clients exposed to extreme weather events such as tropical cyclones, floods or droughts represent superior credit risks and thus indirect financial risks for BNP Paribas. Eastern Asia and the United States have been damaged by a growing number of powerful tropical cyclones and this extreme climate event risk has to be taken into account by the Group to manage its client credit risk policy. Focus has been made on hazardous infrastructures such as nuclear plants. Concerning floods and droughts, an example of sensitive activities is the agricultural sector. BNP Paribas considers that physical climate change contributed to the agricultural crisis in 2008 and 2010 (drought led to bad crops and consequently to food shortage in some developing countries). Water shortage is also a major risk in the energy sector and other industries using river or lake water in their cooling process.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact**Explanation of financial impact**

Clients impacted could have a decreased in their revenues, a major impact on their balance sheet due to a loss in some of their assets value and ultimately be unable to pay off their loans. Estimation of such risk is currently under review. Such assessment is a long term process as, first step is to identify all clients' assets location and second step would be to estimate the probability of loss in case of extreme weather event.

Management method

Most of our 8 investing and financing policies in sensitive sectors take this into account with specific criteria (recovery plan, flood prevention...) set up to mitigate such risks. For sectors not covered by a specific policy, RISK team developed a risk assessment table to integrate environmental risks within the credit evaluation process of a company. In order to manage risk, the Group has

deployed a CSR operational control plan since 2015. After determining the controls to be made by the different business lines and entities of the Group, the CSR and permanent operational control functions created the first working groups tasked with defining the organisation and implementation of the controls throughout the Group's entities. The first periodic controls took place in 2016. The system deployment was widespread in 2017. It ascertains that the operational measures put into place at every level are adequate, and initiates a continuous improvement dynamic, necessary for the proper management of ESG risks. BNP Paribas is part of an initiative piloted by UNEP FI, in collaboration with 15 other international banks, to develop stress-tests on physical risks for credit institutions.

Cost of management

Comment

As this risk is managed with other credit risks, it is not possible to assess the cost of management only for changes in extreme climate event risks.

Identifier

Risk 8

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Customer

Risk type

Physical risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic: Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns

Type of financial impact driver

Other, please specify (Increasing client risk)

Company- specific description

Clients exposed to extreme weather events such as tropical cyclones, floods or droughts represent superior credit risks and thus indirect financial risks for BNP Paribas. Eastern Asia and the United States have been damaged by a growing number of powerful tropical cyclones and this extreme climate event risk has to be taken into account by the Group to manage its client credit risk policy. Focus has been made on hazardous infrastructures such as nuclear plants. Concerning floods and droughts, an example of sensitive activities is the agricultural sector. BNP Paribas considers that physical climate change contributed to the agricultural crisis in 2008 and 2010 (drought led to bad crops and consequently to food shortage in some developing countries). Water shortage is also a major risk in the energy sector and other industries using river or lake water in their cooling process.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact

Clients impacted could have a decreased in their revenues, a major impact on their balance sheet due to a loss in some of their assets value and ultimately be unable to pay off their loans. Estimation of such risk is currently under review. Such assessment is a long term process as, first step is to identify all clients' assets location and second step would be to estimate the probability of loss in case of extreme weather event.

Management method

Most of our 8 investing and financing policies in sensitive sectors take this into account with specific criteria (recovery plan, flood prevention...) set up to mitigate such risks. For sectors not covered by a specific policy, RISK team developed a risk assessment table to integrate environmental risks within the credit evaluation process of a company. In order to manage risk, the Group has deployed a CSR operational control plan since 2015. After determining the controls to be made by the different business lines and entities of the Group, the CSR and permanent operational control functions created the first working groups tasked with defining the organisation and implementation of the controls throughout the Group's entities. The first periodic controls took place in 2016. The system deployment was widespread in 2017. It ascertains that the operational measures put into place at every level are adequate, and initiates a continuous improvement dynamic, necessary for the proper management of ESG risks. BNP Paribas is part of an initiative piloted by UNEP FI, in collaboration with 15 other international banks, to develop stress-tests on physical risks for credit institutions.

Cost of management

Comment

As this risk is managed with other credit risks, it is not possible to assess the cost of management only for changes in extreme climate event risks.

Identifier

Risk 9

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation: Stigmatization of sector

Type of financial impact driver

Reputation: Reduced revenue from decreased demand for goods/services

Company- specific description

The reputation risk includes bad ratings from extra-financial agencies and possible bad communication in the media, notably from NGOs. The idea that companies have to take into account ESG criteria in their business has been growing these last years. In particular, more and more companies (including our Group) are including ESG criteria in their choices of business partners and we have to anticipate this trend. If it occurs, that could prevent the Group from doing business with companies taking into account ESG criteria, notably related to climate change, reducing the demand for goods and services.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

3000000

Explanation of financial impact

A negative image could prevent the Group from signing contracts, inducing losses of income. Many of our corporate clients ask their providers to demonstrate a sound climate performance.

Management method

One of the missions of the CSR Delegation is to identify and assess any reputational risk from stakeholders. Dialogue with NGOs, active participation in trade unions, communication and responding to extra-financial agencies allow the Group to manage its reputational risks. In 2017, BNP Paribas responded to 101 solicitations from advocacy NGOs and organised several meetings. This risk management has led to important actions such as the implementation of sector policies or a detailed environmental reporting. Communication is also very important to manage reputational risks. An annual CSR report and several pages on the Group's website allow BNP Paribas to communicate on its actions and its policy against climate change, in order to manage reputational risks.

Cost of management

800000

Comment

Cost of management includes the wages of people involved in the CSR Function who manage the Group CSR policy and meet various stakeholders.

Identifier

Risk 10

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation: Stigmatization of sector

Type of financial impact driver

Other, please specify (Reduced stock price (market valuation))

Company- specific description

This reputation risk includes bad ratings from extra-financial agencies and possible bad communication in the media, notably from NGOs. An environmental scandal involving BNP Paribas and projects it finances could have a negative impact on its stock price as it occurred for BP and the DeepWater Horizon incident.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

3000000

Explanation of financial impact

Decrease of the stock value or absence of CSR indexes such as CDP, SAM or Ethibel would lead to a diminution of the Group's equity.

Management method

Since 2011, BNP Paribas has developed investment and financing policies in sectors particularly sensitive to the environment (coal fired power generation, nuclear energy, palm oil, paper pulp, mining and oil sands). In addition to the sector policies, the Group has adopted the Equator Principles (EP) which constitute a benchmark for the financial sector to identify, assess, and manage social and environmental risks related to project finance transactions. In 2017, 8 transactions were reviewed and 1 was ranked category "A" meaning this project had potentially significant environmental or social impacts requiring mitigating and remedial measures. Finally, for sectors not covered by the processes above, the RISK team has developed a risk assessment table to integrate environmental risks within the credit evaluation process of any company.

Cost of management

800000

Comment

Cost of management includes the wages of people involved in the CSR Function who manage the Group CSR policy and meet various stakeholders.

Identifier

Risk 11

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Customer

Risk type

Transition risk

Primary climate-related risk driver

Market: Changing customer behavior

Type of financial impact driver

Market: Reduced demand for goods and/or services due to shift in consumer preferences

Company- specific description

Climate change awareness is constantly rising and low carbon finance is growing to answer a new demand for financial products such as green bonds, SRI funds, etc. Thus there is a major risk of losses of market position in the financial market if BNP Paribas does not develop corresponding offers for its clients.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

173000000

Explanation of financial impact

SRI Assets managed by BNP Paribas Investment Partners reached almost 34.6 billion euros at 31 December 2017 (+10.5 billion euros compared with 2016). To illustrate the dynamism of ISR funds, Total SRI Assets have increased by 38.4% in 2016, while over the same time the assets managed by BNP Paribas Investment Partners have increased by 1.8%. Above calculation is based on the assumption of losing part of the SRI assets under management.

Management method

CSR Function is actively participating to numerous think-tanks on responsible finance and has notably been supporting the Green Bond Principle. Risk of confronting a changing consumer behavior towards "greener" financial products is managed by the integration of ESG criteria into credit and savings products and by promoting SRI funds: - As signatory to the Principle for Responsible Investment, BNP Paribas Investment Partners, the Group's dedicated asset management business line, applies ESG criteria to all its collective investment funds and institutional mandates. - BNP Paribas continues to develop and promote its range of SRI products. 30 SRI/ESG labels were awarded in 2017: ■ To 13 funds: the SRI label of the French State (created in 2016, it aims to give greater visibility to savers in SRI products and to ensure that the products are managed accordingly to sound methodologies, with strong transparency and information quality requirements). ■ To 2 funds: the ESG LuxFLAG label; ■ To 5 funds: the Environment LuxFLAG label (strong involvement in the environment sector and a high level of transparency for investors); ■ To 5 funds: the Finansol label (investments in the areas of social economy and microfinance). ■ To 5 funds: the CIES (Comité Intersyndical de l'Épargne Salariale) label dedicated to employee savings plans. These labels support BNP Paribas Investment Partners in its long-term commitment to develop and promote its range of SRI products.

Cost of management

800000

Comment

Cost of management includes the wages of people involved in the CSR Function who manage the Group CSR policy and meet various stakeholders.

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Type of financial impact driver

Better competitive position to reflect shifting consumer preferences, resulting in increased revenues

Company- specific description

A good anticipation of product efficiency regulations and standards is the opportunity for BNP Paribas to make new offerings to the energy efficiency market. New regulations such as government subsidies provide additional incentives for clients towards energy efficiency related products (electric cars, building thermal isolation, etc.). The Group could take advantage of such enhancement by

proposing appropriate credit or financing services. For example, in Retail Banking, BNP Paribas Personal Finance can specialize in financing for energy consumption management and take advantage of new regulated loans dedicated to energy efficiency. Created in 2003 as a subsidiary of BNP Paribas Personal Finance, Domofinance is the joint subsidiary of EDF and BNP Paribas Personal Finance specialising in the financing of private customers' energy consumption management. Moreover, Following an agreement signed with Engie, BNP Paribas Personal Finance has offered, since March 2017, a subsidised-rate "Boost Chauffe" loan for financing energy savings improvement work for an amount of up to €21,500. Finally, In its Domestic Markets, the Group offers specific support to entrepreneurs to help them assess, design and finance the work required to boost their energy efficiency. In Belgium, through its Sustainable Energy Services (SES) Department, BNP Paribas Fortis offers real expertise and support to its SME clients in order to design and finance infrastructure for the production of renewable energy or works to improve energy efficiency within their plants.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

300000000

Explanation of financial impact

Domofinance, enjoyed further business growth with about 49,000 projects financed in 2017. However, the exact revenue of these contracts is confidential and cannot be provided here. In 2017, this SES Department was involved in projects representing investments of 300 million euros, compared to 250 million euros the previous year, including 11 projects in the field of energy efficiency.

Strategy to realize opportunity

Such opportunities are managed by the Group by creating specialized teams and products in its different entities. Domofinance, a 100 staff joint venture between EDF and BNP Paribas Personal Finance, specialising in financing for energy consumption management, has seen an increase in business, with more than 49,000 projects financed in 2017. Since its launch in 2003, it has thus granted over 590,000 loans and promoted the energy transition in France. The energy savings achieved in 2017 are equivalent to the total consumption of 65,528 households. As energy efficiency renovations are difficult to implement in co-owned buildings, Domofinance offers loans to co-owners' associations as well. In addition to Domofinance, BNP Paribas Personal Finance has developed other partnerships in Europe. For instance : ■ in Ukraine, a partnership was signed with the EBRD to offer loans for eco-energy assets and to provide a subsidy in the form of an "investment incentive", able to reach up to 35% of the loan amount ; ■ Shenergy Finance (in which the Group is a 10% shareholder) is financing gas-fuelled household equipment in China. BNP Paribas Personal Finance contributed its expertise in the area of consumer credit.

Cost to realize opportunity

5200000

Comment

Cost of management includes operational costs of energy efficiency specialized teams (100 people staff for Domofinance) and specialists throughout the Group. Estimated cost around 5.2 M€ according to the average wage in France.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of public-sector incentives

Type of financial impact driver

Increased diversification of financial assets (e.g., green bonds and infrastructure)

Company- specific description

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

BNP Paribas has participated, along with other banks, to the release of the Green bond Principles in order to enhance the corresponding market. At the beginning of 2014, BNP Paribas has set up Sustainable Capital Markets and signed the Green Bonds Principles. In 2017, the Green Bond issues for which the Group acted as lead manager totalled 5.5 billion euros. The Group was thus in the top three players worldwide in euros in the green bonds market, a position that it had planned to achieve by 2018.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

5400000000

Explanation of financial impact

Regarding green bonds, the Group has committed to be part of the three main players of the Green Bonds market, in euros, no later than 2018. In 2016, this goal has been reached. Since 2012, the Group has been joint lead manager for EUR 10,2 billion including more than EUR 1 billion equity-linked bonds. Major transactions were completed in 2017, and estimated financial implications of this opportunity total 5.3G€.

Strategy to realize opportunity

Such opportunities are managed by the Group by creating specialized teams and products in its different entities. For example, the Sustainable Bond team allowed the Group to enhance its presence in the Green Bond market, with some 2017 examples: ■ one of the three green bonds of SNCF Réseau, EUR 1 billion, 80% of which is to improve the energy efficiency of the rail network; ■ the EUR 500 million MuniFin green bond, a credit institution owned by the Finnish public sector.

Cost to realize opportunity

3000000

Comment

Cost of management includes operational costs of renewable energy specialized teams and experts throughout the Group.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

Type of financial impact driver

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets (e.g., partnerships with governments, development banks)

Company- specific description

As a contribution to the Paris Agreement of November 2015 (COP 21), BNP Paribas made several commitments to combat global warming and support the energy transition in line with the 2°C trajectory. As part of the Bank's commitment to environmental responsibility within its CSR policy, it has announced a number of initiatives to support the energy transition towards a low-carbon economy, including a reduction in financing for energies with the most negative environmental impact and also a target to finance the energy transition up to 15 billion euros in 2020. Moreover, at BNP Paribas Fortis, the Sustainable Energy Services team is dedicated to the financing of renewable energy for its SME clients and their plants. In addition, as part of the commitment the Group entered into at the end of 2015 to invest 100 million euros by 2020 in innovative start-ups active in the energy transition (with a specific focus on electricity storage), almost 20 million euros had been invested at the end of 2017, particularly in Sunna Design, a Bordeaux-based start-up which develops innovative public solar-powered lighting solutions specifically for restrictive climatic environments and in a French seed fund called "smart cities" and "smart energy" Demeter, which supports start-ups at the seed stage in the field of energy transition. These initiatives complement the support of 60 innovation hubs in the Retail Banking network in France (WAI hubs), where 11 % of the start-ups supported have an environmental purpose.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

15100000000

Explanation of financial impact

BNP Paribas seizes the renewable energy business opportunities, and has committed to finance at least 15G€ in the sector by 2020. With total credit authorisations of around 12.3G€ at end-2017 (compared to 9.3G€ at end-2016), the Group is in line with its objective. We can also add that regarding the innovation that is needed to achieve energy transition, the Group decided to invest 100 million euros by 2020 in innovative start-ups active in the energy transition (with a specific focus on electricity storage). Almost 20 million euros had been invested at the end of 2017, particularly in Sunna Design, a Bordeaux-based start-up which develops innovative public solar-powered lighting solutions specifically for restrictive climatic environments and in a French seed fund called "smart cities" and "smart energy" Demeter, which supports start-ups at the seed stage in the field of energy transition.

Strategy to realize opportunity

Year after year, BNP Paribas continues its commitment to financing renewable energy worldwide, and is on course to meet its target of EUR 15 billion in 2020. At the end of 2017, the financing for this sector amounted to EUR 12.3 billion (compared with EUR 9.3 billion in 2016). Its teams were involved in the following projects: ■ Sweihan: 1.2GW of photovoltaic power in Abu Dhabi. BNP Paribas was the overall coordinator for this first large-scale national solar project (May 2017), at one of the world's lowest electricity prices; ■ Essakane Solar: 15MW of solar power in Burkina Faso (November 2017). BICI was appointed as the arranger of this solar power station, which is one of the first in the country; ■ 12 MW run-of-the-river hydroelectric power plant in Belgium. In total, in 2017, the Group financed or advised on renewable energy projects totalling more than 6GW of installed capacity.

Cost to realize opportunity

3000000

Comment

Cost of management includes operational costs of renewable energy specialized teams and experts throughout the Group.

Identifier

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Move to more efficient buildings

Type of financial impact driver

Increased value of fixed assets (e.g., highly rated energy-efficient buildings)

Company- specific description

Energy efficiency must play a major role in reducing CO2 emissions, BNP Paribas has undertaken to significantly step up its action in this area, in keeping with the "Financial Institutions' Declaration of Intent on Energy Efficiency" developed by the EBRD and UNEP-FI, and signed by BNP Paribas in 2015. Also as, the real estate market values buildings with high energy efficiency rates, a good understanding and anticipation of this market is the opportunity for BNP Paribas to gain more profit on its building assets. A recent global study suggested that benefiting from a green label increases the value of the asset by 5% in average. Moreover, BNP Paribas Real Estate can offer its clients strong expertise on green building topics that are issued by regulations in most countries where BNP Paribas Real Estate is implemented. Energy Transition will require strong innovation to unlock some key technological drivers such as enhanced energy efficiency, smart grids or batteries.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

2000000

Explanation of financial impact

Increasing energy prices are inducing premium price on high energy efficient real estate. In order to address client demand, 100% of BNP Paribas Real Estate's production in commercial property benefits from certifications or labels. In 2015, through this solution, BNP Paribas Real Estate conducted 75 audits in buildings and enabled its clients to make energy savings of EUR 2 million on behalf of investors and big company clients.

Strategy to realize opportunity

BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management France is assessing most its assets (70% in 2015) on ESG criteria such as energy efficiency. At end-2016, it totalled EUR 147.5 million in assets through its SRI equity fund, invested in European companies striving to minimise their carbon footprints and the energy consumption of their real estate assets. BNP Paribas Real Estate improved its certification services and is now a BREEAM assessor and HQE adviser for buildings in use, allowing its complete autonomy in site certification. It is also innovative and anticipates future environmental requirements.

Cost to realize opportunity

Comment

Cost of management includes operational costs of this activity.

Identifier

Opp5

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Type of financial impact driver

Reduced exposure to future fossil fuel price increases

Company- specific description

Climate change awareness and increasing fuel prices are definitely two factors that lead corporates and individuals to consider car leasing, car sharing, ecodriving and other products that Arval offer to its clients. A good understanding and anticipation of fuel taxes and regulations is the opportunity for BNP Paribas to make new offerings to the vehicle leasing market. For example, in retail Banking, the specialist in multi-brand full service vehicle leasing Arval can take advantage of the rising prices of fossil fuels and of EU regulations on GHG emitted by vehicles. Indeed, increasing fuel prices is definitely a factor that leads corporate and individual to consider car leasing, car sharing, ecodriving expertise and other products that Arval offers to its clients. The Group has noticed that G20 has also recently committed to phase out subsidies to fossil fuels in the coming years.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact

The continuous improving of vehicle energy efficiency and the rising price of fuel are jointly encouraging companies and individuals to prefer car leasing and car sharing solutions to car purchasing.

Strategy to realize opportunity

To take advantage of rising fuel prices, Arval's strategy includes offering of low consuming vehicles. Arval's environmental management is certified ISO 14001 and its aims is to have all of its subsidiaries ISO 14001 certified. Arval experts offer their customers vehicles best suited to their needs, thanks to their knowledge of the latest innovations in engine efficiency and alternative fuels. Also, in 2017, Arval continued to develop telematics systems. They allow better understanding of people's driving habits and changes in their behaviours to reduce accidents and CO2 emissions. In Spain, Arval and the electricity producer Enel-Endesea have launched an electric mobility scheme for Enel-Endesea employees. It will avoid the emission of 300 tonnes of CO2 per year. Overall, through Arval's expertise, the number of vehicles managed for international clients increased by 9% between early- 2014 and end-2016 (from 267,000 to 290,000), while total emissions dropped by 3% in the same period, thereby avoiding 35,000 tonnes of CO2 emissions.

Cost to realize opportunity

Comment

Cost of management includes operational costs of these activities.

Identifier

Opp6

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Participation in carbon market

Type of financial impact driver

Reputational benefits resulting in increased demand for goods/services

Company- specific description

A good understanding and anticipation of cap and trade schemes is the opportunity for BNP Paribas to make new offerings to the cap and trade market. Indeed, new opportunities for emissions trading will appear with the EU ETS market coming in its third phase. From 2013 onwards, as their emission cap is annually reduced by 1.74%, European industries will have to invest in energy efficiency, renewable energies and purchase carbon credits. The two first tools enhance opportunities presented below while the third induces a new one: the carbon trading market. BNP Paribas is a major participant in the carbon emissions markets and is actively involved in proprietary and client trading. Based in London, BNP Paribas Carbon Team draws from its solid skills in asset financing and asset management to help companies meet their emissions targets as cost-effectively as possible.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

10000000000

Explanation of financial impact

In 2012, 7.9 billion auctions were traded in the ETS, with a total value of 56 billion euros. A major part was exchanged through intermediaries in the carbon market. As the European Commission has implemented short term measures to strengthen the carbon market, carbon price is expected to rise in the next years. Thus, carbon market trading is constituting a growing 10 of billions dollars market, representing a major opportunity for the Group.

Strategy to realize opportunity

Seizing the carbon market opportunities raised by cap and trade regulations, notably the EU ETS system, BNP Paribas has created a specific team for this emerging market: the Carbon Team. Based in London, it manages a portfolio with CERs and ERUs, used in the EU ETS. The team also actively follows of the evolution of the UE ETS and other cap & trade schemes that may arise throughout the world, notably in the United States, Australia, China, etc.

Cost to realize opportunity

80000

Comment

Cost of management includes operational costs of the Carbon team.

Identifier

Opp7

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of climate adaptation and insurance risk solutions

Type of financial impact driver

Increased revenue through new solutions to adaptation needs (e.g., insurance risk transfer products and services)

Company- specific description

Changes in frequency or intensity of extreme weather events (and specifically the occurrence of large sudden events) result in a growing demand for financial products related to extreme weather events. The Group provides products and services to its clients to mitigate the risks of extreme weather events. In particular, BNP Paribas issues and sells cat bonds (Catastrophe Bonds). This securitization of insurance risks represents an opportunity for investors to diversify their portfolio. Natural disaster risks are generally independent from market risks. Similarly, cat bonds aim at mitigating the insufficiency of insurances in case of natural disasters. This product is one of BNP Paribas' answers to the increasing risks linked to climate change.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Potential financial impact

Explanation of financial impact

BNP Paribas is a leader in the insurance-linked securities market. With an involvement in 4 cat bonds as Joint Bookrunner or co manager in 2012, the Group was involved in 710 million dollars and 130 million euros of cat bonds. This activity is soaring due to increasing demand for this type of bond and represents a great opportunity for the Group : In 2013, the group was involved in 6 transactions for a total of 1.075 billion dollars and 350 million euros of cat bonds.

Strategy to realize opportunity

To answer the growing demand for cat bonds, the Group actively participates in the co-development and running of cat bonds with major insurance companies. For example in 2013, BNP Paribas has arranged a EUR 350 million cat bond for Calypso II Capital. The bond will provide AXA, the France-based insurance group, with protection against windstorm events in Europe. This placement was the largest EUR-denominated cat bond ever placed. BNP Paribas acted as Joint Bookrunner on the placement which benefitted from cross-border teamwork among BNP Paribas teams in London and New York.

Cost to realize opportunity

Comment

Cost of management includes operational costs of this activity.

Identifier

Opp8

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development of climate adaptation and insurance risk solutions

Type of financial impact driver

Increased revenue through demand for lower emissions products and services

Company- specific description

Change in precipitation pattern induced by climate change will impact human activities, in particular agriculture. Fluctuating hydrometric and temperature conditions will increase the vulnerability of farmers to meteorological conditions and volatility of agri commodities prices. Thus, more and more farmers and farmer cooperatives have recourse to forward contract in order to manage a further growing risk. To answer this demand, BNP Paribas offers a variety of actions, ranging from conventional loans to more sophisticated hedging and investment products. These activities are watched carefully to prevent from any form of speculation, which would have dreadful impacts on global food security.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Potential financial impact

220000000

Explanation of financial impact

BNP Paribas commodity derivatives operates in all major commodity markets (CBOT, LIFFE-Euronext, etc.). In December 2014, about 220 million euros of food commodities were in our funds. Being implemented in 73 countries, BNP Paribas can seize large opportunities in helping the agricultural sector in coping with risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters, especially in the USA where the Group has a strong market position in the agricultural sector.

Strategy to realize opportunity

To meet the needs of its clients, the BNP Paribas Commodity Derivatives team proposes solutions to hedge against the risk of price volatility. BNP Paribas is a recognised leader in this sector (named Best Global Commodity Finance Bank 2010 by Global Trade Review and ranked #1 in Global Trade Finance Loans by Dealogic in January 2011) and contributes to ensuring the sustainable availability of agricultural commodities by helping develop the commodities sector at every level (production, transport, storage, processing, etc.). Specialised commodities teams support producers, intermediaries and manufacturers of basic foods by financing their activities.

Cost to realize opportunity

Comment

Cost of management includes operational costs of this activity.

Identifier

Opp9

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Type of financial impact driver

Increased revenue through new solutions to adaptation needs (e.g., insurance risk transfer products and services)

Company- specific description

The idea that companies have to take into account ESG criteria in their business has been growing these last years. In particular, more and more companies and individuals are including ESG criteria, in their choices of business partners and we have to anticipate this trend. In particular, climate change awareness is constantly rising and low carbon finance is growing to answer a new demand for financial products such as green bonds, SRI funds, etc.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Potential financial impact

34600000000

Explanation of financial impact

SRI Assets managed by BNP Paribas Investment Partners reached 34.6 billion euros at 31 December 2017. Over the year 2017, total SRI assets have increased by 38.4%, more than the assets managed by BNP Paribas Investment Partners which have increased by 1.8% over the same period. This illustrates the dynamism of ISR funds.

Strategy to realize opportunity

CSR Function is actively participating in numerous think-tanks on responsible finance and has notably been supporting the Green Bond Principles. Opportunities provided by changing consumer behaviour towards "greener" financial products are managed by the integration of ESG criteria into credit and savings products and by promoting SRI funds: - As signatory to the Principle for

Responsible Investment, BNP Paribas Investment Partners, the Group's dedicated asset management business line, applies ESG criteria to all its collective investment funds and institutional mandates. - BNP Paribas continues to develop and promote its range of SRI products. 30 SRI labels were awarded in 2017: ■ To 13 funds (compared to 7 in 2016) : the SRI label of the French State. Created in 2016, it aims to give greater visibility to savers in SRI products and to ensure that the products are managed according to sound methodologies, with strong transparency and information quality requirements. ■ To 2 funds: the ESG LuxFLAG label. ■ To 5 funds: the Environment LuxFLAG label (strong involvement in the environment sector and a high level of transparency for investors); ■ To 5 funds: the Finansol label (investments in the areas of solidarity economy and microfinance). ■ To 5 funds: the CIES (Comité Intersyndical de l'Épargne Salariale) label dedicated to employee savings plans. These labels support BNP Paribas Investment Partners in its long-term commitment to develop and promote its range of SRI prdts.

Cost to realize opportunity

800000

Comment

Cost of management includes the wages of people involved in the CSR Function who manage the Group CSR policy and meet various stakeholders.

Identifier

Opp10

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Customer

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

Type of financial impact driver

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets (e.g., partnerships with governments, development banks)

Company- specific description

New products such as positive incentive loans are being developed. They propose to CIB (Corporate and Investment Banking) clients to put in place a loan which pricing is linked to the extra-financial (including environmental) performance. They have being progressively proposed to various clients. The first positive incentive loans have been signed in 2017.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Potential financial impact

3500000000

Explanation of financial impact

It is still too early to assess the magnitude of impact but taking into account positive feedbacks from clients, importance of CSR criteria for corporate, BNP Paribas anticipates a large interest. For now more than 3.5 bn EUR of positive incentive loans have been signed.

Strategy to realize opportunity

A comprehensive strategy has been implemented to help relationship managers to propose PIL (Positive Incentive Loan) to their clients. It included examples of KPI, commercial documentation, as well as marketing material.

Cost to realize opportunity

Comment

A team is in charge of developing this kind of product. They are included in the transformation team of CIB (Corporate and Investment Banking).

(C2.5) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have impacted your business.

	Impact	Description
Products and services	Impacted	Using the global warming target of 2°C as a reference, BNP Paribas has outlined new commitments in order to contribute the objective of the Paris Agreement: 1. Double renewable energy financings to €15 billion in 2020 2. Reducing exposure to thermal coal - Stop financing for thermal coal mining activities, including direct financing of mining projects or financing of mining companies specializing in coal extraction, unless they have put in place an energy diversification strategy. - Stop financing of coal-fired power plant projects. -Provide financing for power generation companies only if they have a formal diversification strategy to reduce the share of coal in their power generation mix that is at least as ambitious as that of the host country. 3. Reducing exposure to unconventional oil and gas - Stop doing business with companies whose principal business activity is the exploration, production, distribution, marketing or trading of oil and gas from shale and/or oil from tar sands. -Cease financing of projects that are primarily involved in the transportation or export of oil and gas from shale or oil from tar sands. - Do not finance any oil or gas exploration or production project in the Arctic region. 4. Mitigating business risks linked to the energy transition Include a climate component in the methodology of the Bank for rating companies and projects Progressively integrate the use of an internal carbon price in financing decisions. 5. Integrating carbon risk in its investment activities - Reduce the carbon footprint of investment portfolios managed for our clients in line with the Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition that BNP Paribas Investment Partners has joined. - Develop a low-carbon offering to help investors combat climate change. -Divest from coal companies in Social Responsible Investment (SRI) funds. 6. Develop innovative financing and investment solutions to drive energy transition - Be among the top 3 euro-denominated green bonds issuers worldwide by 2018, with a focus on proceeds that contribute to the energy transition. - Double green investments within the general fund of Cardif to reach 2.4bn€ in 2020.Expand our offer and our support for energy efficiency solutions for individual customers in residential housing, and for relevant industries.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Impacted	Regarding its supply chain, within the Group Purchasing Department, a structure dedicated to Responsible Purchasing based on a network of around 50 correspondents covers all CSR topics, including climate risks related to the activities of tier 1 suppliers and sub-contractors. CSR assessments, including climate topics, are used regarding our suppliers and sub-contractors as part of calls for tenders (over 2,500 evaluations carried out in 2017), notably those relating to categories of risky purchases, such as promotional items. In 2017, specific questionnaires on purchasing categories with strong environmental or social impacts continued to be used.
Adaptation and mitigation activities	Impacted	Launched in 2010 by the BNP Paribas Foundation, the Climate Initiative has already supported 10 international research teams. In 2017, the BNP Paribas Foundation decided to double its commitment by endowing this programme with an additional EUR 6 million over three years. The eight new international research projects that will be funded will address various adaptation and mitigation issues such as collecting new data on past climates in Antarctica or the carbon sequestration capacity of soils cultivated in Africa. 178 researchers, professors and engineers from 73 universities and research organisations around the world will benefit from this initiative. In 2017, eight conferences made it possible to discuss, with Group employees and the general public, the state of the art of research supported by the Foundation. Thanks to the various awareness-raising initiatives carried out by the Foundation, 60,698 people were made aware of climate change in 2017. On top of that, in December 2017, the BNP Paribas Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, under the patronage of the President of the French Republic, launched "One Planet Fellowship", a programme that will receive USD 15 million over 5 years. Funded equally by the Bill & Melinda Gates and BNP Paribas Foundations, this philanthropic programme aims to support 600 African and European researchers working on the adaptation to climate change in Africa.
Investment in R&D	Impacted	Financial innovation supporting the transition Since 2013, BNP Paribas has launched 16 ethical indices which have raised more than EUR 4 billion. These solutions give investors a financial return while enabling them to have a positive impact. In 2017, the following indices and funds were launched: ■ a range of indices intended to promote the UN Sustainable Development Goals, including two linked to climate change, by identifying the companies achieving these goals; ■ a new version of the Theam Quant-Equity Europe Climate Care Fund, which selects assets based on their carbon footprint and the robustness of their energy transition strategy. It raised EUR 250 million in under six months; ■ FTSE Divest-Invest China A share 50 index does not include fossil fuel companies and selects companies based on their proportion of green income. On top of that, as part of the commitment the Group entered into at the end of 2015 to invest EUR 100 million by 2020 in innovative start-ups active in the energy transition, almost EUR 20 million had been invested at the end of 2017, particularly in Sunna Design, a Bordeaux-based start-up which develops innovative public solar-powered lighting solutions specifically for restrictive climatic environments and in a French seed fund called "smart cities" and "smart energy" Demeter, which supports start-ups at the seed stage in the field of energy transition. These initiatives complement the support of 60 innovation hubs in the Retail Banking network in France (WAI hubs), where 11 % of the start-ups supported have an environmental purpose.
Operations	Impacted	As part of its policy to combat climate change, in 2017 BNP Paribas became a carbon neutral bank at all levels of its operations through three complementary actions: the reduction of its CO2 emissions, the use of low-carbon electricity and offsetting irreducible emissions.
Other, please specify	Please select	

C2.6

(C2.6) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have factored into your financial planning process.

Relevance	Description
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	Relevance	Description
Revenues	Impacted	Clients exposed to extreme weather events such as tropical cyclones, floods or droughts represent superior credit risks and thus indirect financial risks for BNP Paribas. Eastern Asia and the United States have been damaged by a growing number of powerful tropical cyclones and this extreme climate event risk has to be taken into account by the Group to manage its client credit risk policy. Focus has been made on hazardous infrastructures such as nuclear plants. Concerning floods and droughts; an example of sensitive activities is the agricultural sector. BNP Paribas considers that physical climate change contributed to the agricultural crisis in 2008 and 2010 (drought led to bad crops and consequently to food shortage in some developing countries). Water shortage is also a major risk in the energy sector and other industries using river or lake water in their cooling process. Clients impacted could be unable to pay off their loans. Moreover, the Group has to understand and anticipate the evolving environmental regulations applicable to its clients and also the clients' ability to comply adapt and take advantage of them. This is particularly at stake for clients to whom energy represents an important part of operational costs such as production of glass, aluminium, steel, cement, paper, petrochemistry, etc. Regarding the need of putting a price to carbon and growing regulations (energy or carbon taxes, cap and trade schemes, etc.) these companies have to adapt their business models: improve energy efficiency, include carbon costs in their business plan, achieve carbon reporting, etc. Energy and utilities companies can also be roughly impacted by new regulation which would increase the cost of high CO2 emitting energies such as coal. Due to uncertainty surrounding new regulations, the Group has to assess the resilience of its clients to following new environmental regulations, in order to reduce credit risk. In addition to assess, in our due diligence, the resilience of our clients towards change in the climate regulation that may apply to them, BNP Paribas is involved in international discussions concerning the computation of its scope 3 carbon emissions. This risk of bankruptcy mainly concerns our clients addressed by our Corporate & Investment Banking department that represents round 29% of the Group's operating entities revenue.
Operating costs	Impacted	Carbon taxes have been introduced in energy prices in some countries and will notably be enhanced by UE directive. The business community is calling for a carbon pricing. Besides, COP21 Agreement will enhance carbon pricing. They are likely to appear in several countries where the Group is in the next years. Fuel and energy taxes are also expected to be raised in numerous countries. G20 has also recently committed to phase out subsidies to fossil fuels in the coming years. Thus, these taxes would increase the Group operational costs mainly due to its building energy consumption but also business travels. Indeed, in 2017, the Group emitted about 498,953 tonnes of CO2e worldwide due to its energy consumption in building and business travel, which would cost an extra 4.98 M€ per year if a 10€/tCO2e tax were implemented. Note, the Group is involved in financing the energy sector that could be strongly impacted if carbon is priced at a significant level. Moreover, the Group consumed more than 1.400GWh of energy for its buildings. If new tax of 0.005€/kWh were raised, that would cost the Group 7M€ per year.
Capital expenditures / capital allocation	Impacted	CSR Function is actively participating to numerous think-tanks on responsible finance and has notably been supporting the Green Bond Principle. Risk of confronting a changing consumer behavior towards "greener" financial products is managed by the integration of ESG criteria into credit and savings products and by promoting SRI funds: - As signatory to the Principle for Responsible Investment, BNP Paribas Investment Partners, the Group's dedicated asset management business line, applies ESG criteria to all its collective investment funds and institutional mandates. - BNP Paribas continues to develop and promote its range of SRI products. 30 SRI/ESG labels were awarded in 2017: ■ To 13 funds: the SRI label of the French State (created in 2016, it aims to give greater visibility to savers in SRI products and to ensure that the products are managed accordingly to sound methodologies, with strong transparency and information quality requirements). ■ To 2 funds: the ESG LuxFLAG label; ■ To 5 funds: the Environment LuxFLAG label (strong involvement in the environment sector and a high level of transparency for investors); ■ To 5 funds: the Finansol label (investments in the areas of social economy and microfinance). ■ To 5 funds: the CIES (Comité Intersyndical de l'Épargne Salariale) label dedicated to employee savings plans. These labels support BNP Paribas Investment Partners in its long-term commitment to develop and promote its range of SRI products. SRI Assets managed by BNP Paribas Investment Partners reached almost 34.6 billion euros at 31 December 2017 (+10.5 billion euros compared with 2016). To illustrate the dynamism of ISR funds, Total SRI Assets have increased by 38.4% in 2016, while over the same time the assets managed by BNP Paribas Investment Partners have increased by 1.8%.
Acquisitions and divestments	Impacted	After committing in 2016 to no longer fund any coal extraction projects or coal-fired power plants, nor any companies having ties to those industries and no diversification strategy, BNP Paribas announced in October 2017 that it will no longer fund any projects involving unconventional hydrocarbons, which includes shale oil, shale gas, oil sands, or natural gas in the Arctic. Furthermore, the Bank will no longer support any companies involved in the value chain that generate a substantial share of their revenues from these unconventional hydrocarbons. These commitments apply to the Group's existing clients and may therefore, in some cases, result in a decision to no longer work with some of them. Moreover, BNP Paribas has committed to combating deforestation via several industry policies, including those governing the agriculture, palm oil, and paper pulp sectors. In 2017, its criteria for the palm oil sector were strengthened: its customers must undertake a "No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation" (NDPE) approach, a Roundtable on the Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification process, and a policy for protecting High Conservation Value (HCV) Areas. With these measures, along with those begun in previous years, such as Zero Net Deforestation commitment by 2020, the Group has been acknowledged as one of the leading financial institutions by The Global Canopy Program, an international forest protection NGO. Should be also noticed that BNP Paribas Asset Management has, in accordance with its support of the Montreal Carbon Pledge, published in 2017, the carbon footprint of more than 180 equity funds (i.e. all of the open-ended equity funds, excluding funds of funds and equity derivative funds, totalling EUR 51.5 billion, compared to EUR 26 billion in 2016); and defined a "no thermal carbon" investment policy for its SRI funds and joined the Portfolio Decarbonisation Coalition. This initiative, supported by the United Nations Environment Organisation (UNEP), encourages financial companies to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions linked to their investments. This includes EUR 34.6 billion in low-carbon assets managed by BNP Paribas as at 31 December 2017.
Access to capital	Impacted	On going discussions take place on the possibility of including Green / Brown factors in the Basel 3 regulations in order to ease capital access for the green sectors and reduce it for the high carbon emitting activities.

	Relevance	Description
Assets	Impacted	Regulations that demand the disclosure of data to authorities and/or to the public may result in increased operational costs for BNP Paribas. The risk related to emission reporting obligations is exacerbated by the adoption by different countries of multiple and occasionally diverging legal or regulatory requirements. For example in France, in the process of the "Grenelle de l'environnement II" law, entities of the Group with more than 500 employees in France had to release a GHG emission reporting on scopes 1 and 2 before the 31st December 2012, and will have to update it at least every four years. This law has been reinforced by the article 173 of the Energy Transition Act that obliges assets owners to measure and publish the carbon footprint of their portfolio. The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme is a mandatory UK scheme aimed at improving energy efficiency and cutting carbon dioxide emissions in large public and private sector organisations. The CRC scheme is divided into phases. Phase 1 ran from April 2010 to March 2014. BNP Paribas is qualified as a CRC participant for this phase and has registered for phase 2 (2014-2019). Each year, we are required to report on our energy supplies that are included in the scheme. Once we have calculated our CRC emissions, we are required to disclose them and order, pay and surrender 'allowances' to cover our annual CRC emissions in tonnes of CO2. The simplification review of the CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme has increased the number of supplies that BNP Paribas has to report on and purchase allowances for as of the 2012-2013 reporting year. Whereas in the past the organisation could select 90% of its emissions to report on and profile class 03-05 meters were not mandatory to report on, we now have to report on supplies covered by these meters. This will increase administrative burden and operational costs by up to an estimated 10% as a result of the payment for CRC allowances. The costs of purchasing these allowances amount to around £500k per year and the reporting is undertaken by one FTE and makes up roughly 20-30% of their role. Moreover, the scheme may be reviewed again in the near future.
Liabilities	Not yet impacted	We monitor reputational risks and thus possible liabilities through on going discussions with regulatory authorities and civil society. As an example, the Group has defined a policy and a management process for its relations with advocacy NGOs, in order to ensure a constructive, coordinated and productive dialogue with them. In 2017, BNP Paribas responded to 101 solicitations from advocacy NGOs and organized several meetings.
Other	Please select	

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Are climate-related issues integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.1c

(C3.1c) Explain how climate-related issues are integrated into your business objectives and strategy.

(i) Once identified and prioritized, relevant climate risks and opportunities are regularly presented to the Board of Directors by the Director of Company Engagement and the Head of CSR and to the concerned division's Executive Committees in order to be integrated in the business strategy of the Group. In each entity, the CSR manager is a member of the corresponding Executive Committee and ensures that climate issues are fully embedded in the strategy of their entity.

(ii) As part of the Paris Agreement, BNP Paribas has conducted a study on the risks associated with the energy transition. This study identified the main sectors and countries most impacted and established a typology of risks involved in the energy transition. As a result, the Group also conducted a subsequent study to determine the effect of a carbon price on the EBITDA of our customers in six industrial sectors with the highest emission levels and to measure the robustness of their financial model in the face of carbon risks. The first tests were carried out on two sectors. These risks must be considered as part of the annual reviews and the determination of the internal counterparty rating. Moreover, the Group now considers the physical risks of climate change in conjunction with its supervisory authority (ACPR). Such consideration should lead to a methodology to measure the exposure of the Group's customers to these risks.

(iii) Main aspects of climate change have influenced the Group's strategy:

- Physical impacts of climate change (particularly for our long term investments);
- Regulatory changes, for us and our clients, as carbon pricing;
- Business opportunities: green bonds, financing energy transition, etc;
- Possible impacts on the company's reputation.

(iv) In the short term, our strategy has been notably influenced by our program Carbon Reduction 2020 which aims at reducing our CO₂e/FTE ratio by 25% in 2020 compared with 2012, with actions regarding building energy efficiency, optimisation of business travel, employee awareness. In total, the emissions have decreased by 21% in 2017 compared to 2012. On top of that, BNP Paribas became carbon neutral in 2017, by reducing its emissions, using only low carbon electricity in all countries where it is available and offsetting remaining emissions through partnerships with benchmark providers. Each year, BNP Paribas will offset its irreducible CO₂ emissions from the previous year for the Group as a whole. In 2017, offsetting all of its 2016 emissions, was actually carried out as part of the Wild Life Works' Kasigau project. This conservation and restoration programme covering 500,000 hectares of forests in Kenya also funds access to health services, water and education for local populations. A long-term partnership with the GoodPlanet Foundation was also signed in 2017 in order to set up 13,000 bio-digesters in India.

(v) As the Group is financing various long term projects such as urban, transportation or power infrastructures, the Group's strategy has to be considered with a long term vision (physical impacts of climate change, rising of carbon prices, etc.) and should include assessment of climate risks. Main components are:

- 6 sector policies contribute to the climate risk management process, ensuring that associated issues are taken into account in all investment or financing in sensitive sectors such as coal fired power, unconventional Oil & Gas, palm oil, paper pulp, agriculture through non-deforestation. In that framework, BNP Paribas has decided to no longer finance projects related to unconventional Oil & Gas, and will no longer support companies whose principal activity is the exploration, production, distribution, or trading of unconventional Oil & Gas.
- Our total financing for renewable power was EUR 12.3 billion at end-2017 compared to EUR 7.2 billion in 2015, in line with the objective to reach EUR 15 billion by 2020. In 2017, the Group financed or advised on renewable energy projects totaling more than 6GW of installed capacity, and was the leading bank for offshore wind farms financed in Europe.
- The use of an internal carbon price that will be gradually systematized in order to account for changes induced by energy transition and the related risks in its financing decisions. In 2017, BNP Paribas pilot tested the impact of an internal carbon price on the gross operating margin of a sample of customers in its loan portfolio operating in the eight industries that emit the most greenhouse gases.

(vi) Being climate advanced enables BNP Paribas to meet current regulation and to smooth compliance costs in case of changes in regulation, thus reducing our credit risks compared to our competitors, notably in terms of coping with "stranded assets". The Group also seizes climate related opportunities such as renewable energy finance advising, ISR funds, green bonds, etc. As an example, BNP Paribas CIB was licensed the Solactive Sustainable Development Goals World Index – a new equity index which enables investors to gain exposure to companies which have been identified as making a significant contribution to the advancement of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Eventually, by reducing its GHG direct emissions, BNP Paribas has reduced operational costs.

(vii) BNP Paribas has decided in 2016 to ensure that the carbon content of the kWh financed by the Group will from now on reduce as quickly as the worldwide average in the IEA 450 scenario (i.e. 85% between 2014 and 2040). The kWh carbon content financed by the Group is 342g of CO₂ in 2017 compared with the world average of 515 in 2014 (Source: IEA). This figure is made available as the Group calculated and published the electricity mix it finances, based on the production mix of its electricity-generating customers. With 52% fossil sources (gas, coal and oil) and 26% renewable sources (hydro , photovoltaic and wind), the electricity mix financed by BNP Paribas has a lower average carbon footprint than that of the world mix, which consisted of 66.7% fossil sources and 22.6% renewable sources in 2013 according to the International Energy Agency. Calculations were also done for the primary energy mix financed by BNP Paribas. The main discrepancies are due to the same reasons for the electricity mix. With much less coal and more gas and oil, this mix financed by the Group is also ahead of the world average.

(viii) BNP Paribas will play an important role in the launch of the Green and Sustainable Finance Initiative by the Paris financial marketplace that aims to respond to the need for rapid, massive mobilisation of the financial sector as stated in article 2 of the Paris Agreement: "Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development"

(ix) In alignment with requirements proposed by TCFD on climate-related financial disclosures, the Group embeds 2°C scenarios in its strategy.

C3.1d

(C3.1d) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenarios	Details
IEA 450	Since 2015, BNP Paribas is committed to align with the 450 scenario of the IEA. (1) In order to be in line with this scenario, the Group has taken bold steps in order to reduce the financing of the most emitting fossil fuels: it has a sector policy on coal extraction as well as on coal-fired power plants, and a new (2017) policy about unconventional oil and gas. Besides, the Group is also committed to double its financings of renewables by 2020, with a target of 15 € billions. (2) Regarding the quantitative part, metrics about the share of coal and renewables in the energy mix financed by the Group are included in the Risk Appetite Framework, with a limit for coal that has been set in order to stay in advance compared to IEA 450 scenario's energy mix. The energy mix is also published every year in the Reference Document of the Group (page 499). Indeed, BNP Paribas has decided in 2016 to ensure that the carbon content of the kWh financed by the Group will from now on reduce as quickly as the worldwide average in the IEA 450 scenario (i.e. 85% between 2014 and 2040). The kWh carbon content financed by the Group is 342g of CO ₂ in 2017 (compared to 395g of CO ₂ in 2016), compared with the world average of 515 in 2014 (Source: IEA). This figure is made available as the Group calculated and published the electricity mix it finances, based on the production mix of its electricity-generating customers. With 52% fossil sources (gas, coal and oil) and 26% renewable sources (hydro, photovoltaic and wind), the electricity mix financed by BNP Paribas has a lower average carbon footprint than that of the world mix, which consisted of 66.7% fossil sources and 22.6% renewable sources in 2013 according to the International Energy Agency (IEA). Calculations were also done for the primary energy mix financed by BNP Paribas. The main discrepancies are due to the same reasons for the electricity mix. With much less coal and more gas and oil, this mix financed by the Group is also ahead of the world average.
RCP 2.6	Now that the 10% reduction objective (from 2012) for 2015 has been reached, BNP Paribas extends its target to the long-term, reaching 2020. The long-term target (for 2020) is set up to -25% GHG emissions in 2020 compared to 2012, to continue on the same trend than between 2012 and 2015. It illustrates the strong commitment of the Group to reduce its direct impact. This target is defined at iso-FTE. This target is in line with the RCP 2.6 scenario of IPCC. Moreover, note that, BNP Paribas has joined the Science Based Target: a platform enabling each company to define and follow GHG emissions reduction objectives that are consistent with the 2°C scenario defined by climate science. The Science Based Targets Initiative has not released any method enabling companies from the financial sector to set up some intensive emissions targets. However, using the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach and the tool provided by the 'Science-based Targets' initiative, we can assess that under the hypothesis of a 10% reduction of the Group's total square meters at the horizon of 2020, this target is consistent with a science-based target.
Other, please specify (The Transition Pathway Initiative)	Supported by BNP Paribas Investment Partners, this investor initiative aims at assisting consistency between investment portfolios in the energy sector and the objective of limiting global warming to 2°C

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Intensity target

C4.1b

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

Target reference number

Int 1

Scope

Scope 1+2 (location-based)

% emissions in Scope

100

% reduction from baseline year

25

Metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit FTE employee

Base year

2012

Start year

2015

Normalized baseline year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2.43

Target year

2020

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but this target has not been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative

% achieved (emissions)

92

Target status

Underway

Please explain

To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. The results are extrapolated across the entire Group and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed. In 2017 the Group accounted 196,128 FTE representing an increase of 1.93 % compared to 2016. Now that the 10% reduction objective (from 2012) for 2015 has been reached, BNP Paribas extends its target to the long-term, reaching 2020. The long-term target (for 2020) is set up to -25% GHG emissions in 2020 compared to 2012, to continue on the same trend than between 2012 and 2015. It illustrates the strong commitment of the Group to reduce its direct impact. This target is defined at iso-FTE. The Science Based Targets Initiative has not released any method enabling companies from the financial sector to set up some intensive emissions targets. However, using the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach and the tool provided by the 'Science-based Targets' initiative, we can assess that under the hypothesis of a 10% reduction of the Group's total square meters at the horizon of 2020, this target is consistent with a science-based target. This year the group emitted 366,393 tCO2e or 1.87 tCO2e/FTE regarding Scope 1 and 2 (location based) which represents a reduction of 23% compared to 2012. Note that absolute emissions decreased by 20% between 2012 and 2017 regarding Scope 1 and 2 emissions (location based). : from 459 ktCO2e to 367 ktCO2e.

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

25

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Target reference number

Int 2

Scope

Scope 3: Business travel

% emissions in Scope

100

% reduction from baseline year

25

Metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit FTE employee

Base year

2012

Start year

2015

Normalized baseline year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.78

Target year

2020

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but this target has not been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative

% achieved (emissions)

52

Target status

Underway

Please explain

To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed. In 2017 the Group accounted 196,128 FTE representing an increase of 1.93 % compared to 2016. Now that the 10% reduction objective (from 2012) for 2015 has been reached, BNP Paribas extends its target to the long-term, reaching 2020. The long-term target (for 2020) is set up to -25% GHG emissions in 2020 compared to 2012, to continue on the same trend than between 2012 and 2015. It illustrates the strong commitment of the Group to reduce its direct impact. This target is defined at iso-FTE. The Science Based Targets Initiative has not released any method enabling companies from the financial sector to set up some intensive emissions targets. However, using the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach and the tool provided by the 'Science-based Targets' initiative, we can assess that under the hypothesis of a 10% reduction of the Group's total square meters at the horizon of 2020, this target is consistent with a science-based target. This year the group emitted 132,560 tCO2e or 0.68 tCO2e/FTE regarding Scope3 (business travel) which represents a reduction of 13% compared to 2012. Note that absolute emissions decreased by 10% between 2012 and 2017 regarding Scope 3 (business travel) emissions from 147 ktCO2e to 133 ktCO2e.

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

25

C4.2

(C4.2) Provide details of other key climate-related targets not already reported in question C4.1/a/b.

Target

Renewable energy consumption

KPI – Metric numerator

% of renewable electricity consumed

KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2012

Start year

2015

Target year

KPI in baseline year

14

KPI in target year

100

% achieved in reporting year

26.2

Target Status

Underway

Please explain

As part of the carbon neutrality programme, the Group committed to progressively increase the use of low-carbon electricity for all its needs and to reach 100% of low carbon power in all countries where the market provides such offer. The local procurement teams or the local facility management teams should ensure that power purchase will be switched to low carbon electricity as soon as possible. BNP Paribas considers countries under the 100gCO₂/kWh (location based) emitted threshold as low-carbon electricity countries. Therefore, everywhere apart from Switzerland (electricity's footprint is 24gCO₂/kWh) and France (64gCO₂/kWh), entities will have to purchase low carbon electricity : which concretely means that the local provider should be asked for tradable power certificates which prove that electricity has been generated from a renewable energy source (see map below). The local provider should be asked for tradable power certificates which represent proof that electricity was generated from a renewable energy source. In 2017, renewable electricity represented 26.2 % of electricity consumed in the Group's buildings. It came either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates, or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. Also, in 2017 Spain and Poland made a great shift toward green electricity: renewable electricity purchased with green certificate represents 87% of electricity consumed in Spain (Vs 33% in 2016), and 45% in Poland (Vs 0% in 2016). Please note that in order to achieve our carbon neutrality commitment, we integrated the Carbon Neutral Now initiative.

Part of emissions target

- INT 1- As part of its commitment to reduce the environmental impacts of its operations, the group as set a target of 25% of reduction of its GHG emissions per employee in 2020 compared to 2012, to continue on the same trend than between 2012 and 2015 (see 4.1b). This target is defined at iso-FTE. This target can be reached by strong action on energy consumption and travel. Entities may deploy an action plan based on the three main levers: IT management, energy consumption and transports. Procurement choices and demand management, as well as energy efficiency, virtuous practices in facility management and business trips are keys for success. Moreover, a dynamic awareness policy should be deployed among all actors within each entity and territories. Carbon Reduction 2020 Program team shares good practices to support initiatives Since 2015, due to recent changes to The GreenHouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, the global standard for carbon accounting, companies can now report emission-reducing effects derived from the consumption of renewable electricity, which they weren't able to do in the past. The Group's objective is to reach 100% of low-carbon power in all our countries where the market provides such offer. Local entities have to contribute to this step. The local Procurement teams or the local Facility Management teams should ensure that power purchase will be switched to low-carbon electricity as soon as possible. Finally, in 2017 BNP Paribas became a Carbon Neutral Bank and has decided to : 1. Reduce its own emissions as much as possible, 2. Source its power through low-carbon offers where the market provides such offers, 3. Offset its remaining emissions through the consistent support of reduction initiatives outside its scope: development of renewable energy capacities, achievement of energy efficiency initiatives, forest conservation or reforestation programs.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify (Climate Neutral Now)

Target

Other, please specify (Carbon content financed by the Group)

KPI – Metric numeratorgCO₂ financed by the Group**KPI – Metric denominator (intensity targets only)****Base year**

2014

Start year

2014

Target year

2040

KPI in baseline year

400

KPI in target year

60

% achieved in reporting year

5.7

Target Status

Underway

Please explain

In line with the Paris Agreement, BNP Paribas undertakes to ensure that the carbon content of a kWh financed by it will from now on reduce as quickly as the worldwide average in the IEA's 450 scenario (i.e. - 85% between 2014 and 2040). In other words, our target is to go from a carbon content of 400g of CO2 per kWh financed in 2014 to 60g of CO2 per kWh financed in 2040. For the measurement framework of its indirect emissions (scope 3), BNP Paribas has publicised since 2014 the breakdown of primary (fossil fuel extraction) and secondary (electricity generation) energy mixes financed by the Group, and is committed to ensuring that they evolve in line with the International Energy Agency's (IEA) 2°C scenario. In 2017, BNP Paribas evolved its calculation methods to make them even more representative of its indirect greenhouse gas emissions. Changes to the methods include widening the calculation scope, using exposure (not authorisation) in calculations, and changes in the weighting system to evaluate customer support. The result is: ■ a more reliable picture of the customer portfolio; ■ greater consistency with regulatory reporting (expressed as exposure); ■ greater consideration of the Group's risk appetite in its commitments with customers; ■ optimised management of its energy mix, based on more comprehensive data, each one fully manageable. To make a comparison with the energy mix reported last year, a proforma calculation was done on the 2016 energy mix using this new methodology. The 2016-2017 comparison highlights the Group's withdrawal from energy sources that emit the most greenhouse gases. With 52% fossil sources (gas, coal and oil) and 26% renewable sources (hydro, wind, photovoltaic and other renewables), the electricity mix financed by BNP Paribas has a lower average carbon footprint than that of the world mix, which consisted of 66.7% fossil sources and 22.6% renewable sources in 2014, according to the International Energy Agency (IEA). The kWh carbon content financed by the Group is 342g of CO2, compared with the world average of 544 g in 2015 (Source: IEA). Calculations with the new method were also done for the primary energy mix financed by BNP Paribas. The main discrepancies are due to the same reasons for the electricity mix. With much less coal and more gas and oil, this mix financed by the Group is also ahead of the world average.

Part of emissions target

As for the moment our scope 3 only encompasses business travel, this target is not part of an emission reduction target. But it shows the strong commitment of the group to combat climate change.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify (IEA's 450 scenario)

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	9	18307
To be implemented*	4	8136
Implementation commenced*	5	10170
Implemented*	49	99669
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

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

Activity type

Low-carbon energy installation

Description of activity

Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

697

Scope

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

213159

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

1078000

Payback period

4 - 10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

These initiatives are voluntary and permanent. A lot of efforts has been made to produce our own renewable energy from photovoltaic systems. New eco-sustainable buildings were launched and for instance : 1) "Orizzonte Europa" building in Rome (Italy) has a photovoltaic field that is able to produce about 50% of the energy needs necessary for air conditioning 2) BNP Paribas' building in Kirchberg (Luxembourg) reduces its energy needs through bioclimatic design and improvement of quality of the walls and integrates solar panels for the production of heat and electricity. Note that in 2017, BNP Paribas buildings produced electricity and directly consumed it in 4 countries : in Belgium 161 MWh, Italy 1,234 MWh, in the USA 46 MWh and in Luxembourg 156 MWh. Moreover, BNP Paribas' buildings produced renewable electricity that was sold back to the grid in 3 countries: in Italy 504 MWh, in Switzerland 15 MWh, and in France 13 MWh. Annual CO2e savings are based on the annual energy production of installations and national emissions factors of average mix (Source : IEA).

Activity type

Low-carbon energy purchase

Description of activity

Biomass

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

398

Scope

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

These initiatives are voluntary and permanent. The estimated lifetime of the initiative is one year because it relies on energy suppliers and their contracts. Total renewable energy includes BNP Paribas' consumption of renewable electricity (e.g. solar, wind, hydropower) purchased on the market with green certificates: 72 % of the electricity consumed in the UK, 95 % in Belgium, 89 % in

Italy, 98 % in Luxembourg, 74 % in Germany, 87% in Spain and 45% in Poland. It also includes the renewable power directly produced and consumed in our sites, and renewable district heat consumption (which results from biomass). As a whole, renewable energy accounted in 2017 for 19 % of the buildings' energy consumption. We considered that renewable district heat is purchased about the same price as conventional one. Thus there was no investment cost nor any monetary savings. Annual CO2e savings are based on the amount (kWh) purchased and national emissions factors of average mix (Source : IEA).

Activity type

Low-carbon energy purchase

Description of activity

Other, please specify (Ren. elect. purchased with certificate)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

88787

Scope

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

These initiatives are voluntary and permanent. The estimated lifetime of the initiative is one year because it relies on energy suppliers and their contracts. As part of the carbon neutrality programme, the Group committed to progressively increase the use of low-carbon electricity for all its needs and to reach 100% of low carbon power in all countries where the market provides such offer. The local procurement teams or the local facility management teams should ensure that power purchase will be switched to low carbon electricity as soon as possible. BNP Paribas considers countries under the 100gCO2/kWh (location based) emitted threshold as low-carbon electricity countries. Therefore, everywhere apart from Switzerland (electricity's footprint is 24gCO2/kWh) and France (64gCO2/kWh), entities will have to purchase low carbon electricity. In 2017, renewable electricity represented 26.2 % of electricity consumed in the Group's buildings. It came either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates, or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. We considered that renewable electricity purchased with green certificate (26% of the electricity consumed) is purchased about the same price as conventional one. Thus there was no investment cost nor any monetary savings. Annual CO2e savings are based on the amount (kWh) purchased and national emissions factors of average mix (Source : IEA).

Activity type

Energy efficiency: Building fabric

Description of activity

Insulation

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8545

Scope

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

534174

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

2739830

Payback period

4 - 10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

The Group's energy consumption was 1,454 GWh in 2017 with an average of 195 kWh/sq.m. compared to 201kWh/sq.m. in 2016 . Several initiatives were taken to optimize the energy efficiency of buildings together with favorable climatic conditions in 2017 in the majority of countries where the Group operates. In our new buildings, insulation works were carried out. Moreover, new eco-sustainable buildings were also launched in Italy (such as "Orizzonte Europa" building or the Diamond Tower) and in Luxembourg (such as Kirchberg's building) and in Belgium (such as Wierde's building). The annual monetary savings (for both behavioral change and energy efficiency) is based on the difference between 2016 and 2017 for scope 1 and 2 energy consumption. For estimated annual monetary savings, the figure is assessed with an energy price of 0.1 €/kWh.

Activity type

Energy efficiency: Building services

Description of activity

Other, please specify (HVAC, lighting, building controls, etc.)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

14549

Scope

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

909539

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

4665116

Payback period

4 - 10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

A range of building services initiatives is being deployed to drive down energy consumption levels, with the expertise of local managers responsible for the administration of premises. Wherever possible in the Group, heating and lighting systems within buildings are upgraded. Main energy efficiency measures implemented are: LED and low energy lamps, replacement of hot water system, limiting cooling and heating systems, installation of PIR systems, installation of timers in various equipment allowing them to automatically switch off when unused, purchasing of fans for office employees during summer, etc. Also note that BNP Paribas' site in Merignac (France) took part in the Cube 2020 in 2017 competition which aims to promote energy savings in commercial buildings. The building achieved significant energy savings (-33% compared to the previous year) through better monitoring, energy efficiency projects (responsible for 15% of energy savings) and awareness of the employees (responsible for 18% of the energy savings). The annual monetary savings (for both behavioral change and energy efficiency) is based on the difference between 2016 and 2017 for scope 1 and 2 energy consumption. For estimated annual monetary savings, the figure is assessed with an energy price of 0.1 €/kWh.

Activity type

Other, please specify (Behavioral change)

Description of activity

<Not Applicable>

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

15396

Scope

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

962475

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

1235984

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

Employees are kept informed of the Group's environmental policies through a range of channels: dedicated intranet pages, distribution of internal policies and guides to eco-behavior in certain countries and businesses and an extensive eco-gesture campaign. The campaign to raise awareness on ecogestures was stepped up as part of the COP21 measures. The main points are: energy consumption, business travel, paper and waste. Behavioral change is estimated to be responsible for 40% of annual CO2e savings between 2016 and 2017 GHG scope 1 and 2 emissions (except for savings due to low carbon energy purchase and installation). The left 60% are considered to be due to improvement (energy efficiency) on building fabric and services. The investment includes at least the wages of people involved within the Group, the annual hosting and maintenance of Enablon, and the cost of the CUBE 2020 participation. Estimated lifetime initiative is less than a year : climate change employee awareness campaigns have to be implemented frequently to become effective. The annual monetary savings (for both behavioral change and energy efficiency) is based on the difference between 2016 and 2017 for scope 1 and 2 energy consumption. For estimated annual monetary savings, the figure is assessed with an energy price of 0.1 €/kWh.

Activity type

Other, please specify (Business travel)

Description of activity

<Not Applicable>

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

7910

Scope

Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

2820065

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)

163158

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

Business travel (air, train, road) by Group employees is the other major source of GHG emissions. In 2017, 899 million km were travelled, i.e. 4,587 km/FTE compared with 4,730km/FTE in 2016; i.e. a 3 % year-on-year reduction of km/FTE. This reduction stems from the widespread use of webconferences, videoconferences and even telepresence. Furthermore, new and more restrictive travel policies have been set up: they encourage employees to use public transport rather than their company vehicles, or to choose economy class over business class when travelling by plane. Moreover BNP Paribas has realized Employer Transport Plans for many entities, and gives incentives to employees who avoid using their personal car for their home-work commute (i.e. intranet car sharing website, incentives for taking public transport, lobbying with authorities for better services...). Estimated lifetime initiative is less than a year : awareness campaigns have to be implemented frequently to become effective.

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

Method	Comment
Internal price on carbon	BNP Paribas has decided to factor climate change considerations related to energy transition into its rating methodology for the projects and companies which it finances: the use of an internal carbon audit will be gradually systematised in order to account for changes brought about by energy transition and the related risks in its financing decisions. In 2016, a methodology was developed, based on a carbon price assumption of between 25 and 40 dollars per tonne of equivalent CO2. In 2017, BNP Paribas pilot tested the impact of an internal carbon price on the gross operating margin of the customers in its loan portfolio. The goal was to evaluate their resilience to the energy transition, to measure and steer carbon risks in the Group's loan book. This test was conducted on a sample of customers operating in the eight industries that emit the most greenhouse gases (mining, power generation, oil & gas, transport, real estate, agrifood, cement, and steel), and included a qualitative analysis of their carbon risks. Throughout 2018, these analyses, which were carried out during annual reviews, primarily in the North America and Europe, will be extended to the rest of the world to widen the sample, refine the methods, and measure the impact of a carbon price on the Group's customers.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	BNP Paribas Responsibility Chart: In 2012, BNP Paribas established a Responsibility Chart, signed by both the CEO and the President of the Board. It contains 4 CSR pillars, including the environmental one, which is defined as "combatting climate change". This Chart was updated in early 2014. 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 2017, 26 separate ISO 14001 certificates were in effect within the Group. This number establishes BNP Paribas as a world leader in the banking/insurance sector for Environmental Management Systems (EMS). The United Kingdom has introduced a certification programme covering 62 % of its workforce as well as Arval and its 15 certified subsidiaries worldwide (France, Italy, Belgium, Czech Republic, Romania, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Hungary, Spain, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Morocco). In addition, 68,732 employees work in France and Belgium in offices covered by an environmental management system (which includes buildings management, mail management and IT production). Thus, the EMS certified ISO 14001 covers 78,374 FTE i.e 40%. Also note that 100% of BNP Paribas Real Estate's production in commercial property benefits from certifications or labels such as BBC, HQE, BREEAM, DGNB, LEED, etc.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Global Sustainability and Incentive Scheme: In 2012, the Group has decided to implement the Global Sustainability and Incentive Scheme (GSIS) as part of the compensation mechanism for its top 6,300 managers. 20% of the initial allocation is related to the Group's CSR performance. In 2017, this scheme was implemented for the 5th consecutive year. This incentive is indexed to nine CSR targets, which are representative of the four pillars of the Group's governance and CSR policy. Among them the reduction of our direct emissions issued by energy consumption in our premises (scopes 1 and 2) and business travel (scope 3) by 25% / FTE in 2020 compared with the 2012 baseline (3.21 teq CO2 / FTE). Another objective is to finance up to 15 billion € the energy transition in 2020. Note as eight out of nine CSR criteria were achieved in 2013 with respect to the first international SIS plan, the relevant portion of the first allocation plan was upheld and paid out to the beneficiaries of the plan.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	The CSR function is monitoring an annual environmental reporting system (including a GHG emissions reporting system) with the help of more than 130 employees in 20 countries representing 90% of the full-time equivalent staff (FTEs) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. This data is then extrapolated in order to publish a groupwide environmental reporting. Since the reporting year 2011, BNP Paribas has been using the Sustainability Performance Management Software Enablon. The environmental reporting has been verified by Statutory Auditors (PwC) who expresses limited assurance, in accordance with the Guidelines (Reasoned opinion on the fairness of the CSR Information). Thus, in 2017, the selected sample of our audited CSR information represents on average 25% of the employees deemed to be characteristic for the labor related information and the "purchases" environmental indicators, and 32% of the surfaces occupied deemed characteristic for the "building" environmental indicators. Therefore, BNP Paribas demonstrates its willingness to go much beyond the minimum coverage (20%) imposed for the limited assurance scope. We seek to cover a wide range of countries in our audits, to reflect the Group's diversity and representativeness. For example, in 2017, we selected 5 entities from 4 different countries. Moreover, this decision is part of a dynamic of constant improvement in the Group: by regularly changing the entities that have been audited, we also give them the opportunity to strengthen their audits process, every year. For the reporting year 2017, the purpose of the review included the following indicators: "electricity consumption" (scope 2), "natural gas consumption" (scope 1), "fuel consumption" (scope 1), "consumption of urban heat" (scope 2), "consumption of urban cooling" (scope 2), "travel by plane" (scope 3), "travel by train" (scope 3), "travel by car" (scope 3) and "GHG footprint" (scopes 1, 2 and 3). This GHG emissions reporting is necessary to identify climate change risks and opportunities. The dedicated budget includes at least the wages of people involved in the CSR Delegation, the annual costs for the hosting and maintenance of Enablon (33 k€) and the annual costs for the verification by Statutory Auditors (50 k€).
Employee engagement	Awareness and training efforts for all staff: Employees are kept informed of the Group's environmental policies through a large range of channels: dedicated Intranet pages, distribution of internal policies and guides to ecobehaviour distributed in certain countries and businesses. First of all, the CSR Delegation raises awareness and provides training on CSR issues by taking part in various seminars, mainly providing an overall presentation of the CSR policy, and more occasionally dealing with more specific themes such as energy efficiency. Employees are informed about the Group's environmental policies and objectives through an ecogestures awareness campaign. It focuses on four themes: energy consumption, business travel, paper and waste. Items are permanently available on the Group's intranet and regularly promoted during environmental events or feedbacks to the 70 entities which are collecting CSR data. The video promoting and illustrating ecogestures was seen around 7,000 times at the end of 2014. Moreover, all Group staff has continuous access to training resources through regular additions and updates to the CSR section of the Group intranet. Eventually, the CSR e-learning module is permanently available to all employees and accessible on the Group intranet in four languages (French, English, Italian and Dutch). BNP Paribas employees are presented with six tasks illustrating six key themes within the group's CSR strategy, which they have to complete in order to qualify as a 'CSR Spokesperson', including: - identify elements in BNP Paribas branches in France that could help reduce the bank's direct environmental impact; - select a financing operation, taking account of its environmental and social impact; - compile a Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) portfolio.
Other	The importance granted to CSR Function in the Group: - The high hierarchy level occupied by the CSR Function (13 FTEs), which deals with climate change issues, ensures that the Group implements and monitors emission reduction activities. - Moreover, The CSR Group Function is backed up locally by a network of 130 CSR managers who have been set up across the various Groups' divisions in every country the Group is implanted in. At each entity, the Group CSR manager is a member of the corresponding Executive Committee. They can also call upon the expertise of nearly 300 contributors on specific topics such as direct environmental impacts, microfinance and finance and investment policies.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Group of products

Description of product/Group of products

1) Financing and advising for renewable energy projects allows power and utilities companies to implement renewable energy infrastructures, thus reducing the GHG emission factor of average mix-electricity in the concerned countries and avoiding emissions. With total credit authorisations of around EUR 12.3 billion at end-2017 (versus EUR 9.3 billion at end-2016), BNP Paribas provides significant support to the renewable energy sector. And further commitment has been released to reach EUR 15 billion in 2020. This year, BNP Paribas has participated in the financing of 3 renewable energy (2 photovoltaic and 1 hydroelectric) projects representing an electricity capacity of 1227 MW. The Group has also calculated the electricity mix that it finances: with 52% from fossil sources (gas, coal and oil) and 26 % from renewable sources (hydro, wind, photovoltaic and other renewables), it is "in advance" compared to the world mix, based on 66.7% fossil and 22.6% renewable sources in 2013 (IEA). 2) At the end of 2017, the Group had provided financing or advice projects of renewable power around the world, with a total installed capacity of more than 6GW, avoiding annual emissions of around 4.4 MtCO_{2e}. Indeed, considering the split of renewable per country, taking an average capacity factor per technology, we can deduce the production of the portfolio financed or advised by the Group in each country. Then, using the emission factor per country (in tCO₂/GWh of electricity produced) provided by the International Energy Agency (in "CO₂ Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights" 2015): France 46 tCO₂/GWh, Germany 450 tCO₂/GWh, UK 349 tCO₂/GWh, UAE 568 tCO₂/GWh, Netherlands 489 tCO₂/GWh, Spain 293 tCO₂/GWh, Italy 342 tCO₂/GWh, Belgium 226 tCO₂/GWh, Brazil 157 tCO₂/GWh, USA 456 tCO₂/GWh, Portugal 346 tCO₂/GWh, Japan 540 tCO₂/GWh, Australia 755 tCO₂/GWh, India 771 tCO₂/GWh) we can deduce the avoided emissions of the portfolio in total.

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Avoided emissions

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

33

Comment

Revenue from low carbon products: The total of exposure to our clients in the utilities sector was 37.3 bn€ at end of 2017 (see page 311 of BNP Paribas' 2017 Registration Document). The total of exposure to our clients in the renewable power sector was of 12.3 bn€ at end of 2017. $12.3/37.3=33\%$

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2012

Base year end

December 31 2012

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70319

Comment

BNP Paribas reports on its GHG emissions in the "2017 Registration document" on page 530. Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. To determine scope 1 GHG emissions, GHG protocol / ISO 14064-1 is applied. In consistency with the 11th commitment of our CSR Strategy, related to the reduction of direct environmental impacts, energy consumption is a key issue for the entire group in its 73 countries, addressing both environmental and cost stakes.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2012

Base year end

December 31 2012

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

388323

Comment

BNP Paribas reports on its GHG emissions in the "2017 Registration document" on pages 529 and 530. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. To determine scope 2 (location based) GHG emissions, GHG protocol / ISO 14064-1 is applied. In consistency with the 11th commitment of our CSR Strategy, related to the reduction of direct environmental impacts, energy consumption is a key issue for all the group in its 73 countries, addressing both environmental and cost stakes.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

255540

Comment

Note that BNP Paribas does not publicly report on its Scope 2 market based GHG emissions and has set not target on its Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions. Nevertheless, in 2017 BNP Paribas has decided to become a carbon neutral bank by off-setting its irreducible CO2 emissions from the previous year, thus we calculated, in intern, our Scope 1 (location based), Scope 2 (market based) and Scope 3 GHG emissions. As part of the carbon neutrality programme, the Group committed to progressively increase the use of low-carbon electricity for all its needs and to reach 100% of low carbon power in all countries where the market provides such offer. The local procurement teams or the local facility management teams should ensure that power purchase will be switched to low carbon electricity as soon as possible. BNP Paribas considers countries under the 100gCO2/kWh (location based) emitted threshold as low-carbon electricity countries. Therefore, everywhere apart from Switzerland (electricity's footprint is 24gCO2/kWh) and France (64gCO2/kWh), entities will have to purchase low carbon electricity. In 2017, renewable electricity represented 26.2 % of electricity consumed in the Group's buildings. It came either from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates, or from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. Scope 2 (market based) encompasses GHG emissions related to electricity consumed, district heat and cold. To determine scope 2 (market based) GHG protocol is applied. We also refer ourself to CDP regional regulations defined in the CDP's Accounting of Scope 2 emissions technical.

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Bilan Carbone

Defra Voluntary 2017 Reporting Guidelines

ISO 14064-1

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Row 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65423

End-year of reporting period

<Not Applicable>

Comment

BNP Paribas reports on its GHG emissions in the "2017 Registration document" on page 530. Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. To determine scope 1 GHG emissions, GHG protocol / ISO 14064-1 is applied. In consistency with the 11th commitment of our CSR Strategy, related to the reduction of direct environmental impacts, energy consumption is a key issue for the entire group in its 73 countries, addressing both environmental and cost stakes. This year our total Scope 1 emissions increased by +4.76% from 62,450 met. ton CO2e in 2016 to 65,423 met. ton CO2e in 2017. If we take into account the number of FTE, the Scope 1 increased to a lesser extent by + 2.8% from 0.3245 tCO2-e/FTE in 2016 to 0.333 tCO2-e/FTE in 2017. The scope 1 emissions this year can be explained by the increase of the amount of natural gas used in 2017 compared to 2016 for heating needs specially in Portugal (+ 100%, with a non-identified source non being reported in 2016). It is important to remind that the Scope 1 represents only 13.1 % in the breakdown of emissions by scope of GHG Protocol.

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

The Group figures have been extrapolated from the data compiled from this reporting scope, i.e. 20 countries representing 90% of the total 196,128 full-time equivalents (FTEs) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. We account for our scope 2 emissions using a location-based method and following the GHG Protocol. The location-based approach is a method to quantify scope 2 GHG emissions based on average energy generation emission factors for defined geographic locations, including local, subnational, or national boundaries. We used this method in order to set up the group objective of -25% of GHG emissions in 2020. In 2016, for the first time, BNP Paribas has also been reporting a Scope 2 market-based figure. The market based approach is a method to quantify the scope 2 GHG emissions of a reporter based on GHG emissions emitted by the generators from which the reporter contractually purchases electricity bundled with contractual instruments, or contractual instruments on their own (for examples, Renewable Energy Certificates or Guarantees of Origin) : - If electricity which holds a green certificate, such as REC, I-REC, GO or National Systems, is consumed the emission factor associated to the consumption of this electricity is 0 gCO₂/kWh. - If the electricity supplier isn't in the position to transmit this certificate, he shall provide us an emission factor linked to the purchase of this energy. - If electricity benefits of a particular contract with a local supplier, and if he is in the position to transmit an emission factor, we use this one in our calculation of the GHG emissions with a market-based approach. Concerning the green electricity produced on site and directly consumed, the emission factor is zero. - In the case we aren't able to procure a specific emission factor from our electricity supplier, we use a residual mix (if available) or grid average emission factors. We obtain the grid average emission factor from IEA's data base. In European case, residual mix is calculated thanks to REDISS project. We refer ourself to CDP regional regulations defined in the CDP's Accounting of Scope 2 emissions technical. This market-based method is defined in the new guidance for scope 2 of the GHG protocol.

C6.3

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

300970

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

214030

End-year of reporting period

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Location-based approach Scope 2 figure = electricity from average market mix + district heat + district cold 300,969.98 teqCO₂ = 286,793.77 + 13,130.64 + 1,045.57 Market-based approach Scope 2 figure = district heat + district cold + electricity from the residual mix – renewable electricity produced on site and sold back to the grid 214,029.96 teqCO₂ = 201,934.87 + 13,130.64 + 1,045.57 – 2,081.12

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

20368

Emissions calculation methodology

For now, the calculation of the emissions of this category was only done on 100 % of our paper consumption. The data includes paper used internally, paper for customer relationship purposes (letters, bank statements, etc.) and other types of paper: envelopes, cheque books, etc. 22,163 tons of paper were consumed in 2017. An average Emission Factor was selected (awaiting to improve this methodology): 0,919 kgCO2e/kg of paper from ADEME Base Carbone®. $22,163,000 \times 0.919 = 20,367,797$ kgCO2e

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

100

Explanation

For BNP Paribas, this category includes principally IT equipment (mainly computers and telephones), IT support, office supplies (mainly paper), office furniture and consulting services purchased or acquired during the reporting year. Size: The production of purchased goods and services 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, except for paper. Thus, for now, the calculation of the emissions of this category was only done on 100 % of our paper consumption. The Group has already drawn up internal policies and quantified objectives for 2020. For instance, the Group has committed to reducing paper consumption per employee by 30% in 2020 compared to 2012, moving from 165 to 115kg/FTE. In 2017, 113kg/FTE of paper were consumed: the target 30% reduction compared to 2012 was therefore surpassed. The paper policy aims to bring to 80% in 2020 the share of responsibly sourced paper (from recycling or sustainably managed forests, i.e. more than 50% recycled or PEFC or FSC labelled). In 2017, 67.1 % of paper was from responsible sources. Risk: Emissions from the production of purchased goods and services do not contribute significantly to the Group's risk exposure. Stakeholders: Purchased goods and services are not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society). Outsourcing: The production of purchased goods and services has always been an outsourced activity for BNP Paribas and is typically outsourced by other companies in the banking sector. Sector guidance: Purchased goods and services have not been identified as significant by bank-specific guidance. Therefore, the production of purchased goods and services is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions. But GHG emissions has been calculated for our paper consumption. Note that the Procurement Function of the BNP Paribas Group wants to promote the suppliers that accompany the Group in its CSR policy and in particularly those that offer solutions that contribute to reducing its environmental impact. If necessary, the Procurement Function proceeds to setting up progress plans defined jointly with the suppliers regarding CSR issues.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

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

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

For BNP Paribas, this category includes transportation and distribution losses of fuels and energy purchased and consumed during the reporting year. Size: Transportation and distribution losses of fuel-and-energy-related activities do not contribute significantly to the Group's total anticipated scope 3 emissions. Indeed, the Group's energy consumption amounted to 1,454 GWh in 2017.

Influence: There are little emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas. Risk: Emissions from transportation and distribution losses of fuel-and-energy-related activities do not contribute significantly to the Group's risk exposure. Stakeholders: Fuel-and-energy-related activities are not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society). Outsourcing: Fuel-and-energy-related activities have always been outsourced activities and are typically outsourced by other companies in the banking sector. Sector guidance: Fuel-and-energy-related activities have not been identified as significant by bank-specific guidance. Therefore, transportation and distribution losses of fuel-and-energy-related activities are not relevant sources of scope 3 emissions

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

For BNP Paribas, this category includes principally transportation and distribution of IT equipments (mainly computers and telephones), office supplies (mainly paper) and office furniture purchased or acquired during the reporting year. Size: The transportation and distribution of purchased goods does not contribute significantly to the Group's total anticipated scope 3 emissions. Influence: There are little emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas. Risk: Emissions from the transportation and distribution of purchased goods do not contribute significantly to the Group's risk exposure.

Stakeholders: Transportation and distribution of purchased goods are not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society). Outsourcing: The transportation and distribution of purchased goods have always been outsourced activities for BNP Paribas and are typically outsourced by other companies in the banking sector. Sector guidance: Transportation and distribution of purchased goods have not been identified as significant by bank-specific guidance. Therefore, upstream transportation and distribution are not relevant sources of scope 3 emissions.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

2243.61

Emissions calculation methodology

We calculated emissions related to our waste production and used it internally in our EP&L. The large majority of waste generated by BNP is common industrial waste, similar to household waste. 41% of waste is recycled/reused. We have estimated the GHG emissions of the remaining 59% waste (15,589t) from the amount of GHG produced during their end-of-life processing in line with the European average: 38% to landfill, 20% incinerated, 24% recycled and 18% to composting. The use of these figures is justified by the fact that half the 20 monitored countries are members of the EU. By subtracting the part for recycling and readjusting these weights, the following end-of-life percentages are obtained for the non-recycled waste: 50.0% landfills, 26.3% incineration and 23.7% composting. Emission factors, based on the recommendations of the ADEME for the accounting of emissions related to waste management, and using the calculations of global warming potentials over 100 years made by the IPCC, are then assigned : landfill 47 kgCO₂e/t, incineration 393 kgCO₂e/t, composting 72 kgCO₂e/t. By applying the emission factors described above to the waste generation and to the management of their end-of-life, we obtain the emissions attributable to the Group's waste management. Emissions due to waste = 15,589 twaste × [(0.5 × 47kgCO₂e/twaste in landfill) + (0.263 × 393 kgCO₂e/twaste incinerated) + (0.237 × 72kgCO₂e/twaste composted)] = 2,243.61tCO₂e

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

100

Explanation

The large majority of waste generated by BNP is common industrial waste, similar to household waste. Indeed, waste generated in operations includes: - Paper waste collected for recycling or reuse; - Plastic cups collected for recycling or reuse; - Fluorescent tubes waste collected for recycling or reuse; - Waste electrical and electronic equipment collected for recycling or reuse; - Food waste; - Other types of waste collected for recycling or reuse; - Non separated waste. Size: The disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations do not contribute significantly to the Group's total anticipated scope 3 emissions. Indeed, the Group's waste amounted to 26,432 tonnes in 2017 or 135 kg/FTE Influence: There are little emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas. Concerning food waste: in order to contribute to combating food waste, Group corporate restaurants in France (17,000 meals a day) have deployed an action plan that is both rigorous and efficient: from 12% in the early 2000s, this waste has fallen to 3.5% today. BNP Paribas is also currently working on a Waste Policy at group level in order to reduce our plastic waste. Risk: Emissions from the disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations do not contribute significantly to the Group's risk exposure. Stakeholders: Waste generated in operations is not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society). Outsourcing: The disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations have always been outsourced activities and are typically outsourced by other companies in the banking sector. Sector guidance: Waste generated in operations has not been identified as significant by bank-specific guidance. Therefore, the disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions. Nevertheless, we calculated our GHG emissions related to our waste production and used it internally in our EP&L.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

132560

Emissions calculation methodology

Activity data are passenger km for rail and air travel and vehicle km for road travel: - Rail travel; - Road travel: long-term lease petrol, long-term lease diesel, long-term lease hybrid, personal vehicle; - Air travel: short haul ($\leq 1\,000$ km) economy class, short haul business & 1st classes, long haul ($> 1\,000$ km) economy class, long haul business & 1st classes. Emissions factors: - Rail travel: Country specific EFs from ADEME V6.11 were used where available. Elsewhere the rail EFs used were from WRI, GHG Emission Factors Compilation (Emission Factors from Cross-Sector Tools, version 1.2, September 2011); - Road travel: for France and Belgium, EF's from Arval's data were used with specific EFs for petrol, diesel and an average EF where engine type was unknown. Where available, country specific EFs were used from IEA (2009) - Average new vehicle on road, 2007 data. Elsewhere, EFs used are issued from DEFRA Guidelines GHG Conversions Factors - August 2011, with EFs for petrol, diesel and average engines. The EF for hybrid engines are issued by DEFRA. - Air Travel: EFs were taken from ADEME V6.11, with a distinction between short haul economy class, short haul business & 1st classes, long haul economy class, and long haul business & 1st classes. GWP values are from the IPCC (2007) AR4 Data quality is affected by uncertainties in data collection, extrapolation based on staff numbers for entities that are not included in reporting and inherent error in Emission Factors. Some country specific EFs are lacking for rail and road travel. In a limited number of cases engine types are unknown. Business travel data was externally audited by PwC and limited assurance was obtained. Activity data was expressed in km and then multiplied by the associated Emission Factor. All EFs were selected by the CSR team from internationally recognized sources (IEA, DEFRA, ADEME, WRI). Where possible EFs were selected on a country basis and as a principle, choices between possible EFs were conservative, favoring the higher EFs. Where detailed data on business use versus personal use for company cars was unavailable, a 50% business use was assumed, with only 50% of total km accounted for in company emissions.

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

100

Explanation

26.5% of CO2 emissions stem from business travel by Group employees and represents the other major source of GHG emissions. For BNP Paribas, this category includes the transportation of employees for business-related activities by air, by rail and by road. In 2017, Business travel was 899 million km (62.8% by air, 13.7% by train, 23.4% by car) or 4,587 km per FTE compared with 4,730km/FTE in 2016; i.e. a 3 % year-on-year reduction of km/FTE. This reduction stems from the widespread use of webconferences, videoconferences and even telepresence. Furthermore, new and more restrictive travel policies have been set up: they encourage employees to use public transport rather than their company vehicles, or to choose economy class over business class when travelling by plane. Moreover BNP Paribas has realized Employer Transport Plans for many entities, and gives incentives to employees who avoid using their personal car for their home-work commute (i.e. intranet car sharing website, incentives for taking public transport, lobbying with authorities for better services...).

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

For BNP Paribas, this category includes the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites. Size: BNP Paribas had around 196,128 employees in 2017. Influence: there are potential emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas. Risk: Emissions from employee commuting do not contribute significantly to the company's risk exposure. Stakeholders: Employee commuting is not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society). Sector guidance: employee commuting has not been identified as significant by bank-specific guidance. Therefore, employee commuting is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

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

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

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

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

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

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

For BNP Paribas, this category includes principally: - Arval: Arval is a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialised in long-term leasing of multibrand vehicles. Arval's clients are both internal (the Group BNP Paribas) and external. This category includes emissions from the operation of vehicles leased to external clients only. Indeed, the emissions from the operation of vehicles that have been leased by the Group in the reporting year are included in the scope 3 business travel category. - BNP Paribas Real Estate. Size: The operation of downstream leased assets contributes significantly to the company's total anticipated scope 3 emissions. Influence: There are potential emissions reductions that are undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas: - Arval: For example, Arval experts offer their customers vehicles best suited to their needs. As a result of their advice, vehicle CO2 emissions are cut by around 5 tonnes per vehicle during the duration of the contract. – BNP Paribas Real Estate: For example, in property development, all new projects are carried out according to the strictest environmental standards, with their quality officially certified by independent organizations. Risk: However, Downstream leased assets do not contribute significantly to the Group's risk exposure. Stakeholders: Downstream leased assets are not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society). Sector guidance: downstream leased assets have not been identified as significant by bank-specific guidance. Therefore, downstream leased assets are not relevant sources of scope 3 emissions.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

BNP Paribas' franchises represent a small part of its activity. Besides their surface is not significant compared to the 7,463,927 sq.m managed by BNP Paribas. Therefore, the operation of franchises is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

For BNP Paribas, this category is applicable as investor and provider of financial services. Size: Investments contribute significantly to the Group's total anticipated scope 3 emissions. Influence: There are potential emissions reductions that are undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas: - Upholding the Equator Principles on project financing - Sector policies: Since 2010, the BNP Paribas Group has published policies for sectors particularly sensitive on climate change issues and to which the Group is particularly exposed (palm oil, paper pulp, oil sands and coal-fired electricity generation). The policies set mandatory requirements and evaluation criteria for the Group's financing and investment in these sectors, so that only responsible projects are selected. BNP Paribas announced in October 2017 that it will no longer fund any projects involving unconventional hydrocarbons and will no longer support any companies involved in the value chain that generate a substantial share of their revenues from these unconventional hydrocarbons. BNP Paribas also pilot tested the impact of an internal carbon price on the gross operating margin of the customers in its loan portfolio. The goal was to evaluate their resilience to the energy transition, to measure and steer carbon risks in the Group's loan book. Risk: Investments do contribute significantly to the Group's risk exposure. Stakeholders: Investments are deemed critical by key stakeholders. Sector guidance: we have tested all available methodologies to assess GHG emissions from investments, but none of them fully meets our criteria in terms of reliability and bias avoidance. Therefore, we continue to participate in the development of new methodologies and to test them when required. In May 2015, BNP Paribas Investment Partners signed The Montréal Carbon Pledge which aimed at measuring and disclosing the carbon footprint of the investments annually, to use this information and develop an engagement strategy and/or identify and set carbon footprint reduction targets. Moreover, the Group has measured and disclosed the power mix that it finances: with 52% of fossil fuels and 26% of renewables sources, it is less carbon intensive than the global electricity mix that included 66.7% fossil sources and 22.6% renewables sources in 2013 (IEA) : 342gCO2/kWh financed by BNP Paribas Vs 544gCO2/kWh World average.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

1432.16

C6.10

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

Intensity figure

0.0000085

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)

366392.53

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

43161000000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

4

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Gross global emissions for scope 1 and 2 decreased by 5% from the previous year. This year the revenue decreased by 1%. Thus, The difference between gross global emissions and intensity evolution is issued by the success of the Group's reduction emission activities. This intensity decrease is the result of the various emission reduction actions led by the group. Indeed, the Group's energy consumption was 1,454 GWh in 2017 with an average of 195 kWh/sq.m. compared to 201kWh/sq.m. in 2016. This reduction is the result of several initiatives taken to optimise the energy efficiency of buildings together with favourable climactic conditions in 2016 in the majority of countries where the Group operates. Efforts also include staff eco-friendly behaviour formations. Moreover, In terms of Green IT, BNP Paribas looks to virtualise servers and work stations in order to share resources and to reduce the associated electricity and cooling consumption. It also installs servers in cooled bays with confined cooled aisles to further optimise ventilation. Finally, in order to achieve the 2020 objective, a "Carbon Reduction 2020" programme has been implemented in order to share best practices in the seven countries which are the highest Group emitters (France, Belgium, Italy, United States, Turkey, Poland and the United Kingdom). $0.0000085 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}/\text{€} = 366,392.53 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} / 43,161,000,000 \text{ €}$.

Intensity figure

1.87

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)

366392.53

Metric denominator

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total

196128

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

7

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

This intensity decrease is the result of the various emission reduction actions led by the group. Indeed, the Group's energy consumption was 1,454 GWh in 2017 with an average of 195 kWh/sq.m. compared to 201kWh/sq.m. in 2016. This reduction is the result of several initiatives taken to optimise the energy efficiency of buildings together with favourable climactic conditions in 2016 in the majority of countries where the Group operates. Efforts also include staff eco-friendly behaviour formations. Moreover, In

terms of Green IT, BNP Paribas looks to virtualise servers and work stations in order to share resources and to reduce the associated electricity and cooling consumption. It also installs servers in cooled bays with confined cooled aisles to further optimise ventilation. Finally, in order to achieve the 2020 objective, a "Carbon Reduction 2020" programme has been implemented in order to share best practices in the seven countries which are the highest Group emitters (France, Belgium, Italy, United States, Turkey, Poland and the United Kingdom). Gross global emissions for scope 1 and 2 decreased by 5% from the previous year. The difference between gross global emissions and intensity evolution is issued by the increase of activity suggested by the increase of the total number of employees (it has increased by 2% from previous year). Indeed at end 2017, the number of employees managed by the Group had reached 196,128 FTE, up from 2016 (192,419) and 2015 (189,077). This change is mainly due to strong organic growth in India and Portugal, the acquisitions of Strutt & Parker by Real Estate in the United Kingdom, Comptel-Nickel in France, and the financing businesses of GM Europe by Personal Finance in partnership with PSA. 1.87 tCO₂e/FTE = 366,392.53 tCO₂e / 196,128 FTE.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization have greenhouse gas emissions other than carbon dioxide?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	GWP Reference
CO ₂	65222.1	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH ₄	6.1	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N ₂ O	0.2	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
Other, please specify (HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆)	194.1	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Belgium	10707
Brazil	13
Canada	55
France	10979
Germany	300
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	0
India	304
Italy	12625
Japan	2
Luxembourg	2081
Morocco	79
Poland	1906
Portugal	356
Singapore	0
Spain	290
Switzerland	1014
Turkey	5972
Ukraine	898
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1345
United States of America	9745
Other, please specify (Rest of the world)	6752

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Corporate and Investment Banking	10751
International Financial Services	5481
Retail Banking	43312
Functions and others	5878

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
Belgium	21850	1053	96848	92189
Brazil	571	571	3639	0
Canada	333	333	2207	0
France	19345	19461	385209	0
Germany	9788	4989	27420	15024
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	4741	4741	6458	0
India	21966	21966	28490	0
Italy	33879	3807	101279	91048
Japan	1662	1662	3077	0
Luxembourg	5800	0	21735	18229
Morocco	7650	7650	10969	0
Poland	29131	20200	56398	15302
Portugal	2637	2637	8696	0
Singapore	5046	5046	11964	0
Spain	2629	461	8974	7820
Switzerland	224	2570	9018	0
Turkey	17963	17963	40733	0
Ukraine	7712	7712	22800	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17788	5577	50978	36686
United States of America	59192	56524	125234	46
Other, please specify (Rest of the world)	31062	29702	117629	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By activity

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Corporate and Investment Banking	49460	35172
International Financial Services	25216	17932
Retail Banking	199255	141697
Functions and others	27040	19229

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	38536.8	Decreased	12	As part of the carbon neutrality programme, the Group committed to progressively increase the use of low-carbon electricity for all its needs and to reach 100% of low carbon power in all countries where the market provides such offer. In 2017, renewable energy accounted for 19 % of the buildings' energy consumption compared to 17,6% in 2016. Moreover, 26.2% of electricity consumed in the Group was from renewable sources this year compared to 24% in 2016. Total renewable energy includes BNP Paribas' consumption of renewable electricity (e.g. solar, wind, hydropower) purchased on the market with green certificates: 72 % of the electricity consumed in the UK, 95 % in Belgium, 89 % in Italy, 98 % in Luxembourg, 74 % in Germany, 87% in Spain and 45% in Poland. It also includes the renewable power directly produced and consumed in our sites, and renewable district heat consumption. Since 2016, BNP Paribas has also been reporting a Scope 2 market-based figure. The market based approach is a method to quantify the scope 2 GHG emissions of a reporter based on GHG emissions emitted by the generators from which the reporter contractually purchases electricity bundled with contractual instruments, or contractual instruments on their own (for examples, Renewable Energy Certificates or Guarantees of Origin). Using the market based method (see 6.2 and 6.3), the scope 1 and 2 emissions represented 279,452.5 met. tCO2e in 2017 compared to 317,989.3 in 2016. Therefore, using the market-method, we reduced our emissions by 38,536.8 met. tCO2e e.g by 12%.
Other emissions reduction activities	18439.6	Decreased	5	Emissions reduction activities also include energy efficiency and operational management. A range of building services and insulation improvements initiatives are being deployed to drive down these consumption levels, with the expertise of local managers responsible for the administration of premises. Wherever possible in the Group, heating and lighting systems within buildings are upgraded. Main energy efficiency measures implemented are: LED and low energy lamps, replacement of hot water system, limiting cooling and heating systems, installation of PIR systems, installation of timers in various equipment allowing them to automatically switch off when unused, purchasing of fans for office employees during summer, etc. The Group also strives to reduce the consumption of its IT systems. The Group's energy consumption was 1,454 GWh in 2017. The energy efficiency policy led by the group has led to a 3% decrease of the annual energy consumption per surface from 201 kWh/sq.m. to 195 kWh/sq.m. between 2016 and 2017. And this even if the surface occupied by the Group has increased by 2.6%! Efforts include staff eco-friendly behaviour formations. Using the location based method, the scope 1 and 2 emissions represented 366,393.5 met. tCO2e in 2017 compared to 384,831.1 in 2016. Therefore, we reduced our emissions by 18,438.6 met. tCO2e e.g by 5%.
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	2110	Decreased	0.6	In 2017, the Group's revenues decreased by 0,6% growth for its revenue. Regarding a 2016 ratio 8.86tCO2e/revenue(M€) ratio, we can approximate that a 0.6% decrease of the revenue could have led to a 2,110 tCO2e decrease. These 2,110 tCO2e are equal to a 0,6% decrease in our CO2 emissions regarding the 384,831.1 tCO2 emitted by the Group in 2016 (Scope 1 and Scope 2 without Scope 3 business travels).
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions	18439.6	Decreased	5	Thanks to the good monitoring of our buildings and their efficiency, their energy consumption was finely tuned according to the quite clement weather experienced in 2017 and resulted in energy savings, and thus CO2 emissions savings. Using the location based method, the scope 1 and 2 emissions represented 366,393.5 met. tCO2e in 2017 compared to 384,831.1 in 2016. Therefore, we reduced our emissions by 18,438.6 met. tCO2e e.g by 5%.
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

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

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this energy-related activity
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	314989	314989
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	272791	772967	1045758
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	1959	65285	67245
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	25163	25163
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	1599	<Not Applicable>	1599
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	276349	1178404	1454753

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

290108

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

250955

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

39153

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Gas Oil

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

24880

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

4512

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

20368

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

C8.2d

(C8.2d) List the average emission factors of the fuels reported in C8.2c.

Gas Oil

Emission factor

268.282

Unit

kg CO₂e per MWh

Emission factor source

- Heating oil consumption / WRI (2008) GHG Protocol tool for stationary combustion. Version 4.0. GWP from IPCC AR4 (2007) -
And fuels delivered for emergency power units / WRI (2008) GHG Protocol tool for stationary combustion. Version 4.0. GWP from
IPCC AR4 (2007)

Comment

This emission factor is both applied for the gas oil consumption for heating and the gas oil delivered for emergency power units. The amount of gas oil consumed is collected by all entities within the Group environmental reporting scope It includes : - All sites that are heated through oil (or fuel) consumption. - All emergency power units used Group wide (backup electric generator owned or rented by the Group for its own use). Only consumption concerning the professional use of premises by BNP Paribas itself is taken into account. If water or energy consumption are included in building expenses or service charges, the contributor must take these into account: - By asking consumption data for the Group from the owner or the site manager, - If no Group specific information is available, by applying a percentage to the building's overall consumption based on, for example, the area occupied by the entity, - If no information about overall building consumption is available, the contributor should identify the types of consumption existing in the building (e.g. Electricity and natural gas or heating oil) in order to flag these indicators as Applicable. The contributor could then leave the values of these applicable indicators unfilled and Enablon will extrapolate them.

Natural Gas

Emission factor

202.501

Unit

kg CO₂e per MWh

Emission factor source

Natural gas consumption for heating and natural gas consumption for cogeneration / WRI (2008) GHG Protocol tool for stationary combustion. Version 4.0. GWP from IPCC AR4 (2007)

Comment

This emission factor is both applied to the natural gas consumption for heating and the natural gas consumption for cogeneration. The amount of natural gas consumed is collected by all entities within the Group environmental reporting scope and includes all sites that are heated through natural gas consumption. Only consumption concerning the professional use of premises by BNP Paribas itself is taken into account. If water or energy consumption are included in building expenses or service charges, the contributor must take these into account: - by asking consumption data for the Group from the owner or the site manager, - if no Group specific information is available, by applying a percentage to the building's overall consumption based on, for example, the area occupied by the entity, - if no information about overall building consumption is available, the contributor should identify the types of consumption existing in the building (e.g. Electricity and natural gas or heating oil) in order to flag these indicators as Applicable. The contributor could then leave the values of these applicable indicators unfilled and Enablon will extrapolate them. Concerning the natural gas consumed to produce electricity and heat buildings thanks to cogeneration, the total consumption of natural gas is systematically accounted with an emission factor of 203gCO₂/kWh in both the location based and the market based method. If a part of the electricity is produced on site and sold back to the grid, this part isn't consumed, and consequently, can't be accounted. In that case, we reduce the amount of electricity purchased from the suppliers by the amount of electricity produced by cogeneration and sold back to the grid.

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	10185	6111	5673	1599
Heat	278434	278434	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2f

(C8.2f) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a low-carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Contract with suppliers or utilities (e.g. green tariff), supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Solar PV
Wind
Hydropower

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

272790.86

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0

Comment

This figure represents the amount of renewable electricity directly consumed on site during the reporting year in Belgium (92,028.14 MWh), in Germany (13,622.13 MWh), in Italy (89,288.54 MWh), in Luxembourg (18,073.93 MWh), in Spain (7,820.95 MWh), in the UK (36,686.55 MWh) and in Poland (15,271.17). $272,790.86 \text{ MWh} = 92,028.14 + 13,622.13 + 89,288.54 + 18,073.93 + 7,820.95 + 36,686.55 + 15,271.17 \text{ MWh}$.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company

Low-carbon technology type

Solar PV

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

1598.86

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0

Comment

This figure represents the amount of renewable electricity owned by company, produced on site and directly consumed during the reporting year in Belgium (161.19 MWh), in Italy (1,234.85 MWh), in Luxembourg (155.91 MWh) and in the United States of America (46.91 MWh). $1,598.86 \text{ MWh} = 161.19 + 1,234.85 + 155.91 + 46.91 \text{ MWh}$.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor

Contract with suppliers or utilities (e.g. green tariff), not supported by energy attribute certificates

Low-carbon technology type

Biomass (including biogas)

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling

1959.71

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)

0

Comment

This figure represents the amount of renewable district heat consumed by company during the reporting year in Germany (1,402.80 MWh), in Italy (525.37 MWh), in Poland (31.54 MWh). $1,959.71 \text{ MWh} = 1,402.80 + 525.37 + 31.54 \text{ MWh}$

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Waste

Metric value

26432

Metric numerator

Metric tonnes

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

% change from previous year

43

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Waste is one of the most challenging indicators to collect particularly in the retail banking industry with many branches. Our figures in the branches are based on extrapolations in order to calculate the total waste. Our target is to increase each year the weight of recycled waste, mainly paper, and the quality of this data. In 2017, the Group generated 26 432 tonnes of waste (compared with a total of 46 356 tonnes in 2016 i.e. a strong decrease by -43 %) and 135 kg per FTE in 2017 (compared with 241.3 kg per FTE in 2016, i.e a decrease by -44%). Of the total volume of the waste, 41% (or the equivalent of 55 kg per employee) was subsequently recycled in 2017. In order to contribute to fight against food waste, the Group's corporate restaurants in France (17,000 meals per day) rolled out an action plan that was both rigorous as it was efficient: amounting to 12% in the early 2000s, waste has fallen to 3.5% currently. Waste is recycled in the form of methane or compost; the latter is then used for green areas around the Group's buildings in Ile-de-France and to produce flowers displayed in reception areas. Also, since 2011, the Group also has an IT equipment processing policy (PC, servers, screens, etc.) which makes it possible to manage the associated environmental and social risks. Its goal is to give them a second life (donations or resale) whenever possible, while ensuring their traceability. Dismantling is only considered as a last resort, with a focus placed on maximising the recycling rate.

Description

Other, please specify (Paper)

Metric value

22163

Metric numerator

Metric tonnes

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

% change from previous year

5

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Paper consumption: The Group has committed to reducing paper consumption per employee by 30% in 2020, moving from 165 kg in 2012 to 115 kg/FTE in 2020. In 2017, 22,163 tonnes of paper were consumed, i.e. 113 kg/FTE compared to 23,440 tonnes i.e 122kg/FTE in 2016, recording a reduction of -7.3% in terms of kg/FTE compared to 2016 and -31.5 % compared to 2012. The target of 30% reduction compared to 2012 was therefore reached and exceeded. The data includes paper used internally, paper for customer relationship purposes (letters, bank statements, etc.) and other types of paper: envelopes, cheque books, etc. To extend this target long term, the reduction of consumption is often based on the replacement of individual equipment with shared equipment. The Group also focuses specific attention on innovations achieved through digitalisation in order to reinforce the migration of its relationships with customers to electronic media, thus reducing paper consumption. Lastly, the paper policy aims to bring to 80% in 2020 the share of responsibly sourced paper (from recycling or sustainably managed forests, i.e. more than 50% recycled or PEFC or FSC labelled). In 2017, 67.1 % of paper was from responsible sources compared to 64.6% in 2016. By opting for responsibly sourced paper (made from pulp derived from recycled paper or from sustainably managed forests – PEFC or FSC eco-labels), BNP Paribas helps to protect forest ecosystems and their biodiversity.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Scope

Scope 1

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

1

BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf

Page/ section reference

7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas. Pages 544-547

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf

Scope

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

1

BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf

Page/ section reference

7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas. Pages 544-547

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf

Scope

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

1

BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf

Page/ section reference

7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas. Pages 544-547

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf

C10.1b

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

Scope

Scope 3- at least one applicable category

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Attach the statement

1

BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf

Page/section reference

7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas. Pages 544-547

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C1. Governance	Other, please specify (Governance)	- ISAE3000 - Please refer to the section "7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas" of the 2017 Registration Document (pages 544-547). https://invest.bnpparibas.com/sites/default/files/documents/ddr2017-gb-bnp_paribas-160317.pdf	The information disclosed in the chapter 7 "A committed bank : information concerning the economic, social, civic and environmental responsibility of BNP Paribas" has been verified by our statutory auditors. As stated in the section 7.9 : "On the basis of interviews with the individuals in charge of the relevant departments, we reviewed the Company's sustainable development strategy with respect to the labour and environmental impact of its activities and its social commitments and, where applicable, any initiatives or programmes it has implemented as a result. We compared the CSR Information presented in the management report with the list provided in article R.225-105-1 of the French Commercial Code. For any consolidated information that was not disclosed, we verified that explanations were provided in accordance with article R.225-105, paragraph 3 of the French Commercial Code. We verified that the CSR Information covers the scope of consolidation, i.e., the Company, its subsidiaries as defined by article L.233-1 and the entities it controls as defined by article L.233-3 of the French Commercial Code, as set out in the introduction to section 7.3 of the Registration Document for labour information and in the "Commitment 11: Reduce the environmental impact of our operations" section of chapter 7.5 of the Registration Document for the environmental information. " Information concerning the CSR (and thus climate related issues) is disclosed pg 484-489 of the RD 2017. BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf
C2. Risks and opportunities	Other, please specify (ESG risks integration and management)	- ISAE3000 - Please refer to the section "7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas" of the 2017 Registration Document (pages 544-547). https://invest.bnpparibas.com/sites/default/files/documents/ddr2017-gb-bnp_paribas-160317.pdf	The information disclosed in the chapter 7 "A committed bank : information concerning the economic, social, civic and environmental responsibility of BNP Paribas" has been verified by our statutory auditors. As stated in the section 7.9 : "On the basis of interviews with the individuals in charge of the relevant departments, we reviewed the Company's sustainable development strategy with respect to the labour and environmental impact of its activities and its social commitments and, where applicable, any initiatives or programmes it has implemented as a result. We compared the CSR Information presented in the management report with the list provided in article R.225-105-1 of the French Commercial Code. For any consolidated information that was not disclosed, we verified that explanations were provided in accordance with article R.225-105, paragraph 3 of the French Commercial Code. We verified that the CSR Information covers the scope of consolidation, i.e., the Company, its subsidiaries as defined by article L.233-1 and the entities it controls as defined by article L.233-3 of the French Commercial Code, as set out in the introduction to section 7.3 of the Registration Document for labour information and in the "Commitment 11: Reduce the environmental impact of our operations" section of chapter 7.5 of the Registration Document for the environmental information. " Information concerning the ESG risks management and integration is disclosed pg 498-502 of the RD 2017. BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C3. Business strategy	Other, please specify (Business strategy)	- ISAE3000 - Please refer to the section "7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas" of the 2017 Registration Document (pages 544-547). https://invest.bnpparibas.com/sites/default/files/documents/ddr2017-gb-bnp_paribas-160317.pdf	The information disclosed in the chapter 7 "A committed bank : information concerning the economic, social, civic and environmental responsibility of BNP Paribas" has been verified by our statutory auditors. As stated in the section 7.9 : "On the basis of interviews with the individuals in charge of the relevant departments, we reviewed the Company's sustainable development strategy with respect to the labour and environmental impact of its activities and its social commitments and, where applicable, any initiatives or programmes it has implemented as a result. We compared the CSR Information presented in the management report with the list provided in article R.225-105-1 of the French Commercial Code. For any consolidated information that was not disclosed, we verified that explanations were provided in accordance with article R.225-105, paragraph 3 of the French Commercial Code. We verified that the CSR Information covers the scope of consolidation, i.e., the Company, its subsidiaries as defined by article L.233-1 and the entities it controls as defined by article L.233-3 of the French Commercial Code, as set out in the introduction to section 7.3 of the Registration Document for labour information and in the "Commitment 11: Reduce the environmental impact of our operations" section of chapter 7.5 of the Registration Document for the environmental information. " Information concerning our strategy is disclosed pg 498-532 of the RD 2017. BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (Targets and performance)	- ISAE3000 - Please refer to the section "7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas" of the 2017 Registration Document (pages 544-547). https://invest.bnpparibas.com/sites/default/files/documents/ddr2017-gb-bnp_paribas-160317.pdf	The information disclosed in the chapter 7 "A committed bank : information concerning the economic, social, civic and environmental responsibility of BNP Paribas" has been verified by our statutory auditors. As stated in the section 7.9 : "On the basis of interviews with the individuals in charge of the relevant departments, we reviewed the Company's sustainable development strategy with respect to the labour and environmental impact of its activities and its social commitments and, where applicable, any initiatives or programmes it has implemented as a result. We compared the CSR Information presented in the management report with the list provided in article R.225-105-1 of the French Commercial Code. For any consolidated information that was not disclosed, we verified that explanations were provided in accordance with article R.225-105, paragraph 3 of the French Commercial Code. We verified that the CSR Information covers the scope of consolidation, i.e., the Company, its subsidiaries as defined by article L.233-1 and the entities it controls as defined by article L.233-3 of the French Commercial Code, as set out in the introduction to section 7.3 of the Registration Document for labour information and in the "Commitment 11: Reduce the environmental impact of our operations" section of chapter 7.5 of the Registration Document for the environmental information. " Information concerning our targets and performance is disclosed pg 529-531 of the RD 2017. BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C5. Emissions performance	Other, please specify (Emissions performance)	- ISAE3000 - Please refer to the section "7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas" of the 2017 Registration Document (pages 544-547). https://invest.bnpparibas.com/sites/default/files/documents/ddr2017-gb-bnp_paribas-160317.pdf	The information disclosed in the chapter 7 "A committed bank : information concerning the economic, social, civic and environmental responsibility of BNP Paribas" has been verified by our statutory auditors. As stated in the section 7.9 : "On the basis of interviews with the individuals in charge of the relevant departments, we reviewed the Company's sustainable development strategy with respect to the labour and environmental impact of its activities and its social commitments and, where applicable, any initiatives or programmes it has implemented as a result. We compared the CSR Information presented in the management report with the list provided in article R.225-105-1 of the French Commercial Code. For any consolidated information that was not disclosed, we verified that explanations were provided in accordance with article R.225-105, paragraph 3 of the French Commercial Code. We verified that the CSR Information covers the scope of consolidation, i.e., the Company, its subsidiaries as defined by article L.233-1 and the entities it controls as defined by article L.233-3 of the French Commercial Code, as set out in the introduction to section 7.3 of the Registration Document for labour information and in the "Commitment 11: Reduce the environmental impact of our operations" section of chapter 7.5 of the Registration Document for the environmental information. " Information concerning our emissions performance is disclosed pg 529-531 of the RD 2017. BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Other, please specify (Emissions data)	- ISAE3000 - Please refer to the section "7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas" of the 2017 Registration Document (pages 544-547). https://invest.bnpparibas.com/sites/default/files/documents/ddr2017-gb-bnp_paribas-160317.pdf	The information disclosed in the chapter 7 "A committed bank : information concerning the economic, social, civic and environmental responsibility of BNP Paribas" has been verified by our statutory auditors. As stated in the section 7.9 : "On the basis of interviews with the individuals in charge of the relevant departments, we reviewed the Company's sustainable development strategy with respect to the labour and environmental impact of its activities and its social commitments and, where applicable, any initiatives or programmes it has implemented as a result. We compared the CSR Information presented in the management report with the list provided in article R.225-105-1 of the French Commercial Code. For any consolidated information that was not disclosed, we verified that explanations were provided in accordance with article R.225-105, paragraph 3 of the French Commercial Code. We verified that the CSR Information covers the scope of consolidation, i.e., the Company, its subsidiaries as defined by article L.233-1 and the entities it controls as defined by article L.233-3 of the French Commercial Code, as set out in the introduction to section 7.3 of the Registration Document for labour information and in the "Commitment 11: Reduce the environmental impact of our operations" section of chapter 7.5 of the Registration Document for the environmental information. " Information concerning our emissions data is disclosed pg 529-531 of the RD 2017. BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C7. Emissions breakdown	Other, please specify (Emissions breakdown)	- ISAE3000 - Please refer to the section "7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas" of the 2017 Registration Document (pages 544-547). https://invest.bnpparibas.com/sites/default/files/documents/ddr2017-gb-bnp_paribas-160317.pdf	The information disclosed in the chapter 7 "A committed bank : information concerning the economic, social, civic and environmental responsibility of BNP Paribas" has been verified by our statutory auditors. As stated in the section 7.9 : "On the basis of interviews with the individuals in charge of the relevant departments, we reviewed the Company's sustainable development strategy with respect to the labour and environmental impact of its activities and its social commitments and, where applicable, any initiatives or programmes it has implemented as a result. We compared the CSR Information presented in the management report with the list provided in article R.225-105-1 of the French Commercial Code. For any consolidated information that was not disclosed, we verified that explanations were provided in accordance with article R.225-105, paragraph 3 of the French Commercial Code. We verified that the CSR Information covers the scope of consolidation, i.e., the Company, its subsidiaries as defined by article L.233-1 and the entities it controls as defined by article L.233-3 of the French Commercial Code, as set out in the introduction to section 7.3 of the Registration Document for labour information and in the "Commitment 11: Reduce the environmental impact of our operations" section of chapter 7.5 of the Registration Document for the environmental information. " Information concerning our emissions breakdown is disclosed pg 529-531 of the RD 2017. BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf
C8. Energy	Other, please specify (Energy)	- ISAE3000 - Please refer to the section "7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas" of the 2017 Registration Document (pages 544-547). https://invest.bnpparibas.com/sites/default/files/documents/ddr2017-gb-bnp_paribas-160317.pdf	The information disclosed in the chapter 7 "A committed bank : information concerning the economic, social, civic and environmental responsibility of BNP Paribas" has been verified by our statutory auditors. As stated in the section 7.9 : "On the basis of interviews with the individuals in charge of the relevant departments, we reviewed the Company's sustainable development strategy with respect to the labour and environmental impact of its activities and its social commitments and, where applicable, any initiatives or programmes it has implemented as a result. We compared the CSR Information presented in the management report with the list provided in article R.225-105-1 of the French Commercial Code. For any consolidated information that was not disclosed, we verified that explanations were provided in accordance with article R.225-105, paragraph 3 of the French Commercial Code. We verified that the CSR Information covers the scope of consolidation, i.e., the Company, its subsidiaries as defined by article L.233-1 and the entities it controls as defined by article L.233-3 of the French Commercial Code, as set out in the introduction to section 7.3 of the Registration Document for labour information and in the "Commitment 11: Reduce the environmental impact of our operations" section of chapter 7.5 of the Registration Document for the environmental information. " Information concerning our energy is disclosed pg 529-531 of the RD 2017. BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify (Additional metrics)	- ISAE3000 - Please refer to the section "7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas" of the 2017 Registration Document (pages 544-547). https://invest.bnpparibas.com/sites/default/files/documents/ddr2017-gb-bnp_paribas-160317.pdf	The information disclosed in the chapter 7 "A committed bank : information concerning the economic, social, civic and environmental responsibility of BNP Paribas" has been verified by our statutory auditors. As stated in the section 7.9 : "On the basis of interviews with the individuals in charge of the relevant departments, we reviewed the Company's sustainable development strategy with respect to the labour and environmental impact of its activities and its social commitments and, where applicable, any initiatives or programmes it has implemented as a result. We compared the CSR Information presented in the management report with the list provided in article R.225-105-1 of the French Commercial Code. For any consolidated information that was not disclosed, we verified that explanations were provided in accordance with article R.225-105, paragraph 3 of the French Commercial Code. We verified that the CSR Information covers the scope of consolidation, i.e., the Company, its subsidiaries as defined by article L.233-1 and the entities it controls as defined by article L.233-3 of the French Commercial Code, as set out in the introduction to section 7.3 of the Registration Document for labour information and in the "Commitment 11: Reduce the environmental impact of our operations" section of chapter 7.5 of the Registration Document for the environmental information. " Information concerning our additional metrics is disclosed pg 530-531 of the RD 2017. BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf
C11. Carbon pricing	Other, please specify (Carbon pricing)	- ISAE3000 - Please refer to the section "7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas" of the 2017 Registration Document (pages 544-547). https://invest.bnpparibas.com/sites/default/files/documents/ddr2017-gb-bnp_paribas-160317.pdf	The information disclosed in the chapter 7 "A committed bank : information concerning the economic, social, civic and environmental responsibility of BNP Paribas" has been verified by our statutory auditors. As stated in the section 7.9 : "On the basis of interviews with the individuals in charge of the relevant departments, we reviewed the Company's sustainable development strategy with respect to the labour and environmental impact of its activities and its social commitments and, where applicable, any initiatives or programmes it has implemented as a result. We compared the CSR Information presented in the management report with the list provided in article R.225-105-1 of the French Commercial Code. For any consolidated information that was not disclosed, we verified that explanations were provided in accordance with article R.225-105, paragraph 3 of the French Commercial Code. We verified that the CSR Information covers the scope of consolidation, i.e., the Company, its subsidiaries as defined by article L.233-1 and the entities it controls as defined by article L.233-3 of the French Commercial Code, as set out in the introduction to section 7.3 of the Registration Document for labour information and in the "Commitment 11: Reduce the environmental impact of our operations" section of chapter 7.5 of the Registration Document for the environmental information. " Information concerning carbon pricing is disclosed pg 498 and 530 of the RD 2017. BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C12. Engagement	Other, please specify (Engagement)	- ISAE3000 - Please refer to the section "7.9 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the consolidated environmental, social and governance information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas" of the 2017 Registration Document (pages 544-547). https://invest.bnpparibas.com/sites/default/files/documents/ddr2017-gb-bnp_paribas-160317.pdf	The information disclosed in the chapter 7 "A committed bank : information concerning the economic, social, civic and environmental responsibility of BNP Paribas" has been verified by our statutory auditors. As stated in the section 7.9 : "On the basis of interviews with the individuals in charge of the relevant departments, we reviewed the Company's sustainable development strategy with respect to the labour and environmental impact of its activities and its social commitments and, where applicable, any initiatives or programmes it has implemented as a result. We compared the CSR Information presented in the management report with the list provided in article R.225-105-1 of the French Commercial Code. For any consolidated information that was not disclosed, we verified that explanations were provided in accordance with article R.225-105, paragraph 3 of the French Commercial Code. We verified that the CSR Information covers the scope of consolidation, i.e., the Company, its subsidiaries as defined by article L.233-1 and the entities it controls as defined by article L.233-3 of the French Commercial Code, as set out in the introduction to section 7.3 of the Registration Document for labour information and in the "Commitment 11: Reduce the environmental impact of our operations" section of chapter 7.5 of the Registration Document for the environmental information. " Information concerning our engagements is disclosed pg 498-502, 532, 537 of the RD 2017. BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems in which you participate or anticipate participating?

BNP Paribas has set the internal target to cut its metric tonnes CO2e emissions per unit FTE by 25% in 2020 compared with 2012. The target included scope 1 (direct GHG emissions due to combustion of fossil fuels), scope 2 (indirect GHG emissions from imported energy) and scope 3 (indirect GHG emissions from mobility). The CSR Function is in charge of achieving this objective: carbon emissions are monitored and feedbacks are sent to all the different entities to advise them regarding their carbon reduction achievements. Various tools have been set up to reach this objective such as awareness campaigns, energy efficiency policy in buildings and business travel optimization.

Moreover, the Group has decided to monitor the carbon risk of its portfolio by various means :

- measuring and publishing the energy mix and the power mix that it finances;
- reducing exposure to coal sector (no more financing of coal mining projects, of coal pure players, of coal-fired power plant in high income countries, and publication of more stringent conditions under which coal-fired power plant in low income countries can be financed);
- using an internal carbon pricing mechanism in order to measure the resilience of our most sensitive counter-parties to potential carbon prices;
- including a climate component in its methodology for rating companies and projects financed by the Bank (see 11.3).

C11.2

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

Yes

C11.2a

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

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Forests

Project identification

As part of its policy to combat climate change, in 2017 BNP Paribas became a carbon neutral bank at all levels of its operations through three complementary actions: - The reduction of its CO2 emissions - The use of low carbon electricity - And by offsetting its irreducible emissions. Indeed BNP Paribas decided that each year, BNP Paribas will offset its irreducible CO2 emissions from the previous year for the Group as a whole. In 2017, offsetting all of its 2016 emissions was actually carried out as part of the Wild Life Works' Kasigau project. Wildlife Works' Kenya based Kasigau Corridor REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) project expects to generate 1 million VCUs (Verified Carbon Units) a year (effectively avoiding 1 million tons of CO2 equivalent a year) over a 30 year period. This project will: - Protect and repair a local forest of 500,000 acres, - Support local communities to prevent them from destroying the forest, - Improve their future (by fulfilling their needs like health services, water distribution or education).

Verified to which standard

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

455803

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

455803

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Forests

Project identification

- This project will provide its first Gold Standard-labelled carbon credits in December 2019 - As part of its policy to combat climate change, in 2017 BNP Paribas became a carbon neutral bank at all levels of its operations through three complementary actions: - The reduction of its CO2 emissions - The use of low carbon electricity - And by offsetting its irreducible emissions. Indeed BNP Paribas decided that Each year, BNP Paribas will offset its irreducible CO2 emissions from the previous year for the Group as a whole. Note that a long-term partnership with the GoodPlanet Foundation was also signed in 2017 in order to set up 13,000 biogas digesters in India. The GoodPlanet Foundation proposed to finance individual equipment that produces biogas and compost from cattle manure. This project will enable some 12,000 families in India – over 50,000 people – to use clean energy. Since biogas will be substituted for wood or kerosene, CO2 emissions are avoided as the pressure is reduced on surrounding forests (accountability validated by an UNFCCC methodology); On top of the strong environmental impact, there will also be considerable social impact: by increasing air quality, the project will help to improve living conditions among the local population, especially women, by reducing the risk of respiratory illness or eye infections caused by polluted air inside their houses. Other benefits: soil fertility (compost), suppressions of wood collection for women and children, and additional revenues for individuals.

Verified to which standard

Gold Standard

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

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

0

Credits cancelled

Not relevant

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

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

Yes

C11.3a

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

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope

Scope 1

Scope 2

Application

The internal price on carbon is applied at company-wide. In 2015, the Group has made public its commitment to set up and integrate an internal price of carbon, in order to assess the resilience of its clients and projects to the climate and energy transition related risks. BNP Paribas has decided to factor climate change considerations related to energy transition into its rating methodology for the projects and companies which it finances: the use of an internal carbon audit will be gradually systematized in order to account for changes brought about by energy transition and the related risks in its financing decisions.

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

40

Variance of price(s) used

We use a price range between USD25 and USD40 per tonne of CO2. This carbon price is associated with a qualitative analysis about the governance, strategy, risk management and metrics & targets of the counterparty about transition risks.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

In 2016, a methodology was developed, based on a carbon price assumption of between 25 and 40 dollars per tonne of equivalent CO2. Covering the six industrial sectors which generate the most emissions, the first tests were conducted in two of these sectors, oil and transport. In 2017, BNP Paribas pilot tested the impact of an internal carbon price on the gross operating margin of the customers in its loan portfolio. The goal was to evaluate their resilience to the energy transition, to measure and steer carbon risks in the Group's loan book. This test was conducted on a sample of customers operating in the eight industries that emit the most greenhouse gases (mining, power generation, oil & gas, transport, real estate, agrifood, cement, and steel), and included a qualitative analysis of their carbon risks. Throughout 2018, these analyses, which were carried out during annual reviews, primarily in the North America and Europe , will be extended to the rest of the world to widen the sample, refine the methods, and measure the impact of a carbon price on the Group's customers.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Included climate change in supplier selection / management mechanism

Code of conduct featuring climate change KPIs

Climate change is integrated into supplier evaluation processes

% of suppliers by number

5

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

30

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Group purchases amount to nearly EUR 10 billion in expenditures globally. BNP Paribas is developing balanced relations with its suppliers, in line with its commitments. As a French signatory to the Charter of Responsible Supplier Relations developed by the French Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs' Inter-Business Mediation body, the Group is committed to traceability in the supplier selection process and information confidentiality. The Purchasing teams monitor the risks of mutual dependence with suppliers, and offer a dedicated appeal process within the Group Purchasing division, a "Responsible Purchasing" team supports buyers and relies on some fifty correspondents around the world. Indeed, BNP Paribas and its various entities require its suppliers to share its conception of environmental responsibility. In particular, suppliers are asked to answer a questionnaire in order to evaluate their own environmental performance. This questionnaire carries at least a weighting of 5% in the overall supplier assessment.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

BNP Paribas pays special attention to the extra-financial issues (including climate related issues) of suppliers when analyzing tender offers, in accordance with the BNP Paribas Suppliers' CSR Charter which has been published in 2012 and updated in 2014: - standard contracts used by the purchasing teams include a clause on respect for the environment and for social practices; - tender offers issued by Group Purchasing include CSR criteria. Thus, in 2017, more than 2,500 suppliers were given ESG assessments during calls-to-tender. Specific questionnaires were created for purchasing categories with strong environmental or social impacts, such as IT hardware, auto fleets, and consulting services. CSR assessments were also conducted with the support of third-party organisations for certain calls for tenders. After selection: we monitor the suppliers risk based on a procedure including the review of CSR criteria twice a year. Moreover, since 2015, the Groupwide program "Know your Supplier", is reinforcing the process by which internal buyers can identify and reduce the risks associated with our suppliers and our supply chain, and especially GHG related risks of our main providers of goods and services. As an example, the Group endeavours to reduce the consumption of its IT equipments, with a binding integration of energy criteria (Epeat and Energy Star) in tender invitations. The calls for tenders concerning the company car fleet have also integrated CSR criteria in the environmental issues specific to this category. Lastly, responsible paper is also promoted through the Groupwide paper policy "Consume less, consume better, sort more". The proportion of responsible paper (recycled paper or paper with ecolabel FSC or PEFC) increases every year within the Group and now accounts for 67.1% of volumes purchased (compared to 64.6% in 2016) with an objective of 80% in 2020 in order to avoid GHG emissions induced by deforestation. Finally, some entities include environmental and social clauses in the contracts signed by the Procurement teams. BNP Paribas Real Estate has set up an eco-suppliers charter in order to select the best products and best practice on sustainable development criteria (40 different criteria requirements). At end-2014, it was signed by 95% of providers of Residential Promotion business line.

Comment

More the 2500 CSR evaluations of suppliers have been achieved in 2017 (compared to 1639 in 2016) by our procurement teams during the calls for tenders, including their strategy on reducing GHG emissions. This represents a 52.5% increase compared with 2016. Crossing this figure with the expenses for each one, they represent around 30% of the Group total spend. Also note that a revised version of the CSR questionnaires is planned. Its goal is to facilitate the process of assessing suppliers by entities lacking specific CSR expertise and it includes questions consistent with new regulations (e.g. Modern Slavery Act in the United Kingdom, Loi Sapin II).

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

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

Size of engagement

100

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Supporting corporations as well as individuals, the Group seeks to finance responsible projects which favour the protection of the climate. Through its various business lines, BNP Paribas offers products and services to its corporate and retail customers wishing to reduce their impact on climate. BNP Paribas engagements and policies to combat climate change are published on BNP Paribas' website and thus all our customers (100%) have access to it. Note that we have tested all available methodologies to assess GHG emissions from investments, but none of them fully meets our criteria in terms of reliability and bias avoidance. That why we reported 0% here. Also note that in 2017 the Group joined the initiative driven by UNEP-FI with 16 international banks that have committed to developing a common methodology to implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD). Finally, the Group is collaborating with the work of ISO 14097, which will define a frame of reference for evaluating the impact of climate change on financing and investment.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

As a signatory of the Equator Principles, Climate Principles, the Soft Commodities Compact and having its own environmental policy on investments, the Group has been influencing its customers to adopt various environmental friendly measures and refuses to participate in high GHG emitting projects. Wishing to curb the trend of CO2 emissions by 2020, so as to restrict climate warming to less than 2 degrees Celsius, BNP Paribas has decided in 2016 to no longer fund any coal extraction projects or coal-fired power plants nor any companies having ties to those industries and no diversification strategy. BNP Paribas announced in October 2017 that it will no longer fund any projects involving unconventional hydrocarbons, which includes shale oil, shale gas, oil sands, or natural gas in the Arctic. Furthermore, the Bank will no longer support any companies involved in the value chain that generate a substantial share of their revenues from these unconventional hydrocarbons. These commitments apply to the Group's existing clients and may therefore, in some cases, result in no longer being able to work with some of them. The Group has also refused to participate in the financing of more than 20 power plants, representing annual emissions of more than 138 MtCO2e. Below, more details on our engagement on environment with our customers: • Upholding the Equator Principles • Upholding the Climate Principles • Upholding the "Soft Commodities Compact" of Banking Environment Initiative since 2014 by which we engage our clients toward a zero net deforestation objective in 2020. • Sector policies: Since 2010, the BNP Paribas Group has published policies (mandatory requirements and evaluation criteria) for some sectors particularly sensitive to climate change issues and to which the Group is particularly exposed: palm oil, paper pulp, oil sands, coal-fired electricity generation and unconventional hydrocarbons (new). The introduction of these criteria ensures that only responsible projects are selected. These policies apply to all Group businesses, entities and subsidiaries around the world.

Type of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

Size of engagement

20

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Note that the Group entered into at the end of 2015 to invest EUR 100 million by 2020 in innovative start-ups active in the energy transition, almost EUR 20 million had been invested at the end of 2017. Thus we can say that we have reached 20% of targeted start-ups for 2020.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Supporting corporations as well as individuals, the Group seeks to finance responsible projects which favour the protection of the climate. Through its various business lines, BNP Paribas offers products and services to its corporate and retail customers wishing to reduce their impact on climate. As part of the commitment (partnering with our clients in the transition to a low-carbon economy) the Group entered into at the end of 2015 to invest EUR 100 million by 2020 in innovative start-ups active in the energy transition, almost EUR 20 million had been invested at the end of 2017, particularly in Sunna Design, a Bordeaux-based start-up which develops innovative public solar powered lighting solutions specifically or restrictive climatic environments and in a French seed

fund called “smart cities” and “smart energy” Demeter, which supports start-ups at the seed stage in the field of energy transition. These initiatives complement the support of 60 innovation hubs in the Retail Banking network in France (WAI hubs), where 11 % of the start ups supported have an environmental purpose.

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

Size of engagement

100

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

In today's financial world, regulators and policy makers are increasingly motivated to drive economic development that is in the best longterm interests of all stakeholders. But the financial industry also must contribute its expertise and market knowledge, to help policy makers frame policy development that assists the attainment of sustainable economic development, beyond simply awareness. Our corporate clients need the ability to conduct their business in this context, in a responsible manner that incorporates the highest standards of environmental, social and governance performance as a prerequisite. In 2017, BNP Paribas hosted our Sustainable Future Forum in Paris and Singapore, bringing together corporates, investors and financial institutions on both sides of the globe to debate the challenges, opportunities and commercial solutions arising from the US\$5 to \$7 trillion needed annually to achieve sustainable global growth. Such information is also widespread through other networks such as our website and various social medias.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In the 12 months since our inaugural forum in 2016, BNP Paribas have seen momentum swell behind green finance and an even greater need for urgent action on sustainability. It has also been extremely pleasing from our position here in Asia Pacific to see the emergence of China as a leader on the subject of green finance. This year our Sustainable Future Forum examined how china is factoring sustainability into its future development plans. At BNP Paribas we are pleased to play role in the Green Finance Taskforce and to contribute our expertise. We recognise that we can work alongside policymakers to create opportunities for business throughout Asia Pacific that effect development at all levels of society. As a bank, we have an important role to play in the transition to a more sustainable future and in realising these opportunities alongside our clients, as well as the communities in which we operate. In 2017, we hosted our Sustainable Future Forum in Paris and Singapore, bringing together corporates, investors and financial institutions on both sides of the globe to debate the challenges, opportunities and commercial solutions arising from the US\$5 to \$7 trillion needed annually to achieve sustainable global growth. We are also delighted that UN Environment Executive Director delivered a keynote address to our Singapore event, with a full day agenda featuring industry leaders from across the private and public sectors on sustainable business opportunities and solutions. Attendance as well as qualitative feedback demonstrate that such event are fruitful and welcomed by our clients.

Type of engagement

Education/information sharing

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

Size of engagement

100

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

100

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

BNP Paribas Asset Management offers a wide range of SRI products to meet the demands of investors seeking to reconcile financial performance and societal/environmental responsibility. With more than 15 years of experience in Socially Responsible Investment, BNP Paribas offer solutions covering all asset classes: equity, bond, diversified and alternative strategies. They are available in the form of open-ended funds or dedicated, custom-designed mandates to meet the demands of institutional investors.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

BNP Paribas'SRI portfolios include: - Best-in-Class strategies that focus on investing in issuers that we consider to be best positioned for their environmental, social and governance practices within each industry. - Thematic strategies to invest in companies whose activities are related to specific social and environmental themes and whose financial potential seems promising. This includes: 1)Environmental protection(renewable energies, energy saving products, water management,pollution control, waste

recycling ...)2)Social well-being(access to health, fight against poverty,sustainable economic,development, aging of the population, micro-finance ...) - A combination of best-in-class and thematic strategies. The range of SRI funds of BNP Paribas Asset Management is regularly rewarded by the independent experts of the sector. In 2015, 15 of our SRI funds received the label of the French organization Novethic : - Ten funds have received the "ISR Novethic" label reserved for funds meeting very strict criteria in terms of transparency of the Socially Responsible Investment process and integration of ESG factors in the selection of portfolio securities. - Five funds have been awarded the "Vert Novethic Fund" label, which certifies that these funds are focused on environmental issues and make a significant contribution to sustainable development. Moreover, five of our funds have been awarded with LuxFlag environmental seal, a Luxembourg-based fund certification agency, for their involvement in the environmental sector and their high level of transparency with investors. Total SRI assets increased by 38.4% in 2017 more than mainstream assets which increased by 1.8% over the same period.

C12.1c

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

The BNP Paribas Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, under the patronage of the President of the French Republic launch One Planet Fellowship, a programme leveraging French, African and European expertise to support research on climate adaptation in Africa. Indeed, the BNP Paribas Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, in partnership with the Agropolis Foundation, and under the auspices of the French ministry of Higher education, Research and Innovation, announced in December 2017 the creation of One Planet Fellowship, a \$15 million 5-year programme.

Funded on an equal basis by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the BNP Paribas Foundation, this philanthropic programme's objective is to support 600 African and European researchers working to help Africa adapt to climate change. It also aims to bolster the African and European scientific community working in this field.

Africa is particularly vulnerable to climate change. The continent is likely to suffer serious consequences, such as prolonged periods of drought and lower crop yields. Given the urgency of the situation and the anticipated long-term impacts on the environment, it is vital to promote the development of relevant policies at the local level today. Such policies can only be drawn up on the basis of solid scientific knowledge.

The BNP Paribas Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, respectively committed to the fight against climate change and eradicating extreme poverty, are therefore launching the One Planet Fellowship. The purpose of this philanthropic effort, which will be run by African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD), is to provide additional resources to African research and support the work of the next generation of scientists who will have to deal with a new set of challenges.

Moreover, UNEP and BNP Paribas are rolling out a financial program model in India. Indeed, as part of the Planet One Summit in December 2017, the United Nations Environment Program (BNP) and BNP Paribas signed a key agreement to create sustainable development financing instruments for emerging countries.

Andhra Pradesh, home to about 50 million people, has developed the Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF), an ancient technique that, through the combination of different crops and livestock, increases the productivity of farms by limiting the purchase outside of seeds, fertilizer or chemicals. In 2018, BNP Paribas committed to support this Zero Budget Natural Farming Sustainable Project in India.

Finally, at the end of 2012, BNP Paribas launched the "Rescue & Recover" endowment fund to pool the generous efforts of its employees seeking to show their support to victims of humanitarian and natural disasters. Permanently open to all BNP Paribas employees around the world, the Rescue & Recover endowment fund was the first tool of its kind in solidarity actions. Each donation made by an employee is matched by BNP Paribas and paid to three partner NGOs: CARE, the French Red Cross and Doctors without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières). Since early 2015, the Group has opened this fund to all its customers in France, in order to both raise money for NGOs and consolidate its customer relationship.

2016 was marked by intervening action during the natural disasters end August in Italy and in October in Haiti. The fund enabled the Italian Red Cross to provide first aid to the victims of the earthquake in Italy by donating more than EUR 200,000. Then, through a campaign with its donors, the fund was able to share out on an equal basis the sum of EUR 175,000 between CARE, Médecins Sans Frontières and the French Red Cross, to support their work in communities affected by Hurricane Matthew in Haiti.

BNP Paribas United Kingdom enabled, for the 4th consecutive year, its employees to donate part of their annual bonus to the fund. In 2016 a total of EUR 585,000 was collected. In the space of four years, over EUR 2.6 million has been raised for our partner associations.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations
- Funding research organizations
- Other

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Climate finance	Support	One of the main issues about climate change is the financing of the energy transition toward a low carbon economy. BNP Paribas is committed to actively engage with regulators, policy makers and the scientific community to support the energy transition and pursues ongoing dialogue aimed at formulating policies and developing efficient financial market mechanisms to drive the energy transition and limit global warming as endorsed by the UN Paris Agreement. In 2014, several representatives from the Group were involved in discussions with the French Government following the "State conference on financing energy transition » held in June 2014. Discussion groups focused on SRI label, financing energy efficiency in housings, green bonds, carbon reporting, etc. In December 2016, the European Commission established a High-Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Sustainable Finance to advice on developing a comprehensive EU strategy on sustainable finance. BNP Paribas has participated to the HLEG's stakeholder survey on the sustainable finance interim report so that its feedbacks.	BNP Paribas fully supports legislation on energy transition financing. The Group insisted on the current difficulty on long term financing due to current legislation on solvability and cash flows. Recently, a new legal obligation has been raised which obliges asset owners to measure and disclose carbon footprint of their portfolio. This new article also paves the way to "climate resilience stress test". Moreover, since January 2016, the idea of creating an SRI label for the financing of the energy transition has become a reality. After being part of the HLEG, in 2018 BNP Paribas, represented by the Head of Sustainability Research at BNP Paribas Asset Management, has been selected to take part in a new working group on sustainable finance composed of technical experts tasked to draw up a set of European standards for Sustainable Development. The different experts, drawn from business, the academic world, civil society and the investment community, will be working to create a classification system to determine which types of activity are regarded as sustainable from an environmental point of view. Finally, please note that BNP Paribas also supports the Green Supporting Factor initiative of the French Banking Federation in order to accelerate the financing of green assets.
Other, please specify (international climate change agreement)	Support	BNP Paribas has been upholding AFEP, Cercle de l'Industrie and MEDEF's (French business-associations) position called "Business proposals in view of a 2015 international climate change agreement at COP 21 in Paris". The chairman of BNP Paribas signed these proposals. As a signatory, BNP Paribas strongly supported the adoption in November 2015 of the Paris agreement concluded at the COP21. This ambitious agreement reflects the long-term objective of limiting global warming below 2°C. It enhances an international level playing field and in particular: - guarantee comparable efforts from all major emitting economies, ensuring fair competition between economic players; - provide a long-term and predictable framework which encourages investments and scaling by business of efficient carbon reduction and adaptation technologies, in a cost effective way; - focus the future climate framework on the States' Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs), which should avoid competitive distortions, be coherent and detailed, in a five to ten-year term, and on fostering international cooperation; - establish a reliable monitoring, reporting and verification system. Following COP21, BNP Paribas decided to double its financing to renewable energy by 2020. Moreover, as a member of Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC), the CEO of BNP Paribas Investment Partners engaged with others CEO investors, is asking G7 finance ministers to support a global long-term emissions reduction goal as part of the Paris agreement. They therefore urged these ministers to support: 1. A long-term global emissions reduction goal in the Paris agreement; 2. The submission of short to medium-term national emissions pledges and country level action plans. While the Paris agreement only provided a framework for what has to be done to limit global warming to 1.5-2°C, the main objective of COP22 was to put some force behind the pledges made in Paris. The next step is to establish new procedures and mechanisms to achieve the objective. These include rules on how countries will communicate their efforts with regards to climate finance.	Regarding AFEP proposition for COP21: - Launching a constructive and lasting Business Dialogue convened by the COP Presidency, between the business community and governments; - Boosting investments in low-carbon business solutions and technologies; - Intensifying R&D, innovation and deployment of mature and breakthrough technologies; - The need of carbon pricing. Regarding IIGCC letter to G7 finance ministers: as set out in 2015 Global Investor Statement on Climate Change, the global investor community is clear on the need for strong action on climate change, including an ambitious global deal, carbon pricing and phasing out of fossil fuel subsidies. Regarding the Paris Green and Sustainable Finance Initiative: along with other banks, BNP Paribas is willing to establish a permanent working group dedicated to defining standards and best practices, in coordination with the public authorities.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

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

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

Entreprises Pour l'Environnement (EpE) is an association of approximately fifty French and international companies committed to improving the way they take the environment into account in their strategies and day-to-day management. One of the most prominent commissions within EpE is the commission on climate change. This commission suggests means by which the productive sector may contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. It advocates that these means, such as establishing a significant price to carbon with predictable trend increasing on a long term basis, should enable to reach the environmental objective while preserving the competitiveness of companies. This commission also supports the efforts of member companies to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. EpE has notably been supportive of the implementation of mandatory GHG reporting in France. In 2015, EpE has been deeply involved in the organizing of the Business & Climate Summit (BCS) during the Climate Week in Paris. One of the main outcomes of the BCS is the call of the business for a carbon price to be implemented as soon as possible.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

BNP Paribas is an active member of EpE and for example fully involved in EpE Climate change commission. BNP Paribas was a strong supporter of the implementation of mandatory GHG reporting in France for itself and for its clients, in order to gain knowledge on GHG emissions and climate risks of its counter-parties.

Trade association

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

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

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

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

As a founding member, BNP Paribas is in the Board of IDDRI. We also take part into several working groups proposed and organized by IDDRI.

Trade association

United Nations Global Compact ("Advanced" level)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The UN Global Compact is a strategic policy initiative for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies

with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. By doing so, business, as a primary driver of globalization, can help ensure that markets, commerce, technology and finance advance in ways that benefit economies and societies everywhere. One of the key environmental challenges of Global Compact is atmospheric pollution and the consequences of climate change.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

BNP Paribas is a committee member of the Global Compact France.

Trade association

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The RSPO was established in 2004 to transform the palm oil industry in collaboration with the global supply chain. Its goal is to promote the production and use of sustainable palm oil, for the planet, people, and prosperity. The second greenhouse gas working group of the RSPO was convened at the end of 2009 to establish a process so that all RSPO members can reduce GHG emissions via a voluntary mechanism consistent with the existing RSPO Principles & Criteria. This working group will also address issues of public policy and business strategies, in order to develop a process that will lead to meaningful and verifiable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from the palm oil supply chain.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

For the palm oil sector, BNP Paribas, a member of the RSPO since 2011, encourages industrial companies to join this initiative (or equivalent).

Trade association

Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The IIGCC was established in 2001 as a forum for collaboration between pension funds and other institutional investors to address the investment risks and opportunities associated with climate change. One of the IIGCC's Key Objectives is to advocate public policy and market solutions that ensure an orderly and efficient transition to a secure climate system which is consistent with long-term investment objectives. It emphasised for example the importance of long-term policy certainty for investors and the principles IIGCC believes should apply to the design of Phase II of the EU ETS. The IIGCC also aims at providing members with the knowledge and tools to assess the investment implications of climate change. To this end it worked to develop a series of sector-based disclosure frameworks, with the aim of encouraging companies to disclose data that is easier to use in investment analysis, is comparable between companies and is able to inform corporate engagement with companies. The IIGCC has been working with the Carbon Disclosure Project on how to incorporate the framework into CDP documents.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

BNP Paribas Investment Partners is an active member of the IIGCC and is involved in advancing the consideration of climate change issues in investment decisions.

Trade association

International Sustainability Alliance (ISA)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The International Sustainability Alliance (ISA) is a global network of leading corporate occupiers, property investors, developers and owners. Its aim is to bring together a worldwide membership of leading commercial organisations with substantial property interests, dedicated to achieving higher sustainability in the built environment.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

The subsidiary BNP Paribas Real Estate is a founding member of the ISA.

Trade association

France Green Building Council (France GBC), the French partner of the World Green Building Council (World GBC)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

France GBC is an association the object of which is to be a leading force at a national level, creating a dynamic that unites the Public and Private sectors in the service of the development of sustainable construction and renovation, but also to be the flag bearer of the French position abroad, and to contribute to the increasing and improving of what French companies have to offer.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

The subsidiary BNP Paribas Real Estate is a Board member of the France GBC.

Trade association

HQE association

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

HQE association is a French platform on sustainable building and planning created in 1996.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

The subsidiary BNP Paribas Real Estate is a Board member of the HQE association.

Trade association

Institut de la Performance Énergétique (IFPEB, French Institute for the building's energy performance)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The IFPEB is a member association of big companies, working together to understand, implement and foster all the operational aspects of Sustainable Construction, under a pure market perspective. The Institute acts through projects, pooled actions (methodological writings, intelligence, sharing information, building collaborative projects) or private actions (consulting).

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

The sustainable development director of the subsidiary BNP Paribas Real Estate is the IFPEB Board President.

Trade association

Corporate Vehicle Observatory (CVO)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

CVO is an international research institution formed by all members of automotive market: producers, deliverers, fleet managers, insurers and government institutions representatives. CVO currently operates in 16 countries (Belgium, Brazil, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom). Among other issues that are debated within this framework, CO2 emissions are handled through themes such as electric vehicle, ecodriving, biofuels, etc.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

The subsidiary Arval (vehicle long-term leasing) is the founder of CVO.

Trade association

Mouvement des entreprises de France (MEDEF, Movement of the Enterprises of France)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The MEDEF is the main French trade association. The MEDEF has notably been supportive of the implementation of mandatory GHG reporting in France.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

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

Trade association

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

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

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

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

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

Trade association

Banking Environment initiative

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The banks of the Banking Environment Initiative (BEI) are in alliance with the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) to investigate what it would mean to align the banking industry's services with the CGF's 2010 resolution to mobilise resources within their respective businesses to help achieve zero net deforestation by 2020. The 'Soft Commodities' Compact is a unique, client-led initiative that aims to mobilise the banking industry to help transform soft commodity supply chains, thereby helping corporate clients to achieve zero net deforestation by 2020.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

Although BNP Paribas is not a member of the Banking Environment Initiative, the Group is upholding the 'Soft Commodities' Compact since 2014.

Trade association

United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) is a partnership between United Nations Environment and the global financial sector created in the wake of the 1992 Earth Summit with a mission to promote sustainable finance. More than 200 financial institutions, including banks, insurers, and investors, work with UN Environment to understand today's environmental, social and governance challenges, why they matter to finance, and how to actively participate in addressing them. UNEP FI's work also includes a strong focus on policy – by fomenting country-level dialogues between finance practitioners, supervisors, regulators and policy-makers, and, at the international level, by promoting financial sector involvement in processes such as the global climate negotiations.

How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

In 2017, BNP Paribas announced its decision to join the UNEP Finance working group, which implements TCFD recommendations on climate reporting guidelines to assess the exposure to climate change risk.

C12.3d

(C12.3d) Do you publicly disclose a list of all research organizations that you fund?

Yes

C12.3e

(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

BNP Paribas has associated with 12 other major banks for Green Bonds Principles to be applied by issuers looking to bring Green Bonds to the market and investors looking to maintain the integrity of their investments as they attempt to allocate funds towards a greener economy.

The Green Bonds Working Group (GBWG) was a collaboration of financial institutions, rating agencies, NGOs, academics and government agencies.

At the beginning of 2014, BNP Paribas set up a Sustainable Capital Markets team and signed the Green Bonds Principles. These bonds aim at financing sustainable projects.

Moreover, in November 2015, BNP Paribas, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and Vigeo announced the launch of Tera Neva, a sustainable investment solution supported by a group of institutional investors in the amount of EUR 500 million. This equity index-linked bond issue is based on the EIB's Climate Awareness Bond format: the funds collected are dedicated to renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.

In 2017, the Group was in the top three players worldwide in Euro in the green bonds market, a position that it had planned to achieve by 2018. Since 2012, the Group has been joint lead manager for EUR 10.2 billion including more than EUR 1 billion equity-linked bonds.

In November 2016, BNP Paribas issued its first green bond (EUR 500 million) in order to refinance a portfolio of renewable projects in Europe. With an ambition to be a regular issuer, the Group established a framework to identify a pool of assets with a positive impact on the environment in five areas (eligible green assets): renewable energy, energy efficiency, public and collective transport, water management and water treatment and recycling. The operation generated significant demand from investors, which enabled a price to be set inside of BNP Paribas ordinary senior debt curve.

The total amount of green bonds issued in 2017 where the Group was joint lead manager was EUR 5.3 billion (compared to EUR 2.4 billion in 2016). Among the many transactions in which the Group was involved in 2017 were:

- one of the three green bonds of SNCF Réseau, EUR 1 billion, 80% of which is to improve the energy efficiency of the rail network;
- the EUR 500 million MuniFin green bond, a credit institution owned by the Finnish public sector.

Moreover, in order to support the transition BNP Paribas has launched 16 ethical indices which have raised more than EUR 4 billion since 2013. These solutions give investors a financial return while enabling them to have a positive impact. In 2017, the following indices and funds were launched:

- A range of indices intended to promote the UN Sustainable Development Goals, including two linked to climate change, by identifying the companies achieving these goals;
- A new version of the Theam Quant-Equity Europe Climate CareFund, which selects assets based on their carbon footprint and the robustness of their energy transition strategy. It raised EUR 250 million in under six months;
- FTSE Divest-Invest China A share 50 index does not include fossil fuel companies and selects companies based on their proportion of green income.

Finally also note that, BNP Paribas supports research that aim combating climate change. Launched in 2010 by the BNP Paribas Foundation, the Climate Initiative has already supported 10 international research teams. In 2017, the BNP Paribas Foundation decided to double its commitment by endowing this programme with an additional EUR 6 million over three years. The eight new international research projects that will be funded will address various issues such as collecting new data on past climates in Antarctica or the carbon sequestration capacity of soils cultivated in Africa. 178 researchers, professors and engineers from 73 universities and research organisations around the world will benefit from this initiative. In 2017, eight conferences made it possible to discuss, with Group employees and the general public, the state of the art of research supported by the Foundation. Thanks to the various awareness-raising initiatives carried out by the Foundation, 60,698 people were made aware of climate change in 2017.

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Being on the Board of trade associations or providing funding beyond membership ensures the Group that its opinion about climate change is taken into account by the trade associations. Moreover, the high hierarchy level of the CSR function, which deals with climate change issues, ensures that indirect activities of the Group that influence policy (trade associations, direct engagement, etc.) are consistent with the overall climate change strategy.

Concerning the funding of organizations to produce public work on climate change, the eight research projects supported by the Climate Initiative have been previously selected with the support of a Scientific Committee (including five external experts in the climate field). It ensures that the indirect activities of the Group which influence policy through research organizations are consistent with the overall climate change strategy.

Finally, note that in 2012 the BNP Paribas Group also adopted a "[Charter for responsible representation with respect to the public authorities](#)", which applies to all the Group's employees. It comprises a set of fundamental commitments in terms of integrity, transparency, social responsibility and respect for the major universal democratic values. By virtue of this charter, the Group has undertaken to publish on its website its key public positions on banking and financial regulation.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

1

BNP Paribas Registration Document and Annual Financial Report 2017.pdf

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

1

BNP Paribas commitments to the environment 2017.pdf

Content elements

Strategy

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

1

BNP Paribas Environmental Reporting Protocol 2017 EN.pdf

Content elements

Emissions figures

Other metrics

Publication

Other, please specify (Sector Policy)

Status

Complete

Attach the document

6

BNP Paribas CSR sector policy - mining 2017.pdf

BNP Paribas CSR sector policy - coal-fired power generation 2017.pdf

BNP Paribas CSR sector policy - palm oil 2017.pdf

BNP Paribas CSR sector policy - unconventional oil and gas 2017.pdf

BNP Paribas CSR sector policy - wood pulp 2017.pdf

BNP Paribas CSR sector policy - agriculture 2017.pdf

Content elements

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Publication

Other, please specify (Presentation to investors)

Status

Complete

Attach the document

1

BNP Paribas and the exercise of its CSR.pdf

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

1

BNP Paribas suppliers CSR Supplier Charter.pdf

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

C14. Signoff

C-FI

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

Please also note that :

1) The Group has an exclusion list and a watch list. These lists are periodically revised to include, in particular, new situations involving serious violations of the environment or human rights. The exclusion list covers companies that the Group does not wish to maintain commercial relations with. Reasons may notably include failures to protect the environment or negative social impacts on communities. With a view to limiting the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions and to participate in the energy transition, the Group has already decided to stop the financing of coal extraction as well as the financing of entities whose business is shale gas and oil and/or oil from oil sands.

With a view to limiting negative health impacts, the Group has also announced that it will discontinue its financing and investment activities for tobacco manufacturers, as well as for producers, wholesalers and traders whose revenues come mainly from tobacco.

2) In 2017 the Group joined the initiative driven by UNEP FI with 16 international banks that have committed to developing a common methodology to implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD). Finally, the Group is collaborating with the work of ISO 14097, which will define a frame of reference for evaluating the impact of climate change on financing and investment.

3) In July 2018, BNP Paribas announced its support for the "Act4Nature initiative", which is mobilizing 65 international companies to protect and restore biodiversity. Launched by the [French EpE](#) (Enterprises for the Environment) association and numerous other partners, [the act4nature](#) initiative is intended to encourage companies to take a positive approach towards biodiversity. But the good intentions stemming from such collective awareness need to be followed up by the support of stakeholders who have the resources to deliver practical, immediate solutions in the medium or long term. The Act4Nature aims to create an international collective dynamic through the involvement of CEOs from all sectors, their employees and – at a broader level – the general public.

Through its support for act4nature, BNP Paribas make individual commitments to integrate biodiversity into their overall development strategies, enabling to contribute to the biodiversity targets set by the international community.

The companies (including BNP Paribas), which have signed the initiative, also unite around 10 shared commitments aimed at voluntarily incorporating the question of biodiversity into all their business activities, from governance and strategy through to practical everyday actions. And the target in their sights is the COP15 conference at the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) held in Beijing in 2020, and the [IUCN's](#) World Conservation Congress in Marseille.

C14.1

(C14.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Operating Officer	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

11 companies (Accenture, Ambev S.A, Cellnex Telecom S.A, Deutsche Telekom AG, Endesa, Gas Natural SDG SA, Kellogg Company, L'Oréal, National Grid PLC, Stanley Black & Decker, Inc and Vodafone Group) asked BNP Paribas to answer the Carbon Disclosure Project Supply Chain program for the reporting year 2017. The following answer is provided by the Corporate Social Responsibility Delegation of the Group BNP Paribas.

BNP Paribas is Europe's leading provider of banking and financial services. It is present in 73 countries and has more than 196 000 employees, including more than 148 976 in Europe. BNP Paribas holds key positions in its 2 main activities: "Retail Banking & services" and "Corporate & Institutional Banking"

Retail Banking and Services encompasses:

- Domestic Markets which comprises the Group's 4 retail banking networks in the Eurozone and 3 specialised business lines. The 4 retail banking networks are French Retail Banking (FRB) in France, BNL banca commerciale (BNL bc) in Italy, BNP Paribas Fortis in Belgium and BGL BNP Paribas in Luxembourg. The 3 specialized business lines are: Arval (full-service, long-term corporate vehicle leasing); BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions (rental and financing solutions); and BNP Paribas Personal Investors (digital banking and investment services). Cash Management and Factoring round off the services offered to corporate clients. BNP Paribas Wealth Management is developing its private banking model in the Group's domestic markets.

- International Financial Services which comprises diversified, complementary activities such as Insurance, Wealth Management, Real Estate, or Asset Management services.

Note that International Retail Banking also encompasses the Group's retail banks in 15 non-eurozone countries, including Bank of the West in the United States, TEB in Turkey and BGŻ BNP Paribas in Poland.

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB) is a global provider of financial solutions to corporate and institutional clients. Across capital markets, securities services, financing, treasury and financial advisory, this activity aims to connect the financial needs of corporate clients with the investments of institutional investors.

BNP Paribas SA is the parent company of BNP Paribas Group.

BNP Paribas has been rated A+ by Fitch (stable outlook – last reviewed on 28th September 2017), AA (low) by DBRS (stable trend – last reviewed on 1st August 2017), A by Standard & Poor's (stable outlook – last reviewed on 31th July 2017), and Aa3 by Moody's (stable outlook – last reviewed on 27th September 2017).

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	43161000000

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SC0.2a

(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	FR	0000131104

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Accenture

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.003

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Accenture

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.21

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m³ of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Accenture

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.17

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and

selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified. Concerning Ambev S.A, please note that the results we obtained with our allocation method were well below a metric ton of CO2 equivalent, therefore they were not relevant. That is the reason we did not allocated any GHG emissions to Ambev S.A.

Requesting member

Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m³ of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂-e, including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified. Concerning Ambev S.A, please note that the results we obtained with our allocation method were well below a metric ton of CO₂ equivalent, therefore they were not relevant. That is the reason we did not allocated any GHG emissions to Ambev S.A.

Requesting member

Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified. Concerning Ambev S.A, please note that the results we obtained with our allocation method were well below a metric ton of CO2 equivalent, therefore they were not relevant. That is the reason we did not allocated any GHG emissions to Ambev S.A.

Requesting member

Cellnex Telecom SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.22

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers

of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Cellnex Telecom SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

17.43

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m³ of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Cellnex Telecom SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

14.29

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Deutsche Telekom AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.05

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate

the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Deutsche Telekom AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

81.81

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m³ of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Deutsche Telekom AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

67.07

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3

related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Endesa

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.01

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by

converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Endesa

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.51

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Endesa

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.42

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power

units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Gas Natural SDG SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.45

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries,

accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Gas Natural SDG SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

34.82

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Gas Natural SDG SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

28.54

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Kellogg Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.02

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included

because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Kellogg Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.16

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Kellogg Company

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.13

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.89

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper

only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

147.07

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

120.57

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

National Grid PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.35

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we

determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

National Grid PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

105.04

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

National Grid PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

86.12

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.13

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

10.48

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

8.59

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m³ of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Vodafone Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1.34

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Vodafone Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

104.72

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m3 of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO2 equivalent (tCO2-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3

corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

Requesting member

Vodafone Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 3

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

85.85

Uncertainty (±%)

15

Major sources of emissions

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions. We calculated and reported our Scope 3 related to business travel. It encompasses travel for business purposes by road, rail or air. (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: Business Travel).

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (weight of the requesting member)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We reviewed the different sources of GHG emissions for the tertiary (and financial) sector. Then we identified GHG sources and selected those which were relevant towards BNP Paribas activity (including Corporate and Institutional Banking). This is how we determined that our major sources of GHG emissions were related to energy consumption of our buildings (for Scope 1 and 2) and business travel (for Scope 3). Also, note that in intern we calculated our GHG emissions related to our purchased goods (on paper only) and our waste production (See C6.5 Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusion for further information on Scope 3: purchased goods and Scope 3: waste), however these emissions are not included because they can be considered as not relevant sources of GHG. To monitor the successful implementation of measures to limit these impacts with specific objectives, the Group CSR Function pilots an environmental reporting system in 20 countries, accounting for 90 % of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by the Group at 31 December 2017. Around forty indicators are reported on: kWh, m³ of gas, km travelled, litres of water, tonnes of paper, tonnes of waste, etc. GHG emissions are measured by converting the energy consumed in buildings and employee business travel into tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂-e , including all six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol). The results are extrapolated across the entire Group, and are used to calculate the environmental data disclosed in this section. Further information: We used an allocation method based on the weight of the requesting members among BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking's clients. All the requesting members are customers of BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Using the exposure of the company (requesting member), the total exposure of CIB customers and the CIB average scope 1 / 2 / 3 emissions, we were able to evaluate the scope 1 / 2 / 3 corresponding emissions. This allocation has not been verified.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

The GHG emissions of the Group BNP Paribas are disclosed on page 530 of BNP Paribas' 2017 Registration Document. They are calculated according to the GHG Protocol and are annually independently verified by our Statutory Auditors (See page 544 to 547 of our 2017 Registration Document). In 2017, a limited assurance was delivered by our Statutory Auditors (PwC).

However:

- BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB) emissions are not disclosed (but verified). Concerning BNP Paribas CIB, please also note that the Group CSR function pilots an environmental reporting system in 13 countries and accounting for 79.8% of the full-time equivalent staff (FTE) managed by BNP Paribas Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). The results are extrapolated across entire BNP Paribas CIB and were used to calculate the environmental data disclosed here.

- The allocation of emissions to the requesting members (our customers), Accenture, Ambev S.A, Cellnex Telecom S.A, Deutsche Telekom AG, Endesa, Gas Natural SDG SA, Kellogg Company, L'Oréal, National Grid PLC, Stanley Black & Decker, Inc and Vodafone Group haven't been verified.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	We offer a wide range of products and services to our clients and the requesting members has access to all of them. To get more precision we would need an internal tool to track all kind of services used by our client, with the related time dedicated by our staff, their location, the travel they did to meet the clients expectations, etc.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

Firstly please note that the GHG emissions of the 11 requesting members represents only 920 tCO₂e compared to 131,891 tCO₂e emitted by CIB. Moreover, they are also not relevant compared to the gross GHG emissions of the requesting members.

If the emissions induced by demanding clients increase substantially, we will explore the possibility to implement a bottom-up approach, i.e. an allocation based on the carbon content of the services provided (e.g. number and time spent by our staff, number of business travels during the reporting year, type of these business travels, travelled distance). For the moment, this amount is too small to develop this approach.

Moreover, note that :

- In May 2015, BNP Paribas Investment Partners signed The Montréal Carbon Pledge which aimed at measuring and disclosing the carbon footprint of the investments annually, to use this information and develop an engagement strategy and/or identify and set carbon footprint reduction targets.
- In 2016, the Risk Function, for the first time, integrated the ESG risks in its Risk Appetite Statement with the introduction of monitoring indicators for the Group's energy mix. The Risk Function has also continued the integration of ESG criteria when renewing its credit and rating policies. This integration enables ESG criteria to be taken into account in lending decisions and, if necessary, adjusting the counter-party rating to "expert. In 2017, the Group also joined UNEP FI's initiative for banks to adopt the recommendations made by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) in order to establish a common stress testing methodology for climate change-related risks (transition risks and physical risks). In order to ensure that ESG risk management tools are strictly applied in all entities, the Group has defined a CSR operational control plan. Further information on risk management related to climate change is contained in Commitment 3 described in chapter 7 of the Registration document.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

Accenture

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO₂e savings

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

Because energy efficiency must play a major role in reducing CO₂ emissions, BNP Paribas has undertaken to significantly step up its action in this area, in keeping with the "Financial Institutions' Declaration of Intent on Energy Efficiency" developed by the EBRD and UNEP-FI, and signed by BNP Paribas in 2015. Its subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate Services, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval make a particular contribution . Indeed, the Group offers specific support to entrepreneurs to help them assess, design and finance the work required to boost their energy efficiency. For example, in Belgium, through its Sustainable Energy Services (SES) Department, BNP Paribas Fortis offers real expertise and support to its SME clients in order to design and finance infrastructure for the production of renewable energy or works to improve energy efficiency within their plants. In 2017, this SES Department was involved in projects representing investments of EUR 300 million, compared to EUR 250 million the previous year, including 11 projects in the field of energy efficiency. Moreover, BNP Paribas Real Estate Services, offering companies responsible

real estate. In 2017, BNP Paribas Real Estate services, whose business continues to be benefit from 100% environmental certification on its corporate real estate activity , committed to improving the energy performance of its portfolio by signing the Private and Public Commercial Buildings Energy Efficiency Charter. It was also awarded a “cube d’or” in recognition of the energy efficiency initiatives it has applied to its portfolio in France. For example, the Issy Préférence project, the result of a partnership wit Legrand and Netatmo, is the first building in the world compatible with the Apple Home Kit, which aims to save energy by remotely controlling home appliances. Finally, Arval and BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions, are specialized in mobility and low carbon transition : - Arval's telematic solution, Arval Active Link, continued development in 2017. It monitors fuel consumption, distances travelled, journey times, CO2 emissions and driving behaviour. Against a backdrop of quickly changing regulations and advances in vehicle construction, Arval helps its customers with their product range policy, choice of fuels,(including for electric and hybrid vehicles) and car-sharing schemes. - In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, LEDs with a long-term leasing offer and “green real-estate finance leases” to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. These projects could reduce our clients' global GHG emissions and our Scope 3 emissions.

Requesting member

Ambev S.A

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

1-3 years

Details of proposal

Because energy efficiency must play a major role in reducing CO2 emissions, BNP Paribas has undertaken to significantly step up its action in this area, in keeping with the “Financial Institutions’ Declaration of Intent on Energy Efficiency” developed by the EBRD and UNEP-FI, and signed by BNP Paribas in 2015. Its subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate Services, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval make a particular contribution . Indeed, the Group offers specific support to entrepreneurs to help them assess, design and finance the work required to boost their energy efficiency. For example, in Belgium, through its Sustainable Energy Services (SES) Department, BNP Paribas Fortis offers real expertise and support to its SME clients in order to design and finance infrastructure for the production of renewable energy or works to improve energy efficiency within their plants. In 2017, this SES Department was involved in projects representing investments of EUR 300 million, compared to EUR 250 million the previous year, including 11 projects in the field of energy efficiency. Moreover, BNP Paribas Real Estate Services, offering companies responsible real estate. In 2017, BNP Paribas Real Estate services, whose business continues to be benefit from 100% environmental certification on its corporate real estate activity , committed to improving the energy performance of its portfolio by signing the Private and Public Commercial Buildings Energy Efficiency Charter. It was also awarded a “cube d’or” in recognition of the energy efficiency initiatives it has applied to its portfolio in France. For example, the Issy Préférence project, the result of a partnership wit Legrand and Netatmo, is the first building in the world compatible with the Apple Home Kit, which aims to save energy by remotely controlling home appliances. Finally, Arval and BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions, are specialized in mobility and low carbon transition : - Arval's telematic solution, Arval Active Link, continued development in 2017. It monitors fuel consumption, distances travelled, journey times, CO2 emissions and driving behaviour. Against a backdrop of quickly changing regulations and advances in vehicle construction, Arval helps its customers with their product range policy, choice of fuels,(including for electric and hybrid vehicles) and car-sharing schemes. - In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, LEDs with a long-term leasing offer and “green real-estate finance leases” to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. These projects could reduce our clients' global GHG emissions and our Scope 3 emissions.

Requesting member

Cellnex Telecom SA

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

Because energy efficiency must play a major role in reducing CO2 emissions, BNP Paribas has undertaken to significantly step up its action in this area, in keeping with the "Financial Institutions' Declaration of Intent on Energy Efficiency" developed by the EBRD and UNEP-FI, and signed by BNP Paribas in 2015. Its subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate Services, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval make a particular contribution . Indeed, the Group offers specific support to entrepreneurs to help them assess, design and finance the work required to boost their energy efficiency. For example, in Belgium, through its Sustainable Energy Services (SES) Department, BNP Paribas Fortis offers real expertise and support to its SME clients in order to design and finance infrastructure for the production of renewable energy or works to improve energy efficiency within their plants. In 2017, this SES Department was involved in projects representing investments of EUR 300 million, compared to EUR 250 million the previous year, including 11 projects in the field of energy efficiency. Moreover, BNP Paribas Real Estate Services, offering companies responsible real estate. In 2017, BNP Paribas Real Estate services, whose business continues to be benefit from 100% environmental certification on its corporate real estate activity , committed to improving the energy performance of its portfolio by signing the Private and Public Commercial Buildings Energy Efficiency Charter. It was also awarded a "cube d'or" in recognition of the energy efficiency initiatives it has applied to its portfolio in France. For example, the Issy Préférence project, the result of a partnership with Legrand and Netatmo, is the first building in the world compatible with the Apple Home Kit, which aims to save energy by remotely controlling home appliances. Finally, Arval and BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions, are specialized in mobility and low carbon transition : - Arval's telematic solution, Arval Active Link, continued development in 2017. It monitors fuel consumption, distances travelled, journey times, CO2 emissions and driving behaviour. Against a backdrop of quickly changing regulations and advances in vehicle construction, Arval helps its customers with their product range policy, choice of fuels,(including for electric and hybrid vehicles) and car-sharing schemes. - In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, LEDs with a long-term leasing offer and "green real-estate finance leases" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. These projects could reduce our clients' global GHG emissions and our Scope 3 emissions.

Requesting member

Deutsche Telekom AG

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

Because energy efficiency must play a major role in reducing CO2 emissions, BNP Paribas has undertaken to significantly step up its action in this area, in keeping with the "Financial Institutions' Declaration of Intent on Energy Efficiency" developed by the EBRD and UNEP-FI, and signed by BNP Paribas in 2015. Its subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate Services, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval make a particular contribution . Indeed, the Group offers specific support to entrepreneurs to help them assess, design and finance the work required to boost their energy efficiency. For example, in Belgium, through its Sustainable Energy Services (SES) Department, BNP Paribas Fortis offers real expertise and support to its SME clients in order to design and finance infrastructure for the production of renewable energy or works to improve energy efficiency within their plants. In 2017, this SES Department was involved in projects representing investments of EUR 300 million, compared to EUR 250 million the previous year, including 11 projects in the field of energy efficiency. Moreover, BNP Paribas Real Estate Services, offering companies responsible real estate. In 2017, BNP Paribas Real Estate services, whose business continues to be benefit from 100% environmental

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Requesting member

Endesa

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers’ emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Gas Natural SDG SA

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Kellogg Company

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

L'Oréal

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

National Grid PLC

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

Because energy efficiency must play a major role in reducing CO2 emissions, BNP Paribas has undertaken to significantly step up its action in this area, in keeping with the "Financial Institutions' Declaration of Intent on Energy Efficiency" developed by the EBRD and UNEP-FI, and signed by BNP Paribas in 2015. Its subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate Services, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval make a particular contribution . Indeed, the Group offers specific support to entrepreneurs to help them assess, design and finance the work required to boost their energy efficiency. For example, in Belgium, through its Sustainable Energy Services (SES) Department, BNP Paribas Fortis offers real expertise and support to its SME clients in order to design and finance infrastructure for the production of renewable energy or works to improve energy efficiency within their plants. In 2017, this SES Department was involved in projects representing investments of EUR 300 million, compared to EUR 250 million the previous year, including 11 projects in the field of energy efficiency. Moreover, BNP Paribas Real Estate Services, offering companies responsible real estate. In 2017, BNP Paribas Real Estate services, whose business continues to be benefit from 100% environmental certification on its corporate real estate activity , committed to improving the energy performance of its portfolio by signing the Private and Public Commercial Buildings Energy Efficiency Charter. It was also awarded a "cube d'or" in recognition of the energy efficiency initiatives it has applied to its portfolio in France. For example, the Issy Préférence project, the result of a partnership wit Legrand and Netatmo, is the first building in the world compatible with the Apple Home Kit, which aims to save energy by remotely controlling home appliances. Finally, Arval and BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions, are specialized in mobility and low carbon transition : - Arval's telematic solution, Arval Active Link, continued development in 2017. It monitors fuel consumption, distances travelled, journey times, CO2 emissions and driving behaviour. Against a backdrop of quickly changing regulations and advances in vehicle construction, Arval helps its customers with their product range policy, choice of fuels,(including for electric and hybrid vehicles) and car-sharing schemes. - In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, LEDs with a long-term leasing offer and "green real-estate finance leases" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. These projects could reduce our clients' global GHG emissions and our Scope 3 emissions.

Requesting member

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

Because energy efficiency must play a major role in reducing CO2 emissions, BNP Paribas has undertaken to significantly step up its action in this area, in keeping with the "Financial Institutions' Declaration of Intent on Energy Efficiency" developed by the EBRD and UNEP-FI, and signed by BNP Paribas in 2015. Its subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate Services, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval make a particular contribution . Indeed, the Group offers specific support to entrepreneurs to help them assess, design and finance the work required to boost their energy efficiency. For example, in Belgium, through its Sustainable Energy Services (SES) Department, BNP Paribas Fortis offers real expertise and support to its SME clients in order to design and finance infrastructure for the production of renewable energy or works to improve energy efficiency within their plants. In 2017, this SES Department was involved in projects representing investments of EUR 300 million, compared to EUR 250 million the previous year, including 11 projects in the field of energy efficiency. Moreover, BNP Paribas Real Estate Services, offering companies responsible real estate. In 2017, BNP Paribas Real Estate services, whose business continues to be benefit from 100% environmental certification on its corporate real estate activity , committed to improving the energy performance of its portfolio by signing the Private and Public Commercial Buildings Energy Efficiency Charter. It was also awarded a "cube d'or" in recognition of the energy

efficiency initiatives it has applied to its portfolio in France. For example, the Issy Préférence project, the result of a partnership with Legrand and Netatmo, is the first building in the world compatible with the Apple Home Kit, which aims to save energy by remotely controlling home appliances. Finally, Arval and BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions, are specialized in mobility and low carbon transition : - Arval's telematic solution, Arval Active Link, continued development in 2017. It monitors fuel consumption, distances travelled, journey times, CO2 emissions and driving behaviour. Against a backdrop of quickly changing regulations and advances in vehicle construction, Arval helps its customers with their product range policy, choice of fuels,(including for electric and hybrid vehicles) and car-sharing schemes. - In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, LEDs with a long-term leasing offer and "green real-estate finance leases" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. These projects could reduce our clients' global GHG emissions and our Scope 3 emissions.

Requesting member

Vodafone Group

Group type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Type of project

Other, please specify (Improving their energy efficiency)

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

1-3 years

Details of proposal

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SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC3.1

(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2018-2019 CDP Action Exchange initiative?

No

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2017-2018 Action Exchange initiative?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services, if so, what functionality will you be using?

No, I am not providing data

SC4.2d

(SC4.2d) Have any of the initiatives described in SC4.2c been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

No

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	Public or Non-Public Submission	I am submitting to	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?
I am submitting my response	Public	Investors Customers	Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms