

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

2021 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 operates in 68 countries and has more than 193,000 employees (nearly 148,000 in Europe) supporting all its customers – individuals, associations, entrepreneurs, SMEs and institutions – in their projects through its financing, investment, savings and protection solutions.

In May 2021, BNP Paribas changed its organisational structure with 3 operating divisions: Retail Banking (RB), Investment & Protection Services (IPS) and Corporate & Institutional Banking (CIB) organised to intensify cooperation between the business lines and thus meet the changing expectations of customers, employees, investors and every stakeholder.

Note that the 2020 figures are based on the former organization based on 2 operating divisions : **"Retail Banking & Services"** and **"Corporate & Institutional Bank"**.

Retail Banking and Services encompasses:

- **Domestic Markets** which comprises the Group's 4 retail banking networks in Euro-zone - French Retail Banking (FRB) in France, BNL banca commerciale (BNL bc) in Italy, BNP Paribas Fortis in Belgium and BGL BNP Paribas in Luxembourg - and 4 specialized business lines - Arval (mobility & vehicle leasing for corporates and individuals); BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions (professional equipment leasing and financing solutions); BNP Paribas Personal Investors (online savings and brokerage); and Nickel (alternative banking services).

- **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 12 non Euro-zone countries, including Bank of the West in the USA, TEB in Turkey, Ukrsibbank in Ukraine, BMCI in Morocco and BNP Paribas Bank Polska 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.

In 2020, €188 billion of financing and investment was dedicated to companies active in the achievement of the UN's 17 SDGs.

The Group's fundamental drivers are:

- Risk diversification: The diversity of our businesses and geographic regions allows us to improve our risk profile by varying exposure
- Cross-business cooperation: Our model is based on strong cooperation across activities and business lines
- Innovation: We use new technologies and strengthen our collaboration with new players to improve our operational efficiency and develop new solutions
- Engagement: A major actor in financing the real economy, the bank has strong commitments in terms of corporate social responsibility

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

Financial Ratings:

- On 23 April 2020, Standard & Poor's affirmed the long-term rating of BNP Paribas at A+ with a negative outlook
- On 12 October 2020, following its review, Fitch affirmed the long-term rating of BNP Paribas at AA-, removing it from its Rating Watch Negative and assigned a Negative outlook
- On 4 December 2020, Moody's affirmed the long-term rating of BNP Paribas at Aa3 with a stable outlook
- On 10 July 2020, DBRS confirmed the long-term rating of BNP Paribas at AA (low) with a stable outlook

Environmental commitments:

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

- Financing for renewable energies reached EUR 17.8 billion in 2020. Overall, BNP Paribas ranked 2nd for the financing of renewable energy projects in the EMEA region and 4th worldwide (source: Dealogic). In addition, at the end of 2020, BNP Paribas had structured and placed EUR 10.8 billion of green bonds

- On the investment side, since 2015 BNP Paribas has launched 12 climate indices raising over EUR 4.15 billion (including EUR 1.4 billion in 2020) and the diversified range of green funds managed by BNP Paribas Asset Management (in particular in alternative energies and energy efficiency) represented EUR 18.4 billion in assets under management at 31 Dec; 2020, making BNP Paribas Asset Management the European leader in sustainable thematic funds and the leading French player in SRI in terms of assets under management

- BNP Paribas took a number of public commitments on the fight against climate change, further strengthening its stance on this issue. For instance, the Group is a founding signatory of the Principles for Responsible Banking and the Net Zero Banking Alliance of the UNEP-FI (and a member of its Collective Commitment to Climate Action), 2 initiatives requesting a substantive adaptation strategy and business plan to achieve SDGs, respect the conclusions of the Paris Accord for the former and to reach net-zero by 2050 for the latter

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
Reporting year	January 1 2020	December 31 2020	Yes	3 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas 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 chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-FS0.7

(C-FS0.7) Which organizational activities does your organization undertake?

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

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	[En attente de réponse de Nolwenn pour MAJ] Within the Board of Directors, the Corporate Governance, Ethics, Nominations and CSR Committee (CGEN) is in charge of monitoring CSR issues (Group's contribution to economic, sustainable and responsible development) which includes climate-related issues. The members are independent directors with expertise in corporate governance, some deal with CSR issues professionally. The CGEN has encouraged the Group to make strong commitments to manage climate-related risks and opportunities, in various ways: reducing support for the coal sector, strengthening the Group's climate goals, etc. In 2020, the Committee has spent 2 of the 6 yearly meetings focused on the study of Climate and energy transition issues (examination of the Group's social and responsibility report for example).
Board-level committee	[En attente de réponse de Nolwenn pour MAJ] The Internal Control, Risk and Compliance Committee (CCIRC) advises the Board of Directors on the suitability of BNP Paribas' overall strategy and on its risk appetite. It assists the Board when it verifies the implementation of this strategy by the executive officers and by the Head of the Risk Function. In that role, it examines the primary objectives of the Group's risk policy, including those of a social and environmental nature, relying on the measures of transaction risk and profitability reported to the Committee in accordance with regulatory requirements, and any specific matters associated with these topics and methods. The CCIRC reviews the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), which contains indicators measuring the Group's risk profile for the different types of risks to which it is exposed. Each metric has its own thresholds and which, when they are reached, condition a pre-established process for informing General Management and the Board of directors and, if necessary, action plans to be implemented. These indicators are monitored in the risk dashboard presented to CCIRC; one of these indicators is directly linked to climate-related risks: the primary and secondary mixes in terms of energy transition. In 2020, the CCIRC had 2 dedicated meetings to examine climate & energy transition issues.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	BNP Paribas has put in place several initiatives in order to ensure that the CSR policy is implemented at the highest level of the organization. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is also a member of the Board of Directors, holds the general responsibility for climate change strategy. In 2017, the CEO delegated the responsibility of the Group's climate strategy to the Director of the Company Engagement (a member of the Group Executive Committee). Note that a member of each entity's Executive Committee is in charge of ensuring that CSR considerations are incorporated in the entity's strategy. In 2019, the CEO was appointed as Chairman of the think tank Entreprises pour l'environnement (EpE), which works to incorporate environmental concerns in the strategies of the 50 or so corporations in its ranks. As Chairman of EpE, Jean-Laurent Bonnafé started an editorial, signed by more than 90 CEOs and published in Le Monde on 5 May 2020, calling for the environment to "take centre stage in the economic recovery" following the Covid-19 health crisis, primarily by striving to "make our industrial facilities more resilient, decarbonising them and reducing our carbon footprint". In 2020, the CEO has dedicated 6 meetings in its agenda specifically to study strategic topics related to climate and energy transition.

C1.1b

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

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

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	CEO reporting line	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Risks and opportunities related to our bank lending activities Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities Risks and opportunities related to our own operations	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 (do not include the names of individuals).

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 responsible business, our direct impacts and our commitment to raise awareness.

The Global Head of CSR (Chief Sustainability Officer) directly reports to the Director of the Company Engagement Department (a member of the Group Executive Committee). The Head of CSR defines the climate strategy with the Director of the Company Engagement and coordinates the implementation of the CSR policy of the Group.

Head of CSR reports directly to Executive Committee at least once a year to present its yearly achievements and may also present specific subjects on request. Head of CSR also reports to the Board once a year. Head of CSR presents the Group's CSR strategy and environmental commitments to the shareholders in the General Assembly annually.

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

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

Note that the Management of extra-financial risks team is tasked with identifying environmental risks, including climate-related one, liable to have an impact on the Group's business relations, and defining sectoral policies aimed at limiting the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks to which BNP Paribas is exposed. The Environment and Energy Transition team, created in 2018, is in charge of helping all the business lines seize the business opportunities associated with climate and the energy transition. It works continuously with the Functions and the business lines throughout the Group to develop such opportunities.

The 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 application 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, more than 170 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.

In 2018, a significant decision was taken by the Group. Risk Group was given responsibility for the second line of defence on ESG risks. This project led to the formalization of guiding principles to develop the framework processes and governance of credit committees in order to include ESG risks in assessing the Group's clients.

Finally, please note that 2 committees at the Group level regularly review ESG risks:

- Group Supervisory and Control Committee (GSCC) is chaired by the CEO and includes COO, the Heads of the Compliance, RISK, LEGAL and General Inspection Functions. It validates financing and investment policies and contributes to the organization of the control functions and the consistency between them and to ensure their overall consistency.
- General Management Credit Committee (CCDG) is the Group's highest authority concerning credit and counterparty risks. It recently updated procedure specifies CCDG will review all issues surrounding the acceptability of risks including ethics and CSR.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	For the CEO and the COO, 10% of their annual variable remuneration is linked to the Group's CSR performance based on a multi-criteria holistic assessment. This remuneration structure includes three weighted criteria, each at 3.33%: (i) the Board of directors' assessment of the year's highlights, primarily with regard to climatic and social challenges; (ii) a market criterion: publications of extra-financial rating agencies measuring the quality of the BNP Paribas CSR positioning relative to its peers; (iii) alignment with key staff: achievement of the three-year CSR objectives set for the Group's key employees in the retention plan that expired during the year (basket of 9 indicators)
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	For the CEO and the COO, 10% of their annual variable remuneration is linked to the Group's CSR performance based on a multi-criteria holistic assessment. This remuneration structure includes three weighted criteria, each at 3.33%: (i) the Board of directors' assessment of the year's highlights, primarily with regard to climatic and social challenges; (ii) a market criterion: publications of extra-financial rating agencies measuring the quality of the BNP Paribas CSR positioning relative to its peers; (iii) alignment with key staff: achievement of the three-year CSR objectives set for the Group's key employees in the retention plan that expired during the year (basket of 9 indicators)
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	The Group's Executive Committee and Board of Directors review the achievement of the 13 CSR key performance indicators (KPI) annually. Nine of KPIs are used to calculate the 3-year loyalty plan, known as the Global Sustainability and Incentives Scheme (GSIS), making up 20% of attribution criteria. Two of the criteria are directly related to energy/climate: (i) Amount of renewable energy financing (ii) Greenhouse gas emissions in teqCO2/FTE.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target	For profit-sharing schemes within the Group, CSR criteria are included for the definition of the allocated amounts. -For BNP Paribas SA, the incentive agreement signed for a three-year period in 2019 has three components, with one relating to CSR based on paper consumption per employee. - Elsewhere in the world, similar schemes exist. At BNP Paribas Fortis in Belgium, part of the variable remuneration known as "collective" is linked to CSR goals such as promoting diversity, improvement of well-being in the workplace and the reduction of the Bank's negative impact on the environment. The 2020 objectives were met, and a total of EUR 21.8 million was paid to all employees. - In Luxembourg, the Bank paid non-managerial employees an incentive bonus with respect to 2019, which amounted to nearly EUR 3.6 million.

C-FS1.4

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

	We offer an employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG principles, including climate change.	Comment
Row 1	Yes, as an investment option for all plans offered	Considering that companies with good ESG performance are more likely to create long-term financial value, reduce risks and contribute to achieving sustainable development goals, we incorporate ESG principles including climate change as an investment option for all plans offered. BNP Paribas' support for Social Enterprises (financing, investments on its own behalf and on behalf of third parties) has exceeded EUR 2 billion. In 2020, total support for social enterprises and Microfinance institutions ("MFIs") (financing, investments on its own behalf or on behalf of third parties) amounted to EUR 2.2 billion worldwide, compared to EUR 1.9 billion at the end of 2019, of which almost 6% were employee savings plan. In 2020, the Group's overall support towards microfinance exceeded EUR 376 million, of which 10% were employee savings.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

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

C2.1b

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

To BNP Paribas, the most significant risks are those related to our investment and lending portfolio. Therefore, we consider substantive financial impact as the significant risks we are exposed to, via our clients. These risks mainly affect our profits from Corporate and Institutional Banking.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

•Identification: BNP Paribas has a crisis committee to coordinate risk identification and crisis management plans that take into account the fact that countries in vulnerable climate zones are particularly affected by physical risks. A Business impact analysis is conducted on each business line and its attached activities to determine events causing a disruption. Key drivers of business interruption are: unavailability of premises, of people, of IT, of suppliers. In addition, a specialized team within the support function line ITP technologies and processes is in charge of insurance for own account. •Assessment: We are leveraging on internal expertise to create our own physical risks assessment tool, and analyzing risk incidents in order to continuously improve the control system. An analysis of the physical risk associated with climate change was carried out on the Group's own buildings at the end of 2020. With precise geographical data, climate and spatial models, risks were assessed from now up to 2100 using various mitigation scenarios. The study was carried out first for flood risks in France (29% of the Group's FTE) with the intention to replicate it internationally. •Management: Business recovery plan is an integral part of the Business Continuity Plan (BCP). It sets the Business Recovery Time Objectives (BRTO) that have to be respected in case of major disruption and defines backup business premises. The results of the study on the Group's buildings in France are used to fuel the risk analysis on the Group's assets and highlights buildings the Group should consider moving out from. • A Case Study of how these processes have been applied to physical risks: Situation: The Group is present in numerous climate areas (e.g. US Coast, Japan, India, Hong Kong, Guinea, French West Indies and Brazil). Task: The increasing severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods in addition to the raising water level in these areas could potentially disrupt our operations and cause financial loss. The Group therefore has to mitigate those risks. Action: Our operation risk management systems takes into account the physical risk. We have a comprehensive business continuity plan with recovery time objectives; local entities adapt the plan to the specificities of each country. Result: Our average operational losses (2011-2019) due to the damage to physical assets accounted for 1%, while the business disruption and system failures accounted for 3% (p.436 of 2019 Registration Document).

Value chain stage(s) covered

Upstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

Within its remit, the Global Strategic Sourcing (GSS) Function, responsible for overseeing Group purchases, incorporates ESG criteria in its supplier relations at multiple levels: •Identification: The deployment of an ESG risk map within the GSS team: this identifies purchasing categories that are at high risk for 13 types of ethical issues (corruption, data protection, etc.), environmental issues (pollution, biodiversity, GHG emissions, etc.) and social issues (human rights, working conditions, discrimination, etc.). •Assessment: Through provider ESG assessments, conducted during the request for proposal process. These assessments, based on ESG questionnaires (which, in accordance with sourcing standards, account for 5% of the score), include the provider's confirmation that it adheres to the principles of the BNP Paribas Sustainable Sourcing Charter (or its local equivalent). This document requires the signatory provider to observe environmental laws, check and reduce its impacts (including GHG emissions), and develop alternative technologies contributing to the ecological transition over the entire life cycle of its products and services. •Management: GSS has an annual reporting process so that the progress made by entities can be assessed. Since 2011, an IT equipment processing policy is in place to manage the associated environmental and social risks. The number of CSR assessments of suppliers and sub-contractors that are conducted as part of requests for proposal, in particular those relating to categories of at-risk purchases, is a metric of BNP Paribas monitoring actions towards this type of stakeholder. In 2020, 2,301 CSR assessments were performed, and 900 Sustainable Sourcing Charters were signed by Group suppliers.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

•Identification & Assessment: The CSR Function and the Risk Function work together to identify and manage climate-related risks. The CSR Function identifies climate-related risks and opportunities by maintaining a dialogue with external stakeholders, and particularly the scientific community, and with Group clients. The Risk Function, in its role as the Group's contact with banking industry regulators and supervisors, takes note of the climate-related risks reported by these authorities. The business lines, working directly with clients, serve as the first line of defense and, as such, are directly involved in the identification and analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities. Climate-related risks are included in the BNP Paribas Risk Identification process: • Four environmental risk factors are used to include climate considerations into the risk identification process • Climate-related risk factors are reflected in strategic and commercial risks, credit risks, and to a lesser extent, operational and reputational risks Other risk identification processes take climate-related risks into account: • Risk forecasting exercises, serving as a basis for the risk identification process, covers climate-related risks; • The assessment of country risks and sovereign risks is influenced by climate-related risks Scenario-based analysis, which is central to the assessment of BNP Paribas' risks, incorporates climate-related risks: • Climate-related factors are included in the scenarios used to assess the robustness of the bank's activity in response to various shocks; • BNP Paribas contributes to the collective development of climate-related risk factors and scenario methodologies The consolidated assessment of climate-related risks factors weighing on diversified portfolios still raises challenges in terms of methodologies and data availability. BNP Paribas and its subsidiaries are testing multiple avenues along that line: • Pilot programmes are being conducted to explore the measurement of the impact of physical risks on the loan books; • BNP Paribas' asset management subsidiaries are testing methods for estimating the impacts of physical and transition risks on their investment portfolios •Management: As the second line of defense against ESG risks, the Risk Function continued its efforts in 2020 to adapt the framework. Climate-related risks are

incorporated via multiple risk management systems:

- BNP Paribas has taken several initiatives to incorporate climate-related risk factors in its risk management framework;
- Climate-related risk factors are included in BNP Paribas' overall risk identification system process
- The analysis of ESG risks, particularly climate-related risks, is already included in BNP Paribas' operational lending processes;
- Enhancement of the Group's ESG system was structured under a multi-year programme, the ESG Action Plan, under the responsibility of two members of the Group Executive Committee;
- A systematic ESG assessment of major corporate customers is currently being implemented.

Finally, over the course of 2020, BNP Paribas ramped up its ESG risk management training initiatives targeting its finance business lines and control functions (RISK, Compliance). In addition to the e-learning modules on sector policies, available in 8 languages, 12 digital sessions were organised in a bid to improve understanding of ESG risks and the associated risk management tools. 668 members of the sales and RISK teams primarily (including Senior Credit Officers) completed training sessions led or co-led by the Group CSR function. Since 2012, more than 35,000 employees have taken e-learning classes on sector policies.

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

Situation: The International Maritime Organization aims to reduce shipping's GHG emissions by at least 50% by 2050, in comparison with 2008. There have been new international and national regulations for addressing GHG and air pollutants emissions from ships, with many ships out of commission during the modernization process. In 2019, the Group's shipping gross exposure was EUR 19.7 billion (i.e. 1.2% of the Group's on and off-balance sheet exposures), while doubtful loans represent 5% of Group exposure to the Shipping sector.

Task: Because of the predictable evolution of the sector and its exposure through clients, the Group has to mitigate the transition risk.

Action: To mitigate transition risk posed by clients, the Group remains diversified. Furthermore, the Group has pledged EUR 1 billion to finance the environmental transition of vessels by 2025, for example by supporting dual-fuel liquefied natural gas (LNG) motorization projects. Lastly, the Group signed the Poseidon Principles, which promote decarbonization in the shipping industry by incorporating climate considerations into banking portfolios and credit decisions and will provide tools to measure and manage the CO2 intensities of shipping financing portfolios based on a common methodology for all signatory banks.

Result: No sector makes up more than 10% of total corporate lending or more than 4% of total lending at 31 December 2020. BNP Paribas took part in December 2020 in the first global reporting of the climate alignment scores of the banks that signed the Poseidon Principles, which is based in particular on the International Maritime organization's emissions reduction scenario.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	**Risk type: Policy and legal (increased pricing of GHG emissions + enhanced regulations on emissions reporting) **Relevance: The Group is exposed to changes in environmental regulations through its clients, mainly those active in carbon intensive sectors. The Group is mostly present in countries committed to the Paris Agreement, which is translated into local and regional efforts to reach the 2°C objective, via the Nationally Determined Contributions. The legislative landscape therefore changes rapidly to orientate the industries performance towards low carbon economy. For instance, the Group is implemented in many countries in the European Union, bound by the EU legislation and country level laws: The 2020 Climate and energy package, the EU emissions trading system which is the EU's key tool for cutting greenhouse gas emissions from large-scale facilities in the power and industry sectors, the French law on energy transition, the article 173 on environmental data disclosure and the French strategy for carbon neutrality in 2050. **Inclusion: BNP Paribas is aware of the challenges emerging from bold and forward looking strategies to transition to a low carbon economy, gradually phasing out coal and oil energy, strictly regulating the polluting industries, implementing carbon trading schemes. Therefore, we have an established set of sectoral policies, on the most risky sectors and the most controversial industries: coal, mining, palm oil, agriculture, wood pulp, unconventional oil and gas, nuclear, and defense. These sectoral policies resulted from a robust screening of risks and controversies, including the legislative landscape. The risk assessment of all customers involved in those sensible activities is conducted case by case by local & central CSR teams, RISK Group, ESG Risks from CSR Group, and the legal department of BNP Paribas.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	**Risk type: Policy and legal (increased pricing of GHG emissions + enhanced regulations on emissions reporting) **Relevance: The Group keeps a close watch on the legislative landscape, constantly evolving. For instance, on 28 November 2018, the EU Commission presented its "strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy by 2050". The strategy is currently in debate at different levels of the EU. **Inclusion: BNP Paribas is aware of the challenges emerging with bold and forward looking strategies to transition to a low carbon economy, by gradually phasing out coal and unconventional oil and gas energy, strictly regulating the polluting industries, implementing carbon trading schemes. Therefore, we have an established set of sectoral policies, on the riskiest sectors and the most controversial of industries: coal, palm oil, agriculture, wood pulp, unconventional oil and gas, nuclear, mining and defense. The Group has also a strong commitment to cease funding coal mining projects, coal-fired power plants and companies related to these sectors without a diversification strategy, BNP Paribas stopped supporting companies and infrastructure projects whose principal activity is dedicated to the exploration, production and exportation of shale oil, shale gas, tar sands, oil and gas in the Arctic zone. These commitments apply to the Group's existing clients who, as a consequence in some cases, will no longer be supported. For example, BNP Paribas has excluded 435 firms operating in the coal mining and coal-based power generation sectors; 249 firms in the unconventional hydrocarbon sector have been excluded, and our credit exposure to specialists in unconventional oil & gas, which exceeded \$4 billion in 2016, was down to zero in 2020. BNP Paribas is also involved at the UE level on the European commission working group on sustainable finance taxonomy.
Technology	Relevant, always included	**Risk type: Costs to transition to lower emission technologies. **Relevance: Through our financing portfolio, we are exposed to technology changes that may affect the business models of our clients or present new opportunities for the market. For the most sensitive sectors, such as energy and utilities, highly polluting industries, we are exposed to risks emerging from emission control technologies, impacting our client's resilience and competitiveness. Carbon Capture and Storage technologies, even if still immature, can lead to a profound shift in the sectors where we invest. **Inclusion: These elements are taken into consideration for the most sensitive contracts negotiated at BNP Paribas. However, an accurate evaluation of risks driven by changes in technology is not feasible at a Group level because of the variety and complexity of sectors and companies where we are involved. We are also aware of the evolving market of startups and technologies serving energy efficiency and energy transition purposes, and we are engaged as a financial supporter to innovative clients.
Legal	Relevant, always included	**Risk type: Exposure to litigation **Relevance: This risk is linked to our compliance and our client's compliance to regulations and due diligence principles. **Inclusion: This risk is assessed and managed by the function Group Legal. Compliance and General Inspection are also involved in the application and respect of regulations. CSR Group also contributes through the application of environmental and social commitments such as the respect of Human Rights which is included inside our sector policies, the CSR screening of contracts and clients, and the transparency of the Group towards public opinion. Note that the Framework of environmental and social risks was expanded in 2018 to meet the French law on the duty of care of parent companies and of companies using sub-contractors. This subject is managed by both Legal Group and CSR Group.
Market	Relevant, always included	**Risk type: Changing customer behavior **Relevance: The Group is aware of the emergence of new investment markets that may induce significant risks if its strategy doesn't follow. The risk we face is the outcome of a growing demand from clients for green investing and green financing. 2020 has given new visibility to sustainable finance. This is reflected in a growth 1,418 Funds in AuMs and in the number labelled funds. The quest for quality recognition signals has intensified in Europe, creating intense emulation between Belgian and French standards. **Inclusion: To alleviate this risk, the Group has been an early and major player in the sustainable bonds market (no. 1 worldwide according to Bloomberg with €24.2 billion in sustainable bonds at the end of 2020). BNP Paribas is also deploying new solutions for green debt for corporate, renewable energy financing and advisory and specialized solutions through its different business lines: green leasing solutions, green real estate, green car leasing with ARVAL. Regarding our individuals and SMEs customers, our retail banking marketing services implemented green pack offers in different countries (France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ukraine, Turkey, Morocco, United States...) to allow those customers to finance their specific investment in home energy efficiency, electric vehicles, self-energy production.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	**Risk type: Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback. **Relevance: The Group's reputation of integrity and ethical practices is critical to the Bank's ability to maintain leading position in the market and attract more clients. We face risks related to our clients increased awareness of sustainability issues, and the negative feedback from NGOs and notation agencies. **Inclusion: Our sectoral policies and ESG screening tools, used by business lines and reviewed by central risk and ESG risk teams, were defined to reduce our exposure to risky clients and to reputation risks through due diligence rules and good business practices; deals and transactions are also reviewed using the Equator principles for large industrial and infrastructure projects. Moreover, we pay a close attention to transparency towards the public opinion about the crucial issues related to climate change and our role in financing the world's economy. We also have a close dialogue with NGOs and investors. In 2020, BNP Paribas had 109 exchanges with advocacy NGOs and met 30 SRI investors at least once in Europe and North America.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	**Risk type: Increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods **Relevance: The Group is exposed to physical risks induced by extreme weather events, essentially floods and cyclones that could threaten the integrity of its official buildings and data centers. An interruption or a breach of the Bank's information systems may cause substantial losses of client or customer information, damage to the Bank's reputation and financial losses. We have economic activity in sensitive climate countries: such as the US Coast, Japan, India, Hong Kong, Guinea, French West Indies and Brazil. European sites are also vulnerable, due to extreme cold and heat events and the changing patterns of precipitation. The challenge is to ensure a quick recovery of activity with minimum loss of data and to prevent closing of our offices and branches. The financial implications result from damage to facilities, data loss, working hours loss, insurance costs. **Inclusion: This risk of natural disasters is included in the traditional operational risk analysis of the Group. In addition, to manage this risk, a process to determine recovery times objectives and establish a business recovery plan is implemented at Group level in each country; Local managers can adapt the measures depending on the specificities of each country.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	**Risk type: Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability of weather patterns. **Relevance: Investment in energy production represents an important share in the Group's portfolio. Climate Change has an impact on the viability of such projects, because of potential changes in weather patterns, precipitation and temperatures. It affects the performance of power plans (mainly hydro/ solar/ wind energy). The Group's risk is related to the investees inability to pay back their debt when production is lower than expected. The main sector at risk is hydropower generation. The scientific community expects a decrease in the local distribution of water resources in the coming years, which will impact water availability for dams and hydropower stations. For example, EDF's hydropower production fell by 16.4% over the first nine months of 2017 compared to 2016 (EDF is the producer of electricity in France). Changes in water resources could also impact the functioning of nuclear power plants, water cannot be used to cool the power plant if temperature exceeds a certain threshold. **Inclusion: A study is conducted with a consultancy firm to map the physical assets of our top clients and assess their exposure to physical risks.

C-FS2.2b

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

	We assess the portfolio's exposure	Please explain
Bank lending (Bank)	Yes	
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Not applicable	BNP Paribas Cardif is directly exposed to physical risks in its casualty insurance business (IARD), and more specifically in its multi-risk home (MRH) and automotive insurance business. This exposure is considered as: • under control, because it applies to small, short-term, geographically diversified commitments subject to a reinsurance programme covering climate related events in particular, a programme that is reviewed each year; • limited, due to the characteristics of the commitments and the percentage of MRH and automotive insurance premiums in its total protection insurance business .
Other products and services, please specify	Not applicable	Other products not relevant - don't include financial portfolios (e.g. vehicle leasing)

C-FS2.2c

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

	Portfolio coverage	Assessment type	Description
Bank lending (Bank)	Majority of the portfolio	Qualitative and quantitative	BNP Paribas has been integrating climate-related risks in its risk management system. A dedicated team, "Risk ESG Centre of Expertise", made up of approximately ten people, was created in 2020. In conjunction with the Group's other stakeholders, this team notably helps define standards, methodologies, indicators and internal tools used to analyse and track ESG characteristics in Group portfolios. Under the ESG Action Plan, the Group develops portfolio analysis processes for the purpose of monitoring and supervising its portfolio's exposure to climate related risk factors and is designing the ESG assessment of corporates based on five ESG criteria, including climate a systematic requirement (ESG Assessment). [Portfolio coverage] / Tool: • [all] the General Credit Policy expanded in 2014 to include CSR clauses; • [all] 22 specific credit and rating policies now containing ESG criteria, including some climate-related criteria; • [for the sectors concerned] establishment of sectoral policies governing its businesses in sectors involving major energy and climate-related issues (e.g. mining industry, unconventional hydrocarbons and palm oil production, paper pulp production, agriculture). These sectoral policies define a set of rules and procedures relating to financial products or services supplied by BNP Paribas entities for a given economic sector. Based on the results of complementary due diligence, BNP Paribas reserves its right to request additional requirements or decline its involvement even if the mandatory requirements are met. • [project finance] respect of the Equator Principles for major industrial and infrastructure projects; • [all] the development and use of risk management oversight tools (such as questionnaires for activities that have prominent risks), including a generic control plan. • [power sector and in the future other high-emitting sectors] application of the quantitative PACTA methodology to the portfolio of loans issued to corporates in the electricity sector, which allowed the Bank to calculate two alignment measurement indicators. These calculations apply to 90% of the sector's loan book and provided an overview of the portfolio's alignment at end-2020 and a projection of its alignment by 2025. In 2020, BNP Paribas continued working to expand its analyses to the Shipping and Oil & Gas sectors. • [minority] Following the pilot programme conducted in 2019, BNP Paribas worked with an external service provider (S&P TruCost) to assess the physical risks represented in its loan book under a new pilot programme in 2020. Six major climate-related impacts were modelled. This assessment was used to assign physical risk scores to around 1,700 customers representing €200 billion in outstanding loans. The majority of the sample presented a low level of physical risk in this assessment. In general, the highest climate related risk scores stem from water stress (in all geographic region) and wildfires (primarily in the US). Customers with the greatest exposure operate in the utilities sector, with assets in the US and Mediterranean Europe, largely owing to their exposure to water stress and wildfires. Following their update in 2020, the lists of companies presenting the highest environmental and social risks included 1,446 companies, i.e. 1,271 companies under exclusions and 175 on the monitoring list. In 2020, the Group's CSR teams were asked to give an expert opinion in the assessment of ESG risks for close to 2,500 complex or sensitive transactions (financing, new accounts, export support, etc.)
Investing (Asset manager)	Majority of the portfolio	Qualitative and quantitative	BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) has a number of strategic priorities and policies in place to identify, assess and manage climate-related risks. In addition to committing to align its portfolios with the goals of the Paris Agreement, BNPP AM evaluates climate risks and opportunities as part of the research process and calculates the carbon footprint of its portfolios. [Coverage: minority of portfolio] BNPP AM also implemented an enhanced coal investment policy (effective from 1 January 2020), and perform physical risk assessments on a certain number of investments. [Coverage: minority of portfolio] BNP Paribas Asset Management works with a specialized research firm that provides a score related to physical risk, which can be integrated and used to improve the qualitative investment analysis of a given issuer. Physical risk scores include three key components: operational risk, supply chain risk and market risk. The scores are standardized to allow the climate change exposure of different companies to be compared through different portfolios. Two measures are used to assess market risk: where the company generates its sales and how its industry has reacted in the past to climate variability. In terms of data access, the assessment of physical risks is covered as follows: • operational risk scores (based on entity-level mapping) are provided for more than 5,000 entities; • scores for supply chain risk and market risk are available for 12 800 companies, covering 100% of the components of the following indices: MSCI World, MSCI EM, Global Large-Mid and Barclays EUR Corporates. [Coverage: all portfolio] BNP Paribas Asset Management also measures and publishes the carbon footprint of its investment portfolios, a measurement of financed GHG emissions. The approach consists of defining the carbon footprint of each company within the portfolio. The carbon footprint of the portfolio as a whole is the weighted average of the carbon footprints of each company in which it is invested. The carbon footprint corresponds to the percentage of company emissions that can be attributed to the fund and is a function of the percentage held in each company. These statistics appear in the monthly fund reports and are compared to the emissions of the benchmark indices. At this point only Scope 1 & 2 direct and indirect emissions of portfolio companies are included.
Investing (Asset owner)	Majority of the portfolio	Qualitative and quantitative	[Coverage: all portfolio] For non-financial analysis purposes, BNP Paribas Cardif collects ESG data specific to each asset class, which are then included in its portfolio management processes. To that end, BNP Paribas Cardif subjects the companies in its investment universe to carbon screening. Companies are ranked according to their carbon emissions in absolute terms, with four possible scores ranging from A (emissions < 100 kCO2 e) to D (emissions > 10 MtCO2 e). The energy transition strategies of companies with a score of "C" or "D" are also rated (from 0 to 100) according to three criteria: relevance of energy transition policies, consistency of policy deployment, and effectiveness of policy results. Companies (or issuers) with a low "energy transition rating" (< 30) are excluded from the investment universe. [Coverage: all directly-held securities] BNP Paribas Cardif publishes multiple reporting indicators on its investment portfolio. In particular, BNP Paribas Cardif has published the temperature of the portfolio's directly-held securities since 2017, using several calculation methodologies. As there is currently no benchmark methodology approved by the financial supervisors, BNP Paribas Cardif uses two methods generating varying results: • Carbon Impact Analytics (CIA), performed using data provided by consulting firm Carbone 4 in conjunction with Mirova; • Science-Based 2°C Alignment (SB2A), performed by I Care & Consult. BNP Paribas Cardif presents the results of both methods to foster discussion in the marketplace (see 2020 TCFD report). [Coverage: all directly-owned corporate assets] BNP Paribas Cardif has called on an external provider to test an assessment of the physical risk exposure of its directly-owned corporate assets. Seven climate events are examined: wildfires, cold waves, heat waves, water stress, coastal floods, floods and hurricanes. Trends in these seven climate events were analyzed over the long term, in accordance with a high climate change scenario. This assessment is used to geographically map out the random events liable to affect physical assets and to estimate a physical risk score for portfolio companies. The score ranges from 1 (minimum risk) to 100 (maximum risk). 2020 results ranked 72% of portfolio companies in the two lowest risk deciles and showed that the portfolio was less exposed than the benchmark index.
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other products and services, please specify	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS2.2d

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

	We assess the portfolio's exposure	Portfolio coverage	Please explain
Bank lending (Bank)	Yes	Majority of the portfolio	BNP Paribas strives for the bank's business activities not to lead to increased water scarcity or water pollution, notably in regions where this resource is particularly exposed. To benefit from any of the Group's financial services, our clients in the agriculture and mining sectors are expected to have a water management plan with measures to minimize water use and monitor impacts on water availability for other users, particularly in water stressed areas, as well as measures to manage their effluents to minimize water pollution. In 2019, the Group made new engagements towards ocean conservation. On the one hand, BNP Paribas is setting up criteria to frame its funding for activities that are sensitive for the ocean biodiversity. These activities include maritime transportation industry, wild-caught fisheries and aquaculture, offshore natural resources extracting activities, marine renewable energies as well as land-based activities in relation to the ocean (e.g. agriculture sector, mining sector). On the other hand, the Group is active in supporting initiatives that contribute to a sustainable economy that is respectful of people and marine ecosystems. In the maritime transportation sector, BNP Paribas has pledged €1 billion to finance the ecological transition of vessels by 2025, for example by supporting dual-fuel Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) propulsion projects. In 2020, BNP Paribas also supported the launch of the voluntary certification Green Marine Europe, as a member of the development committee for the urfrider Foundation Europe.
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	Majority of the portfolio	BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) started a natural capital assessment of its portfolios in 2017, leveraging on the work of the Natural Capital Coalition. It started by focusing its assessment on water, other natural capital assessments (soil, biodiversity and forests) are already underway. Indeed, BNPP AM has two key targets to improve the water and forest footprints of its portfolios. Regarding the water target, BNPP AM is committed to improve the water efficiency of portfolios, in particular in water-stressed areas, as well as to measure and disclose the water footprint of its portfolios. In addition, BNPP AM encourages water-intensive sector companies operating in water-stressed areas to significantly improve their water efficiency while ensuring water access to local communities.
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	Majority of the portfolio	• Risks: BNP Paribas Cardif is working to integrate climate issues in its investment policy. With this in mind, BNP Paribas Cardif called on a specialist external firm to analyse the physical risk exposure of its directly owned corporate assets. It revealed that its assets in Western United States of America and in Europe - in particular the Mediterranean basin - are more vulnerable to water stress than other regions of the world (for details, p52 of its Sustainable Investment Report 2019). • Opportunities: In 2019, BNP Paribas Cardif invested in the "BNP Paribas Aqua fund", which targets companies specializing in water management (infrastructure and treatment).
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	BNP Paribas Cardif's two main products are life insurance and credit protection insurance.
Other products and services, please specify	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	Other products not relevant

C-FS2.2e

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

	We assess the portfolio's exposure	Portfolio coverage	Please explain
Bank lending (Bank)	Yes	Majority of the portfolio	BNP Paribas aims to ensure that the bank's business activities do not lead to deforestation or forest degradation. BNP Paribas has thus endorsed the Zero Net Deforestation objective set up by the Soft Commodities Compact whose signatories aim to eliminate deforestation from the downstream and upstream supply chain no later than 2020. To support this policy, BNP Paribas pays special attention when working with clients in the agriculture, palm oil, pulp and paper and mining sectors, where forests are particularly exposed. To benefit from our financial services, our clients in these sectors are expected to have in place internal policies that strictly protect High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) and prohibit any slash-and-burn technique. Moreover, in accordance with the "No peat, no deforestation, no exploitation" (NDPE) commitments, starting from 2017, we require our clients in the palm oil sector to integrate a "High carbon stock" forestry assessment and to achieve "Free Prior and Informed Consent" for potentially impacted local communities. In general, we encourage our clients to adopt best international industry practices and to move towards higher standards of sustainability. In 2019, we strengthened dialogue with our clients to ensure that they adopt best practices in order to protect natural ecosystems and biodiversity. We focused primarily on our Brazilian clients, given the importance of both the Amazon rainforest and the Cerrado savannah regions to global biodiversity. Lengthy discussions were held with clients in these two regions, to confirm that all clients operating there are either already certified, or have begun the certification process.
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	Majority of the portfolio	BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) started a natural capital assessment of its portfolios in 2017, leveraging on the work of the Natural Capital Coalition. It started by focusing its assessment on water, other natural capital assessments (soil, biodiversity and forests) are already underway. Indeed, BNPP AM has two key targets to improve the water and forest footprints of its portfolios. In line with its commitment to support global efforts to halve forest loss by 2020 and end forest loss by 2030, BNPP AM has undertaken to ask relevant companies in its portfolios to comply with: i) No Deforestation, No Peat and No Exploitation (NDPE) commitments by 2020 for agricultural commodities (palm oil, soy, paper, timber and beef products) ; ii) NDPE commitments by 2030 from non-agricultural sectors (mining, metals, infrastructure, etc.).
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	Majority of the portfolio	• Risks: BNP Paribas Cardif is working to integrate climate issues in its investment policy. With this in mind, BNP Paribas Cardif called on a specialist external firm to analyze the physical risk exposure of its directly owned corporate assets. It revealed that its assets with exposure to fire risks are mainly located in the United States. (For details, p52 of its Sustainable Investment Report 2019) • Opportunities: BNP Paribas Cardif is accelerating its investments in sustainable projects. With respect to the forests, BNP Paribas Cardif has invested in the "Theam Quant Equity Europe Climate Carbon Offset Plan fund", in which the residual carbon footprint is offset on a quarterly basis by the purchase of verified carbon credits issued by the Kasigau Corridor REDD + Project in Kenya. This project protects more than 200,000 hectares of threatened Kenyan forest, together securing the migration corridor between the Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks. In addition, BNP Paribas Cardif increased its investment in the "Land Degradation Neutrality fund" in 2019. This fund is managed by Mirova with the support of the UN, the European Investment Bank, and the French Development Agency. Its purpose is to protect and develop arable land, mainly in emerging countries. This entails financing sustainable land-management projects (organic farming, reforestation, etc.) and supporting local communities.
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	BNP Paribas Cardif's two main products are life insurance and credit protection insurance.
Other products and services, please specify	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	Other products not relevant

C-FS2.2f

(C-FS2.2f) Do you request climate-related information from your clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment practices?

	We request climate-related information	Please explain
Bank lending (Bank)	Yes	BNP Paribas has launched multiple initiatives to integrate climate risks into its risk management system (as disclosed in C-FS2.2c). In particular, 22 specific credit and rating policies now contain ESG criteria, including some climate-related criteria. In addition, as part of Know Your Client processes, its business lines conduct CSR screening for all corporate clients active in one of the 10 sectors (as defined by the CSR screening procedure). The purpose is to identify clients that present an ESG risk profile that may warrant additional due diligence to be performed, and in some cases by engaging with the clients. Where applicable, CSR Function review the assessment made by the business line. In 2020, the Group's CSR teams were asked to give an expert opinion in the assessment of ESG risks for 2,500 complex and/ or sensitive transactions related in particular to financing, new accounts, export support, and other matters, compared to 2,340 transactions the previous year.
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	In line with its climate change strategy, BNP Paribas Asset Management adapted its Governance and Proxy voting Policy. It stipulates that: • We will vote "abstain" on the financial statements, discharge or director elections when the company does not report properly on its carbon footprint (scope 1 and 2), does not communicate, or does not want to engage with us in relation to its business strategy to mitigate and adapt to climate change. • We will vote in favour of value-enhancing resolutions which ask companies to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions in alignment with a target maximum 2°C global warming and will also file resolutions asking them to stop lobbying against any policy designed to achieve this. • We will indicate, in advance, a willingness to vote in favour of resolutions requesting disclosure on low-carbon compliant business plans.
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	For the non-financial analysis of its investments, BNP Paribas Cardif collects specific ESG data (including climate-related information when relevant) for each asset class. It then analyses this data and includes it in the filtering processes for the investment universe. In addition, before integrating a new vehicle within the united-linked vehicle range, BNP Paribas Cardif questions the asset management company on ESG-Climate issues via a due diligence questionnaire.
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Not applicable	BNP Paribas Cardif's two main products are life insurance and credit protection insurance.
Other products and services, please specify	Not applicable	Other products not relevant

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Policy and legal risk

Company-specific description

BNP Paribas' operational costs can be directly affected by any changes in carbon taxes. The Group is present in 68 countries and is subject to local and regional regulations, including carbon taxation. In Europe, where the Group is most active, we are bound by tax regulations imposed by several European countries, partially based on carbon content. Moreover, The Paris Agreement has an ambition to enhance carbon pricing which will influence the future regulations on carbon and energy taxes.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

2305000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

23050000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact of a uniform carbon tax that would apply to the Group's emissions for its operational scope (direct emissions and indirect emissions related to energy purchases and business trips) is calculated based on the following assumptions: if the Group's GHG emissions remained at their 2019 level (more representative than 2020 / although they actually drop continuously), i.e. 461 kteqCO₂; Min. figure : if a carbon tax of €5/ teqCO₂ had to be paid by the Group worldwide; then the Group would have to pay carbon taxes for an amount of €2.3 million per year. Max. figure : if a carbon tax of €50/ teqCO₂ had to be paid by the Group worldwide; then the Group would have to pay carbon taxes for an amount of €23.1 million per year. Such a calculation has no predictive value since it's difficult to predict whether a carbon tax will be applied everywhere in the world, when and at what level; and the Group's emissions decreases regularly but it can be used to get a rough idea of the order of magnitude of such a measure.

Cost of response to risk

7985923

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To alleviate the risks driven by a change in carbon taxation, the Group takes action by reducing its direct emissions. BNP Paribas has committed in 2015 to cut its GHG emissions by 25 % in 2020 compared to 2012. In 2019 already the Group exceeded that goal by reaching a 27.8% of reduction and with the Covid context in 2020 a 44% of reduction was reached . This was possible thanks to many initiatives carried on a Group level. Three main strategies were implemented: the deployment of energy efficiency projects in buildings, the purchase of low carbon electricity wherever the market offers such alternatives and the production on site of electricity and heat, via PV panels and cogeneration units in some of the Group's buildings (mainly in Belgium, Italy and Luxembourg). The Group has a global strategy to promote sustainable behaviour among employees, targeting the everyday use of energy and mobility preferences. The CSR team manages every year an environmental campaign to collect data from the different entities in 20 countries where the Group is present, accounting for 90% of its total activity. The CSR team coordinates collection of data and interpretation using environmental indicators, and gives feedback to the participating entities about their environmental performance, along with recommendations to progress on emissions reduction. The data thus collected is verified by independent auditors. The CSR team also manages Group level strategies to implement reduction measures. A Case Study of how the risk is addressed : Situation: With its numerous activities in Poland, the Group emits GHG that is likely to have an increased cost in the future with strengthened carbon taxation. Task: The Group aims therefore to reduce its GHG emissions. Action: An exclusively renewable electricity purchase agreement (PPA) was signed in 2020 in Poland, which will cover 100% of the electricity supply starting in 2021. Result: Electricity, which is 50% of our energy use in Poland, will therefore be totally decarbonated from 2021. ***Explanation of cost calculation: Carbon risk management costs include the investment required to implement reduction measures, such as the salaries of employees involved in energy reduction projects, investing in retrofitting buildings for energy efficiency, investing in power generation equipment, and purchasing green certificates for low-carbon electricity.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased credit risk

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Credit risk

Company-specific description

Through our financing or investment, we are exposed indirectly to the regulations through clients. Depending on the sector and the geographical location, our clients are exposed to different environmental legislations, especially in Europe where the European Trading Scheme is implemented. Clients in the Asia-Pacific region also face emerging regulations on carbon trading. The proliferation of new national and international regulations for a low-carbon economy (e.g. emission reduction target, low carbon technology and energy efficiency requirements, carbon taxes), in compliance with countries' commitments to phase out fossil sources and cut down their emissions, could impact particularly our clients in the brown sectors like aluminum, steel and other heavy industries. If our clients fail to adequately address the new regulatory requirements, their profitability could be impacted and consequently their ability to pack back debt. ***Example of our potential client exposure in the maritime industry: In 2018, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted an initial IMO GHG strategy, with the ambition to reduce shipping's GHG emissions by at least 50% by 2050, in comparison with 2008. There has been a number of international and national regulations for addressing GHG and air pollutants emissions from ships, with many ships out of commission during the modernization process. In 2020, our gross exposure to the shipping sector represented EUR 19.2 billion, i.e. 1.1% of the Group's on and off balance sheet exposures), while doubtful loans represent 5,7% of Group exposure to the Shipping sector.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

2302200000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The Group is exposed through its financing portfolio to risks related to energy and carbon taxes and stringent regulations on polluting industries. The risk we face as a financial institution is linked to our clients business viability in stringent legislative conditions. BNP Paribas is mainly exposed through its credits in the energy sector and high GHG emissions sectors. To calculate the potential financial impact of this risk, we selected several high GHG emissions sectors, for each one multiplied the Group's loan gross exposure to the percentage of doubtful loans and then summed it all up. The data below can be found in the 2020 URD. Sector / gross exposure (€billion) / doubtful loans (%) Shipping / 19.2 / 5.7 Aviation / 13.2 / 3.3 Oil and gas / 35.1 / 2.2

Cost of response to risk

1030000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In accordance with our commitment to finance the energy sector in line with the 2°C scenario of the International Energy Agency, we have significantly reduced support for fossil fuels: coal, unconventional oil and gas. In 2018, we therefore stopped supporting companies whose primary business is exploration, production and export of gas/oil from shale, oil from tar sands or gas/oil production in the Arctic. 418 companies worldwide were placed on the exclusion and monitoring' list in 2019 because of the Group's sector-specific energy policies. Consequently, the electricity mix and energy mix that we finance is less than the world mix. In 2020, the Bank has announced a timetable for the complete exit from thermal coal by 2030 in the EU and the OECD and by 2040 in the rest of the world. BNP Paribas and four other international banks adopted the PACTA methodology in order to assess the alignment of the Bank's loan portfolio with the conclusions of the Paris Agreement. For the maritime sector, we pledged EUR 1 billion to finance the environmental transition of vessels by 2025, for example by supporting dual-fuel liquefied natural gas (LNG) motorisation projects. In addition, we signed the Poseidon Principles. A Case Study of how the risk is addressed : Situation: Traditionally the Group's exposure to coal is high, it still represents 10.4% of the Group's funded electricity mix in 2020. Task: The Group aims therefore to reduce its exposure to this sector. Action: In 2020, the Bank has announced a timetable for the complete exit from thermal coal by 2030 in the EU and the OECD and by 2040 in the rest of the world. Result: In 2020, it became apparent that implementing this policy would promptly cut the number of BNP Paribas corporate customers generating electricity from coal roughly in half. Overall, by implementing this commitment, BNP Paribas has excluded 435 firms operating in the coal mining and coal-based power generation sectors. ***Explanation of cost calculation: the cost of management includes at least the wages of people involved in risk management at the Group level and the cost of data acquisition from external partners. As a financial institution, we are not able to quantify more accurately the management costs related to our clients.

Comment**Identifier**

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology	Transitioning to lower emissions technology
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Policy and legal risk

Company-specific description

Transitioning to energy efficient buildings is part of the Group's strategy to reduce its direct emissions from imported energy. Many countries where the Group is present develop regulatory frameworks to progress on energy efficiency ratios. In France for example, where the Group is headquartered, we are bound by the "tertiary decree": The tertiary decree, which came into effect in 2019, is a regulatory text specifying the application of the ELAN law (Evolution of Housing, Development and Digital). It requires a reduction in energy consumption in tertiary buildings. These buildings must report their consumption annually and meet the reduction targets set for each decade to come: 40 % in 2030, 50 % in 2040, 60% in 2050.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

14250000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Regarding the French 'tertiary decree', If the owner or the lessee does not respect its obligations to reduce consumption and does not justify its failures, the decree announces penalties can go up to an administrative fine of €7,500 for legal persons. If we assume that, in the worst case, each one of the approximately 1,900 Group's buildings in the country is charged with the fine, amounting in total to 14,25€ million.

Cost of response to risk

5926161

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our French Facility Manager, IMEX, has conducted retrofitting projects and energy reduction measures in the Group's buildings. In terms of Green IT, BNP Paribas is seeking to virtualize servers and work stations in order to share resources and to reduce the associated electricity and cooling consumption. It also installs servers in cooled bays with confined cooled aisles to further optimize ventilation. ***Explanation of cost calculation: we take into account the total cost of energy efficiency projects in the Group's buildings, carried by facility management teams across the Group.

Comment**Identifier**

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology	Substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Market risk

Company-specific description

Arval is the BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in full service vehicle leasing and mobility. It offers corporate clients, their employees and individuals, customised solutions that optimise their mobility. In 2020, Arval managed a total leased fleet of nearly 1.4 million vehicles in the 30 countries where it operates. BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers corporates and small business clients leasing and finance solutions for equipment for business use and help its clients to grow sustainably. In 2020, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions financed over 310,000 projects totalling EUR 12.8 billion. Its total outstandings under management at the end of December 2020 amounted to EUR 34 billion. With Leasing Solutions and Arval, BNP Paribas is the 2020 European Leaser of the year (Leasing Life Awards). The main risk for BNP Paribas is a potential loss of market share if our subsidiaries do not adapt their business models to meet customers' demands for environmentally sustainable products and new environmental regulations. For example, the French national Assembly adopted in 2019 a new law on clean mobility, with a clear ambition to multiply by 5 the number of electric vehicles in use. The creation of low emission zones is also an objective of many municipalities. Other countries in the European Union are also engaging in rigorous plans to phase out the use of fossil fuel based vehicles and promote the use of clean vehicles. In addition, technological disruptions are expected to change the landscape of mobility in cities.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

2632656667

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

As explained above, the financial impact of this climate risk is related to a loss of market share. To assess our potential financial impact, we assume that the risk results in the stagnation of the revenues of Arval. Assuming that this generates a stagnation of revenues instead of a potential 3% annual growth and knowing that the 2020 gross operating income of Arval is 1.373,6 €million, we can compute the cumulated loss using a 15% discount rate for the calculus.

Cost of response to risk

10500000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Arval made sustainability the cornerstone of its 2020-2025 strategic plan, "Arval Beyond", launching two new offers: • 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric car leases, car-pooling, and micromobility solutions; • "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step method for helping customers define and implement an energy transition strategy for their fleet of company cars. At the same time, Arval completely overhauled its CSR strategy and set ambitious targets for 2025, including a goal of 500,000 electric cars in the leasing fleet and a 30% reduction in the fleet's CO2 emissions compared to 2020. A Case Study of how the risk is addressed : Situation: The mobility sector is evolving both from a regulation point of view and from a consumer demand point of view towards electric mobility. Task: Regarding its loan activity Arval aims therefore to adapt its offer. Action: For several years Arval has strongly developed its loan offer on hybrid and electric vehicles. Result: At end-2020, Arval's total exposure to loans on hybrid and electric cars was around €2.3 billion, up by more than 75% from end-2019. For its part, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions developed a special financing solution for the installation of electric car charging stations, underwritten in the amount of €4 million in 2020. In offering this service to companies, the subsidiary aims to facilitate the adoption of low-carbon vehicles by expanding the network of charging stations. ***Explanation of cost calculation: to have the same timeframe as for the figure computed in the risk cost, we calculate the total cost of vehicle acquisition for a 3% growth of Arval's vehicle fleet each year (1.4 million Arval's 2020 vehicle fleet, hypotheses 30,000€ average acquisition price / 15% discount rate). It should be noted that the high cost obtained can't be directly compared to the risk cost calculated before because the response cost is actually an investment that allows revenue generation for the company.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation	Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Reputational risk

Company-specific description

According to a 2012 study by the World Economic Forum, on average more than 25% of a company's market value is directly attributed to its reputation. This is specifically

crucial to financial institutions who have different client profiles: investors, individuals, corporates... In a competitive economic environment, the Group's reputation of integrity, ethical practices and a sound environmental and social responsibility is critical to the Bank's ability to maintain a leading market position and attract more clients. First, we face risks related to our clients increased awareness of sustainability issues and the negative feedback from NGOs and notation agencies. For instance BNP Paribas is often challenged by NGOs like Oxfam in their investigation reports. Second, we face risks of litigation and claims from states and citizens caused by our involvement in financing industries that might fail to respect environmental laws, or contribute to climate change. In the last few years, many claims were filed by citizens or states against large emitters for failure to mitigate severe environmental impacts, seeking compensation for damages or health issues, failure to comply with national or supranational regulations on environment and climate. Our traditionally important role as a fund provider in highly emitting sectors like energy production exposes us to those risks.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

13475000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Reputation risks have different impacts on the Group, depending on their nature and severity. Litigation risks in the form of claims affect directly the Bank's earnings, if we were to pay fines, penalties or damage and interests. If the reputation risk is broader, affecting our market position and client's perception, we face a valuation stock drop and a loss of our immaterial capital (social and political position). It is very complex to quantify the financial impact of reputational risks. For instance, no methodology is yet able to accurately determine sectors of risk regulatory exposure and possible occurrence of non compliance. For CDP reporting, we rely on the study of the World Economic Forum as previously mentioned, to approximately calculate the potential scale of financial impact of reputation risk: 25 % * our market capitalization as at 31 December 2020 (i.e. € 53,9 billion) = €13.48 billion.

Cost of response to risk

800000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Dialogue with stakeholders is at the heart of BNP Paribas' actions to promote social and environmental responsibility, and is monitored by a dedicated team inside the Group's CSR entity. The dialogue has a three-fold objective: to anticipate trends in business lines and improve products and services, to optimize risk management, and to find innovative solutions. Climate and energy issues are addressed in different forums and channels of stakeholder dialogue. For example BNP Paribas presents its CSR strategy to Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) investors several times a year, while also regularly notifies non-financial analysts. In 2020, the Bank met 30 SRI investors at least once in Europe and North America. A Case Study of how the risk is addressed : Situation: The NGOs challenge the company, which threatens its reputation. Task: The Group has to answer in order to have a good understanding of the criticism and the proposed solutions and to initiate the dialogue. Action: The Group has defined a policy and a procedure governing its relations with advocacy NGOs in order to ensure a constructive, coordinated and productive dialogue with these stakeholders. Result: In 2020, BNP Paribas had 109 exchanges with advocacy NGOs. ***Explanation of cost calculation: cost of management includes at least the wages of the people involved in the CSR Function who manage the Group CSR policy and meet various stakeholders.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 6

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Increased likelihood and severity of wildfires
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased credit risk

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Credit risk

Company-specific description

With climate change and its consequences, BNP Paribas is subject to several types of physical risk through its financing activities. The two main risks identified are: - [Asset management] Underperformance risk of funds over-exposed to economic players significantly affected by the direct impacts of climate change due to their business sector, geographic location or supply chains. - [Financing activities] Weather changes, including in the water cycle, disrupting the production processes of some BNP Paribas customers, and thus jeopardising their income (e.g. decreased river flows adversely affecting the production of hydropower plants, increase water temperatures adversely affecting the production of nuclear power plants). An example of acute physical risk is the credit risk associated with the increased likelihood and severity of wildfires concerning the companies the Group finances through its loan book.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

240000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Following the pilot programme conducted in 2019, BNP Paribas worked with an external service provider (S&P TruCost) to assess the physical risks represented in its loan book under a new pilot programme in 2020. Six major climaterelated impacts were modelled, including wildfire risk. The pilot study was conducted using three climate change scenarios (extreme, moderate and low) modelled for 2020, 2030 and 2050. The most extreme scenario corresponds to an average global warming of more than 4°C by 2100, in line with IPCC Scenario RCP 8.52. As a result, for the wildfire risk, our exposure to companies with a risk higher than 30 on a scale of 100 is assessed to about 240 M€ (2050-High Scenario).

Cost of response to risk

1120000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In order to mitigate this risk, BNP Paribas incorporates environmental and climate related risk factors in its risk identification process, which includes in particular the assessment of the physical impact of climate change and the liability consequences of climate change. The consolidated assessment of climate related risk factors weighing on diversified portfolios still raises challenges in terms of methodologies and data availability. BNP Paribas and its subsidiaries are testing multiple avenues along that line: • Pilot programmes are being conducted to explore the measurement of the impact of physical risks on the loan books; in particular, BNP Paribas worked with an external service provider (S&P TruCost) to assess the physical risks represented in its loan book under a new pilot programme in 2020. Six major climaterelated impacts were modelled: water stress, sea level rise, floods, wildfires, hurricanes, heat waves. • BNP Paribas' asset management subsidiaries are testing methods for estimating the impacts of physical and transition risks on their investment portfolios. A Case Study of how the risk is addressed : Situation: The insurance activity of the Group, Cardif, is potentially exposed downstream to physical risks through its portfolio, in particular regarding changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns. Task: The subsidiary aims first to assess those risks precisely in order to mitigate them. Action: BNP Paribas Cardif has called on an external provider to test an assessment of the physical risk exposure of its directly-owned corporate assets. Seven climate events are examined: wildfires, cold waves, heat waves, water stress, coastal floods, floods and hurricanes. Trends in these seven climate events were analysed over the long term, in accordance with a high climate change scenario. Results: 2020 results ranked 72% of portfolio companies in the two lowest risk deciles and showed that the portfolio was less exposed than the benchmark index. ***Explanation of cost calculation: The cost of management of the risk includes at least the wages of people involved in risk management at the Group level and the cost of data acquisition from external partners. As a financial institution, we are not able to quantify more accurately the management costs related to our clients.

Comment**Identifier**

Risk 7

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods
----------------	--

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Inability to do business)

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Operational risk

Company-specific description

The Group is present in certain sensitive climate areas (e.g. US Coast, Japan, India, Hong Kong, Guinea, French West Indies and Brazil) and recognizes that the increasing severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods in addition to the raising water level in these areas could potentially disrupt our operation and cause financial loss. The challenge is to ensure a quick recovery of activity with minimum loss of data and to prevent closing of our offices and branches. The financial implications result from damage to facilities, data loss and working hours loss.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

20000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

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

Cost of response to risk

85000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our operation risk management systems takes into account the physical risk. We have a comprehensive business continuity plan with recovery time objectives; local entity adapt the plan to the specificities of each country. We are also leveraging on internal expertise to create our own physical risks assessment tool, and analyzing risk incidents in order to continuously improve the control system. Moreover an analysis of the physical risk associated with climate change was carried out on the Group's own buildings at the end of 2020. With precise geographical data, climate and spatial models, risks were assessed from now up to 2100 using various mitigation scenarios. The study was carried out first for flood risks in France (29% of the Group's FTE) with the intention to replicate it internationally. A Case Study of how the risk is addressed: Situation: The Group is present in numerous climate areas (e.g. US Coast, Japan, India, Hong Kong, Guinea, French West Indies and Brazil). Task: The increasing severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods in addition to the raising water level in these areas could potentially disrupt our operations and cause financial loss. The Group therefore has to mitigate those risks. Action: Our operation risk management systems takes into account the physical risk. We have a comprehensive business continuity plan with recovery time objectives; local entities adapt the plan to the specificities of each country. Result: Our average operational losses (2011-2019) due to the damage to physical assets accounted for 1%, while the business disruption and system failures accounted for 3% (p.436 of 2019 Registration Document). ***Explanation of cost calculation: Cost of management includes at least the wages of people involved in establishing and maintaining our Continuity Activity and Recovery Plans. Monitoring the ACP including Business and IT continuity and investing in the mitigation measures requires round 85M€ / year, based on a detailed study on all Group entities done in 2018.

Comment

C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Energy efficiency in buildings: New measures and policies are taken worldwide to reduce energy consumption from buildings, especially in the European Union where studies suggest that there is a cost-effective final energy savings potential of up to 40% by 2030 to which all energy consumption sectors need to contribute in different proportions. Potential for energy savings is important in the banking sector because of energy consumption in branches, offices and data centers running non-stop. Moreover, energy efficiency is an effective option to reach emission reduction targets and achievable through behavioural change and buildings renovation. In France, the "tertiary decree" came into effect in 2020, which imposes a reduction of the energy consumption of the French tertiary park by 40% in 2030 compared to 2012 levels. BNP Paribas is taking advantage of the legislation and the advances in energy efficiency technology to implement retrofitting actions in buildings and tackle the issue of energy consumption in data centers. Energy consumption from the Group's buildings represents more than 70% of total emissions on its operational scope. Energy efficiency measures have great potential for reducing emissions and energy costs, thus improving the Group's resilience to rising energy prices and preventing the value of real estate assets from declining.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

583711

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Included in the energy efficiency savings are the renewable heat produced on site and consumed, the renewable district heat consumption, the renewable electricity produced on site and directly consumed. To calculate the annual energy efficiency savings, our energy consumption from these sources (5,837,113 kWh in 2020) is multiplied by a unit cost of €0.1/kWh.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Our facility managers carry energy efficiency projects in the Group's buildings, especially the big offices and data centers where consumption is higher and renovation is cost effective. For instance, BNP Paribas Fortis (Belgium), an important subsidiary of BNP Paribas and second country in term of economic activity of the Group after France, launched in 2017 the construction of its new headquarter Montagne du Parc in Brussels. The new design of the buildings solves problems such as lighting issues, the poor ratio of usable to total floor space, combined with outdated technical facilities. The operational aspects of the building embody the concept of sustainability by optimising the use of technology, lowering energy consumption, optimising maintenance. One example of the sustainable approach is the Seasonal Thermal Energy Storage (STES) concept for supplying energy for the building's thermal management. Water stored in a huge 14,000m³ tank located in the basement is used for thermal transfers for both heating and cooling purposes. With this new system, future energy consumption in the new building will be 7 times lower compared with the old building. In addition, our facility manager in France (IMEX) has implemented 13 projects and 4 more are in progress to monitor energy consumption in the Group's buildings in France. IMEX is also strengthening its strategy to reduce energy consumption from data centers, by installing servers in cooled aisles for lower consumption. ***Explanation of cost calculation: To calculate the cost to realize this opportunity, we take into account the total budget of energy efficiency projects within BNP Paribas.

Comment**Identifier**

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact

Increased diversification of financial assets

Company-specific description

Green bonds offer: The most representative example of the green finance dynamic is the rapidly growing market of sustainable bonds (including Green Bonds). Since 2011, the annual issuance of green debt instruments has steadily increased with an evident upswing from 2015. At the end of 2015, the green debt capital market had just reached a cumulative volume of USD104bn. Five years later, the market surpassed the cumulative USD1tn milestone in early December, with the year ending at a USD1.05tn total. Cumulative market size in 2020 reflects an average annual growth rate of 60% since 2015. National and regional renewable energy targets or support policies are some of the principal drivers in the growth of renewable energy use. A good understanding and anticipation of renewable energy regulation is the opportunity for BNP Paribas to make new offerings to the renewable energy market. For example, BNP Paribas can take advantage of incentive-based regulations to finance renewable energies and green infrastructures. BNP Paribas has participated, along with other banks, to the release of the Green bond Principles in order to enhance the corresponding market. At the beginning of 2014, BNP Paribas has set up Sustainable Capital Markets and signed the Green Bonds Principles. BNP Paribas has identified in the Green Bonds mechanisms interesting benefits for our business: opportunity to diversify our investor base, the strong and proactive message to customers and stakeholders resulting in enhancement of our brand and reputation.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

10800000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

At the end of 2020, BNP Paribas structured and placed €10.8 billion in green bonds.

Cost to realize opportunity

3000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

BNP Paribas plays an active role in financing the energy transition as underwriter and lead-manager of sustainable bonds. Our teams of experts accompany multilateral development banks, corporates, supranationals, sovereigns, local authorities and agencies in the process of issuing Sustainable Bonds, and provide them access to institutional investors across the world. BNP Paribas has been mandated in various successful sustainable transactions by a wide range of issuers (banks, corporates, local authorities, agencies, and Supranational and Sovereign Agencies). In 2020, BNP Paribas was the second largest player in the green bond market. (green bonds) according to Bloomberg, with EUR 10.8 billion as bookrunner for its clients. The Group is present in the full range of bond issues that finance its clients' transition to a sustainable economy. Moreover, the Group is a partner of the World Bank in issuing a series of Equity linked green bonds called "Green Growth bonds". One successful aspect of the product has been the diversified investor base it has attracted, which includes both retail and institutional investors as well as private banks. A Case Study of how the opportunity is addressed : Situation: One of BNP Paribas's activities is bonds underwriting for big companies. Task: BNP Paribas needs to help its clients with the underwriting of new sustainable bonds, in particular for its client the luxury brand Chanel. Action: Chanel called on BNP Paribas to issue bonds worth EUR 600 million in 2020. Result: Sustainable Linked Bonds were issued, linked to specific objectives such as a 50% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of Chanel by 2030, or the ability to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025; a first in this sector. ***Explanation of cost calculation:Cost of management includes operational costs of specialized teams and experts throughout the Group.

Comment

The following examples of achievements in 2020: ■ Green Bond: Volvo Cars, a car manufacturer, asked BNP Paribas to be the advisor to establish a green financing framework. Volvo Cars thus raised EUR 500 million to finance an investment in the production of electric vehicles with a sales target of 50% of electric vehicles and 50% of

hybrid vehicles in 2025; ■ Sustainable Linked Bond: the luxury brand Chanel called on BNP Paribas to issue bonds worth EUR 600 million. These are linked to specific objectives such as a 50% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of Chanel by 2030, or the ability to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025; a first in this sector; ■ Transition Bond: Cadent, the largest gas distributor in the United Kingdom, issued a EUR 500 million bond, aligned with the European taxonomy of sustainable finance. These funds will be dedicated to modernising gas networks, to renewable energies and to sustainable mobility; ■ finally, the sustainable bond market is expanding into new areas such as biodiversity and the circular economy. For example, BNP Paribas participated in the Republic of Chile bond issue, whose purpose is to preserve biodiversity and protected areas both on land and at sea.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Electric and hybrid vehicles services : The demand for diesel vehicles is expected to be replaced by a growing interest in electric and hybrid vehicles. There were 10 million electric cars on the world's roads at the end of 2020, following a decade of rapid growth. Electric car registrations increased by 41% in 2020, despite the pandemic-related worldwide downturn in car sales in which global car sales dropped 16%. Around 3 million electric cars were sold globally (a 4.6% sales share), and Europe overtook the People's Republic of China ("China") as the world's largest electric vehicle (EV) market for the first time. Source: Global EV outlook /IEA). The uptake of electric vehicles is still largely driven by the policy environment. The ten leading countries in electric vehicle adoption all have a range of policies in place to promote this tendency. (Source : Global EV outlook 2018 by the OECD and IEA). Rising fuel prices and the withdrawal of subsidies on fuel are additional factors that contribute to the flourishing of the market. In addition, more companies are engaging in global initiatives to switch their car fleet to electric or hybrid, such as EV 100 and EV30. The Corporate Vehicle Observatory's recent release of the 2018 barometer shows that 59% of companies making CO2 emissions a priority in their car policies. In this context, Arval, the subsidiary of BNP Paribas specialized in vehicle leasing, has to take into account changes in the mobility sector and in the preferences of its customers and benefit from the opportunities offered by the market, through governmental incentives. In 2018, Arval defined its products and services for the energy and environmental transition. In 2019, Arval introduced these new products and services to market.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

2632656667

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

To assess our potential financial benefit, we assume that the opportunity results in a 3% annual growth of revenues. Knowing that the 2020 gross operating income of Arval is 1.373,6 €million, we can compute the cumulated loss using a 15% discount rate for the calculus.

Cost to realize opportunity

10500000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In line with the Corporate Vehicle Observatory's recent release of the 2018 barometer results, with 59% of companies making CO2 emissions a priority in their car policies, Arval has developed an offer to satisfy the changing needs of fleet managers. Arval is the main provider of vehicles and mobility solutions to the employees use. With its new strategic plan Arval Beyond, Arval has been making significant efforts to promote sustainable mobility among the employees of its corporate clients and of the Group through the electrification of 500 000 vehicles of their fleet by 2025, and the providing of new sustainable mobility solutions (car sharing, bike leasing, e-scooter sharing, MaaS (Mobility as a Service). Arval is promoting new offers to support its clients in their energy transition and mobility through: • Its new 360° Mobility offer, to provide Arval's corporate clients and their employees with the sustainable and state-of-the-art mobility options they need (link on the Public Reporting section). • An integrated EV (Electric Vehicle) offer to lift the constraints usually associated with EVs and facilitates their adoption. • A partnership signed with ClimateSeed (the carbon offsetting platform developed by BNP Paribas) to accompany its customers along the entire zero-carbon trajectory. A Case Study of how the opportunity is addressed : Situation: BNP Paribas's subsidiary Arval is present in Belgium. Task: Arval need to seize the opportunities offered by the electric and hybrid vehicles ecosystem in this region, based on local partnerships. Action: In Belgium, Arval partnered with energy supplier Engie to set up Numobi, an integrated electric vehicle leasing service. Result: This new service provides a complete package, covered by a monthly subscription, for businesses and individuals who opt for electric mobility. It consists of the long-term lease of an electric car, a charging point installed at home and at work, a charging card, maintenance and insurance via lease finance. ***Explanation of cost calculation: to have the same timeframe as for the figure computed in the financial impact, we calculate the total cost of vehicle acquisition for a 3% growth of Arval's vehicle fleet each year (1.4 million Arval's 2020 vehicle fleet, hypotheses 30000€ average acquisition price / 15% discount rate).

Comment

Identifier

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Green loans to individuals: The fight against climate change has created opportunities for the Bank because a low carbon economy requires large investments, especially in circular economy, recycling, water infrastructure, in addition to renewable energy, sustainable mobility and energy efficiency. The Bank is developing new processes and new products, to answer the emerging needs to finance low carbon economy and to accelerate the transition of all sectors. For all our clients, from households to large corporates, and including investors. All businesses of the Bank have worked on the identification of these opportunities. In addition to our access to new markets of green bonds and loans to enterprises, we provide financing solutions for our clients in the retail banking. Innovation in financial mechanisms is key to achieve cost effective financing of energy efficiency projects for individuals and contribute to the national trends in reducing energy consumption from residential and commercial buildings. This field is rapidly growing, driven by regulatory frameworks and national strategies to improve energy efficiency.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

597100000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

• Green loans issued by BNP Paribas Fortis to finance home energy efficiency renovations amounted to €3.75 billion; • Approximately £21 million was allocated in the UK for home renovations in 2020; • The total volume of outstanding loans issued by BNP Paribas Personal Finance for the energy transition stood at €2.2billion at end-2020, up 5% compared to 2019;

Cost to realize opportunity

900000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To answer to increasing demand from households for credits for energy efficiency projects, the Group via BNP Paribas Personal Finance entered a partnership with EDF (French electricity provider) in 2003 to provide a wide range of financing solutions: Solutions distributed by its construction professional partners in the form of loans subsidized by EDF, Zero interest ecological loans, renovation loans. Domofinance's ambition is to contribute to the energy transition in France by offering individuals low rate financing solutions subsidized by EDF to undertake energy renovation work in their homes. Domofinance is 55% owned by BNPP Personal Finance. Major initiatives are carried out through the Group's business lines, including: • Green loans issued by BNP Paribas Fortis to finance home energy efficiency renovations amounted to €3.75 billion; • Approximately £21 million was allocated in the UK for home renovations in 2020; • The total volume of outstanding loans issued by BNP Paribas Personal Finance for the energy transition stood at €2.2billion at end-2020, up 5% compared to 2019; A Case Study of how the opportunity is addressed : Situation: BNP Paribas Fortis is a key bank in Belgium. Task: Fortis has to accompany its clients in their home energy efficiency renovations. Action: Fortis issued green loans to finance home energy efficiency renovations Result: Green loans issued by BNP Paribas Fortis amounted to €3.75 billion; ***Explanation of cost calculation:Regarding the calculation of the cost associated to the opportunity, it is the cost of wages that has been considered here, adding the cost of the people dedicated to these deals and projects, or the prorated of the people. In total, it is representing 900,000 euros.

Comment**Identifier**

Opp5

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact

Increased diversification of financial assets

Company-specific description

Sustainable Loans to corporates: The Sustainable Loan facilities are tailor made approaches to accompany clients at global or project level in their sustainability journeys. There has been a growing interest in the sustainable loan market, with a strong development in number and volume of transactions in recent years. BNP Paribas is a key player in this market with offers adapted to specific needs and circumstances of the client and its sector, while ensuring marketability within the loan market. (i) Sustainability linked loans are typically for liquidity or general corporate purpose and incorporate a pricing mechanism linked to the sustainability performance of the client (in addition to any financial ratio or credit rating, as the case may be). It is targeted to companies with a strong sustainability agenda across a wide range of industries. In 2019, the Loan Markets Association (LMA) created the Sustainability-Linked Loans Principles, following the Green Loan Principles published in 2018. Developed by a working group of financial institutions, including BNP Paribas, the LMA's Principles aim to promote, through the development of the product and the market best practice, the development of sustainable finance more generally. (ii) Green Loans are structured as term loans and based on the Green Bond Principles. Green Loans are a complement or an alternative to Green Bonds while integrating more flexible features and are targeted to companies with a strong sustainability strategy and eligible sustainable projects of sufficient size to justify a dedicated financing or tranche. These sustainable loans offer our clients 4 main benefits: an opportunity to demonstrate

their sustainability commitments to their external and internal stakeholder, alignment of their sustainability agenda with their financing, benefit from positive exposure and potential financial cost savings.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

9400000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

In the area of positive impact transactions, Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLL) allow adjustment of the loan rate according to the achievement of environmental and/or social objectives by the borrower. BNP Paribas, which is one of the leaders in this sector, was ranked first for the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region by Dealogic at the end of 2020. In total, BNP Paribas participated in SLLs for an aggregate amount of EUR 109 billion in 2020, including EUR 9.4 billion directly underwritten by the Bank with major corporate clients.

Cost to realize opportunity

3000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

BNP Paribas has been active in the new and fast-growing market of Sustainability Linked Loans (SLLs), increasingly associated with the energy transition and the fight against climate change. With an SLL, the interest rates paid by the borrowing company are linked to the achievement of sustainable development targets, and particularly those related to the environment and climate: rates are lowered if the company reaches its targets and increased otherwise. In the area of positive impact transactions, Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLL) allow adjustment of the loan rate according to the achievement of environmental and/or social objectives by the borrower. BNP Paribas, which is one of the leaders in this sector, was ranked first for the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region by Dealogic at the end of 2020. In total, BNP Paribas participated in SLLs for an aggregate amount of EUR 109 billion in 2020, including EUR 9.4 billion directly underwritten by the Bank with major corporate clients.

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

Comment

Identifier

Opp6

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Green leasing solutions for professional equipment: More and more companies show interest in acquiring professional equipment aligned with their objectives to reduce energy consumption or their emissions from vehicle fleets. Two types of assets are concerned with green leasing: - Logistics: for equipment and vehicles in agriculture, construction and public works, as well as transport and materials handling. - Technology: For office equipment, IT hardware and software, telecommunications and specialized technologies (medical, security and audio visual) Through green Leasing solutions, customers can anticipate, adapt to regulations and foster innovation. They acquire efficient equipment that helps them improve their energy efficiency and reduce costs. This influences greatly their emission pathways and strengthens their image and the message they give to customers and stakeholder. The financial sector has to take advantage of these new needs. BNP Paribas, through Leasing Solutions, our subsidiary specialized in leasing services to professionals, created a range of offers to accompany customers in their energy transition goals.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

8000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

25000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

This estimated range of financial impact corresponds to the business opportunities available for BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions in the period of 2017-2020, based on past recordings on the leasing contracts of equipment to clients willing to improve their energy efficiency (solar panels, cogeneration units, LED...) Our estimations only concern the countries where we have the highest leasing activity. We are refining our methodology to estimate the financial impact of green products of BNP Paribas Leasing Solution and the potential opportunities, by strengthening communication of CSR team with BNP Paribas Leasing Solution and implementing a sound tracking system of green contracts, covering more ranges of services, profiles of clients and countries.

Cost to realize opportunity

300000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles (e.g. natural gas- powered lorries), support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, LEDs with a long-term leasing offer and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. Finance products have also been developed for new types of equipment such as electric vehicle charging points and exoskeletons. Lastly, in 2019 was created BNP Paribas 3 Step IT, which offers companies an end-to-end service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. This circular economy model means that 97% of equipment can be reconditioned and then resold at the end of the contract. The remaining 3% is recycled responsibly. This joint venture has been awarded the "Solar Impulse Efficient Solutions" label from the Solar Impulse Foundation. ***Explanation of cost calculation: Cost of management includes operational costs of specialized teams and experts throughout the Group.

Comment

Identifier

Opp7

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact

Increased diversification of financial assets

Company-specific description

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

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

17800000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact is related to the Group's financing target for the renewable energy sector. At end-2020, loans to the renewable energy sector amounted to €17.8 billion.

Cost to realize opportunity

300000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In 2015, BNP Paribas set a goal of doubling the amount allocated to renewable energy finance by 2020 (compared to 2015 levels), which meant reaching a goal of €15 billion by 2020. The Group exceeded that goal as of 2018. At end-2019, loans to the renewable energy sector totalled €15.9 billion. The Group raised its target for the sector to €18 billion by end-2021. One of the main achievements recorded in 2020 was the Bank's funding contribution to the Fécamp wind farm in France, a project representing 500 MW, 71 wind turbines and €2 billion. BNP Paribas was the financial advisor on the deal, set to supply green power to more than 700,000 people. In Abu Dhabi, BNP Paribas served as bookrunner for the largest solar power project in the world, Al Dhafra PV2, with a production capacity of 2 GW. The plant will span 20 km2 in the desert and will be run by the EDF Énergies Renouvelables-Jinko consortium. In the United States, the Group was able to refinance a portfolio of 13 geothermal projects totalling 725 MW in California via the Geysers Power Company subsidiary. ***Explanation of cost calculation: Cost of management includes operational costs of specialized teams and experts throughout the Group.

Comment

Identifier

Opp8

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

Carbon trading : Carbon trading is considered as a key mechanism to reduce emissions. Regional and international markets were created and comforted by the Paris Agreement in 2015. The Article 6 of the Agreement stipulates that: Parties should be allowed to use international trading of emission allowances to help achieve reduction targets and a framework for common robust accounting rules should be established. As a cap-and-trade scheme, carbon trading is key to support industries transition to low emission technologies and lowering the cost of reducing emissions, by enabling exchange of emission units between low emitters and high emitters, while keeping the emissions of the market under a fixed cap. This market offers financial institutions a new form of trading and is expected to benefit from traders expertise. On the other hand, the international efforts to meet the climate goals could not be met if carbon sinks such as forests are not created or sustained. We thus saw an opportunity in entering the market of voluntary carbon credits. As a first step, we engaged in carbon compensation via voluntary emission reductions to offset residual emissions from our operations.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

38000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact figure corresponds to our target in trading carbon credits through ClimateSeed and the team specialized in carbon trading.

Cost to realize opportunity

442800

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

BNP Paribas has been a carbon credit trader in the market since 2005. A dedicated team of traders provide a diverse range of carbon optimisation strategies and are primary participants in the EU allowances auction. The team advises companies on the feasibility of project financing solutions, sets up financing structures and accompany the client during the whole project life. Our main intervention is on three levels: - Carbon financing solutions: includes options, indexed based sales, emissions repurchase structures, price hedging based on cross commodities and involvement in the Clean Development Mechanism that provides emission reduction projects. - Voluntary Emissions Reductions: BNP Paribas also offers clients voluntary carbon offsets. They can be sold in the secondary market to help clients contribute towards emissions reduction and promote biodiversity. This includes carbon offsets in the context of REDD+ projects, which contribute to the enhancement of forest carbon stocks, along with community development and job creation in sensitive regions of the world. - In 2018, BNP Paribas Securities Services launched "Climate Seed" a platform allowing companies to offset their emissions using carbon voluntary emission reduction. Overall, the market for voluntary carbon credits is still immature. In order to contribute to its progress, in September 2020, BNP Paribas joined the Taskforce on Scaling Voluntary Carbon Markets, which published practical recommendations in January 2021 to improve the functioning of this market. ***Explanation of cost calculation: Cost to realize opportunity includes at least the contribution of BNP Paribas to the capital of Climate Seed. Note that ClimateSeed is 100% owned by BNP Paribas.

Comment**Identifier**

Opp9

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

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

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

Support to innovative start-ups in the energy transition: Energy transition requires developing more efficient and new technologies. Indeed, many scenarios for meeting the climate goals rely on technological disruption and a substantial change in the available industrial techniques. Financial institutions have a role in providing funding for start-ups in the preliminary steps of products development and in scaling up innovative technologies. In fact, one of the main drivers of low carbon transition is the drop in the cost of low carbon technologies. R&D and innovation also offer an interesting return on investment, because transition to low carbon economy is inevitable and the pathway to achieve climate goals heavily depends on a change of the market abandoning high emission technologies and replacing them with low emissions ones.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

75000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The BNP Paribas Solar Impulse Venture fund will be managed by BNP Paribas Agility Capital; it intends to invest €150 million in startups with high potential committed to the ecological transition, in order to accelerate their development and help them scale up. BNP Paribas will invest €75m in the fund (see <https://group.bnpparibas/actualite/cleantech-bnp-paribas-fondation-solar-impulse-lancent-fonds-investisement-dedie-start-up>).

Cost to realize opportunity

4980000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The energy transition also involves developing innovative technologies. To support it, the Group committed at the end of 2015 to invest, with its own funds, in young innovative companies in the energy transition sector and to support them in their growth. To this end, a venture capital team has been set up dedicated to the energy transition. Four and a half years after the first investment, BNP Paribas invested in 10 start-ups and three funds on topics such as energy efficiency, energy storage, sustainable mobility, etc. Even though the Covid-19 crisis has made it difficult to raise capital for start-ups, BNP Paribas has proven to be a solid partner by supporting five of the start-ups in its portfolio via complementary investments. This has enabled these companies to continue to grow and innovate in support of the energy transition and the fight against climate change. In 2021, BNP Paribas is expanding its ambitions and broadening the scope of these investments beyond the energy transition, to include the challenges of the ecological transition. In addition to its investments in energy transition start-ups, the Group will be able to support innovation in areas such as biodiversity, sustainable food and the circular economy. In addition, as part of its support for innovation, the retail bank regularly invests in the capital of start-ups in France, some of which have a positive impact on the energy or ecological transition. In 2020, for example, the Group invested in BeFC, a start-up manufacturing bio-enzymatic fuel cells to replace button cell batteries, based in France. The Group also supports the growth of start-ups involved in the energy and environmental transition through IPO capital increases by introducing them to the stock market. ***Explanation of cost calculation: In 2020, the BNP Paribas Foundation budget was €47.03 million (with a majority dedicated to solidarity actions), of which €4.98 million for supporting environmental research projects.

Comment**C3. Business Strategy****C3.1****(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?**

Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

C3.1a**(C3.1a) Is your organization's low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)?**

	Is your low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at AGMs?	Comment
Row 1	No, and we do not intend it to become a scheduled resolution item within the next two years	Each year, at AGMs, we present to our shareholders the Group's CSR strategy including its strategy on climate issues.

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

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
RCP 8.5 IEA Sustainable development scenario Other, please specify (IEA 2DS)	<p>Group – loan book alignment – IEA SDS The PACTA method, tailored to each sector, relies on benchmark scenarios used and developed by independent organizations (such as IEA organizations). By applying the PACTA methodology to the portfolio of loans issued to corporates in the electricity sector, the Bank was able to calculate two alignment measurement indicators. These calculations apply to 90% of the loan book and provided an overview of the portfolio's alignment at end-2020 and a projection of its alignment by 2025. BNP Paribas elected to use the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) developed by the IEA for OECD countries as a reference, in order to remain consistent with the Group's ambition of compatibility with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Choosing this scenario, which is more ambitious than the SDS developed for the world as a whole, is also consistent with the portfolio of electricity producers funded by BNP Paribas, most of which operate in the OECD region (see TCFD report for the complete results of this analysis on the power sector). Case study of how the results of the scenario analysis have influenced business objectives and strategy (in 2021): Context: Although it represents only about 2% of its loan book, BNP Paribas has a significant exposure to the oil and gas exploration and production sector worldwide. Task: The Group has to set reduction targets for its exposure on this sector, based on scenarios. Action: BNP Paribas applied the Pacta methodology on this sector to define a target aligned to reference scenarios. Result: BNP Paribas announced a first intermediate commitment to reduce its credit exposure to oil and gas exploration and production activities by 10% by 2025, a more ambitious trajectory than the IEA's SDS scenario, aligned with the Paris Agreement. This commitment, now based on credit exposures, will be gradually complemented by other measurement tools, such as CO2 emissions. Group – risk management – IEA SDS Scenario-based analysis is an integral part of the Bank's risk management and financial oversight system. In 2017, the Group established a Stress Testing and Extended Planning (STEP) programme aimed at effectively meeting the various regulatory stress testing requirements and developing the internal stress testing practices necessary for sound Group risk management and resource planning. Climatic scenario analyses benefit from the quantitative expertise and technologies developed by the STFS (Stress Testing & perFormance Synthesis) team and also rely on areas of expertise available from the Bank, particularly in the RISK Department (Industry and Sector Research, RISK ESG Centre of Expertise, described p 11) and the Group CSR teams, and from a research partnership established with École Polytechnique's applied mathematics lab (CMAP). Group - physical risk for loan book - IPCC RCP 8.522 Following the pilot programme conducted in 2019, BNP Paribas worked with an external service provider (S&P TruCost) to assess the physical risks represented in its loan book under a new pilot programme in 2020. Six major climate-related impacts were modelled. The pilot study was conducted using three climate change scenarios (extreme, moderate and low) modelled for 2020, 2030 and 2050. The most extreme scenario corresponds to an average global warming of more than 4°C by 2100, in line with IPCC Scenario RCP 8.522. BNP Paribas Cardif - physical risk on assets - IPCC RCP 8.5 BNP Paribas Cardif has called on an external provider to test an assessment of the physical risk exposure of its directly-owned corporate assets. Seven climate events are examined: wildfires, cold waves, heat waves, water stress, coastal floods, floods and hurricanes. Trends in these seven climate events were analyzed over the long term, in accordance with a high climate change scenario (RCP 8.5).</p>

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>Since 2011, BNP Paribas has put climate change as the priority focus of its efforts, given its position in the financing of global economy, particularly in the energy sector. Accordingly, BNP Paribas has significantly reduced its support for fossil fuels: coal, unconventional oil and gas. In late 2017, the Group adopted a global finance policy applicable to the exploration, manufacture and transport of unconventional hydrocarbons. One of the most substantial strategic decisions made (time horizon = long-term): In 2020, the Group announced a plan to reduce its thermal coal exposure to zero by 2030 in OECD countries, and by 2040 in the rest of the world. The Group had already elected in 2017 not to finance any projects in the thermal coal sector. Accordingly, BNP Paribas no longer accepts any new customers deriving more than 25% of their revenue from thermal coal, developing new coal-fired electricity generation capacities, or developing new thermal coal extraction projects. Overall, by implementing this commitment, BNP Paribas has excluded 435 firms operating in the coal mining and coal-based power generation sectors. Note that the Group has 9 sector policies, ensuring that associated ESG issues are taken into account in all investment or financing in sensitive sectors such as coal fired power generation, unconventional Oil & Gas, palm oil, wood pulp, agriculture. In general, the Group is continually expanding its range of sustainable products and services across its business lines and countries of operation for a transition to a low-carbon economy. The Group exceeded the goal of doubling the amount allocated to renewable energy finance by 2020 (compared to 2015 level) in 2018 and subsequently raised the target to €18 billion by the end of 2021. Lastly, BNP Paribas contributes to the collective development of climate risk methodologies: (i) BNP Paribas is participating actively in pilot programmes, organized by the regulatory authorities and central banks (e.g. Bank of England, ACPR in France), that aim at assessing bank resilience to climate risks. (ii) In partnership with external organizations, BNP Paribas is helping to develop methods to manage the exposure of loan books and investment portfolios to climate risks.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Within the Group Purchasing Department, a structure dedicated to Responsible Purchasing based on a network of around 50 correspondents covers all ESG topics including climate-related risks. One of the most substantial strategic decisions made (time horizon = medium-term): The Group decided to implement and implemented ESG assessments of suppliers, carried out during the selection process. These assessments, which are based on ESG questionnaires, include confirmation by the supplier of its compliance with the principles of the BNP Paribas Responsible Procurement Charter or its local version. The Procurement Standards provide that ESG criteria account for a minimum of 5% in the assessment of calls for tender. 2,301 ESG assessments were completed in 2020 (compared with 2,717 in 2019) and nearly 900 Responsible Procurement Charters were signed by Group suppliers. In 2020, the system was completed with the launch with three other banks and a third-party appraiser of an on-site audit of two categories of purchases As part of our Green Company for Employees programme, we committed to abolishing petrochemical sourced single-use plastics. In France, we removed single-use plastic items from supply catalogues in 2019. Disposable and plastic beverage and catering containers and accessories have already been removed from company cafeterias and restaurants in many cities and countries, e.g. France, Hong Kong, Brazil, London and New York. Our range of promotional merchandise is also being overhauled to eliminate single-use plastic.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>Supporting innovative start-ups in the energy and ecological transition The energy transition also involves developing innovative technologies. One of the most substantial strategic decisions made (time horizon = medium-term): To support it, the Group committed at the end of 2015 to invest, with its own funds, in young innovative companies in the energy transition sector and to support them in their growth. To this end, a venture capital team has been set up dedicated to the energy transition. Four and a half years after the first investment, BNP Paribas invested in 10 start-ups and three funds on topics such as energy efficiency, energy storage, sustainable mobility, etc. Supporting research and development on climate change The BNP Paribas Foundation supports scientific research programmes in the fields of climate change and biodiversity. Two corporate philanthropy programmes benefit from this in particular: ■ launched in 2010 by the BNP Paribas Foundation, the Climate & Biodiversity Initiative has already supported 27 research projects led by researchers, professors and engineers, totalling EUR 18 million. ■ in 2020, BNP Paribas maintained its commitment to the One Planet Fellowship programme. With a five-year grant of USD 15 million, this philanthropy programme is supported by the BNP Paribas and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundations, the European Commission and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC, Canada). It is run by AWARD (ICRAF, Kenya) and the Agropolis Foundation. Its ambition is to form an intergenerational network of researchers, future leaders in the fight against – and adaptation to – climate change in Africa.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>One of the most substantial strategic decisions made (time horizon = medium-term): In 2015, the Group defined an objective to reduce GHG emissions (teqCO2/FTE) by 25% by 2020 compared to 2012. In 2019, the Group's GHG emissions already reached the reduction target one year ahead. Note that 81% of these emissions are due to the energy consumption of buildings including IT and 19% to business travel. In terms of energy consumption, our facility managers have developed a rigorous strategy to reduce energy consumption in buildings. These measures include: auditing of energy equipment and performance in buildings; shifting to new energy efficient buildings wherever possible; deployment of new technologies in buildings and data centers for better energy use and management. In addition, we are increasingly turning to low-carbon electricity in all countries where this is possible. In 2019, the share of low carbon electricity as a whole was 75%. Renewable electricity accounted for 37% of the Group's total electricity bill in 2020 compared to 35% in 2019. In terms of business travel, we updated our Travel policy in 2021. This policy encourages employees to give preference to web and videoconferencing instead of traveling as well as to train instead of airplane whenever possible. We are also improving the Group's owned or leased fleet, by shifting from diesel to hybrid or electric vehicles. We also offset residual GHG emissions generated during the previous year for the Group as a whole through three projects (as disclosed in C11.2a). Thanks to these actions described above – reducing energy consumption, using clean energy and offsetting residual emissions - since 2017, BNP Paribas has been carbon-neutral within its operations. Note: the GHG emissions reduction objectives are taken into account in the long-term remuneration plan of key employees (as disclosed in C1.3a).</p>

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets Liabilities	<p>**Revenues: [Time-horizon = medium-term] BNP Paribas seizes opportunities related to energy issues and carbon requirements, which has a positive impact on its revenues. The energy transition generates multiple opportunities as new players, models and partnerships arise, needing the backing of financial institutions in their development. BNP Paribas is vigilant in identifying and capturing climate-related opportunities for the benefit of all clients. The Group has a renewable energy financing target to €18 billion by 2021. **Operating costs: [Time-horizon = long-term] Carbon taxes have been introduced in energy prices in some countries and will notably be enhanced by UE directive. National and regional strategies call for a general improvement of the building's energy performance; This may lead to an increase in energy expenses, which is estimated from € 2 to € 20 million annually (as disclosed in C2.3a Risk 1). However, BNP Paribas considers that energy efficiency measures have great potential for reducing emissions and energy costs, thus improving the Group's resilience to rising energy prices and preventing the value of real estate assets from declining. The Group seizes energy-saving opportunities in its scope of operations (energy consumption in Group buildings represents more than 70% of total emissions on its operational scope). In 2020, initiatives to reduce our operational scope emissions achieved cost avoidance of approximately €12 million. **Capital expenditures / capital allocation: [Time-horizon = medium-term] Risk of confronting a changing consumer behavior towards "greener" financial products is managed by the integration of ESG criteria into credit and savings products and by promoting SRI fund. As part of its Global Sustainability Strategy, BNP Paribas Asset Management offers a wide range of green funds, invested predominantly in alternative energies and energy efficiency, totalling €18.4 billion in assets under management at 31 December 2020. It is the European leader in sustainable investment thematics and No. 1 French SRI manager in terms of AuM. BNP Paribas Wealth Management offers responsible products to its private banking customers and continued rolling out its responsible investment policy in 2020, primarily by expanding its range of sustainable products and services in all asset classes. Altogether, responsible assets made up 1/3 of the business line's AuM in 2020. These initiatives stepped up due to the scope of the health crisis, which steered more investors towards responsible financial products, increased AuM in green funds (funds and ETFs) managed by BNP Paribas Wealth Management (WM) to €6.7 billion by end-2020, a year-on-year gain of 69%. **Acquisitions and divestments: [Time-horizon = short-term / long-term] In late 2017, the Group adopted a global finance policy applicable to the exploration, manufacture and transport of unconventional hydrocarbons. Accordingly, the Group discontinued the funding of a number of energy corporations in the United States (financial impact €100 million). In 2019, In 2020, the Group announced a plan to reduce its thermal coal exposure to zero by 2030 in OECD countries, and by 2040 in the rest of the world. The Group had already elected in 2017 not to finance any projects in the thermal coal sector. Accordingly, BNP Paribas no longer accepts any new customers deriving more than 25% of their revenue from thermal coal, developing new coal-fired electricity generation capacities, or developing new thermal coal extraction projects. Overall, by implementing this commitment, BNP Paribas has excluded 435 firms operating in the coal mining and coal-based power generation sectors. In addition, the GHG emissions criteria have been tightened in its sectoral policies as well as specific credit policies. **Access to capital: [Time-horizon = short-term] In 2020, BNP Paribas structured and placed €10.8 billion in green bonds. All of the proceeds are then used for the refinancing of existing renewable energies, clean transportation, green buildings and smart energy projects. **Assets: [Time-horizon = long-term] Our physical assets are at risk of extreme weather events in climate sensitive countries. These events can lead to damage in facilities and a disruption in our activity. Our data centers are vulnerable to these weather events. A loss of data is the main threat. To counter this risk, we have established processes in our facilities to ensure continuity of our activities and a quick recovery when a disruption is inevitable. The damage to physical assets accounted for 1% of our average operational losses (2011-2019). **Liabilities: [Time-horizon = short-term / medium-term] BNP Paribas plays an active role in financing the energy transition as underwriter and lead-manager of sustainable bonds. In 2019, BNP Paribas issued its third Green Bond. This was also BNP Paribas' largest green bond issuance to date at €750mn, pricing with a coupon of 1.125% and maturing in 2024. Final demand was over €3bn at reoffer. All proceeds were allocated to Renewable energies and Mass and Public transportation.</p>

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

C-FS3.6

(C-FS3.6) Are climate-related issues considered in the policy framework of your organization?

Yes, both of the above

C-FS3.6a

(C-FS3.6a) In which policies are climate-related issues integrated?

	Type of policy	Portfolio coverage of policy	Description
Bank lending (Bank)	Credit policy Risk policy Engagement policy	Majority of the portfolio	(i) Credit and Risk Policy BNP Paribas's climate-related risk management system is part of its overall risk supervision approach and is centered on: • The General Credit Policy, expanded in 2014 to include CSR clauses; • 22 specific credit and rating policies now containing ESG criteria, including some climate-related criteria; • Establishment of finance and investment policies ("sectoral policies") governing its businesses in sectors involving major energy and climate related issues (e.g. coal-based electricity generation, mining industry, palm oil production, paper pulp production, agriculture and unconventional hydrocarbons). All these policies are published on the Group website. • Observation of the Equator Principles in the conduct of major manufacturing and infrastructure projects; • Development and use of risk management and oversight tools (including questionnaires for business operations subject to prominent risks and a general control plan); • CSR metrics included in the BNP Paribas "Risk Appetite Statement", established in line with the values informing its behavior and risk culture. (ii) Engagement policy BNP Paribas and its asset management subsidiaries have engaged an intensive dialogue with its clients and its investees, especially in the energy sector, addressing ways to gradually coverage towards a low-carbon economy. For example, since the release of its coal exit strategy, BNP Paribas has stepped up its dialogue with existing corporate customers using coal to generate part of their electricity, in order to determine to what extent their projections are aligned with the Group's exit goals by geographic area.
Investing (Asset manager)	Engagement policy Sustainable/Responsible Investment Policy Investment policy/strategy Proxy voting policy	Majority of the portfolio	(i) Investment policy/strategy: In line with the Group's commitment to exit the coal sector, BNP Paribas Asset Management expanded its coal policy, which now excludes around 1,000 issuers worldwide. The policy applies to all open-ended funds actively managed by BNP Paribas Asset Management and is set to become the standard for dedicated mandates as well. As of 2020, BNP Paribas Asset Management no longer invests in companies generating more than 10% of their revenue from thermal coal operations and/or extracting more than 10 million metric tons of coal per year. (ii) Sustainable Responsible Investment Policy: BNP Paribas Asset Management offers a wide range of green funds, invested predominantly in alternative energies and energy efficiency, totalling €18.4 billion in assets under management at 31 December 2020. It is the European leader in sustainable investment themes and No. 1 French SRI manager in terms of AuM. (iii) Engagement policy: Since 2019, BNPP AM made it a priority to engage with portfolio companies about transitioning to low-carbon electricity generation and bringing their lobbying practices into compliance with Paris Agreement goals. Regarding its stricter coal policy (effective from 1 January 2020), BNPP AM committed to conduct analysis and engagement to encourage companies that are close to the threshold to improve their decarbonization targets and to monitor their performances annually. Moreover, as an active member of Climate Action 100+, BNPP AM has conducted a dialogue with with corporations ranked among the top 100 GHG emissions emitters, encouraging them to publicly commit to take greater action on climate change and implement business strategies to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest. (iv) Proxy voting policy: In 2020, BNP Paribas Asset Management continued leading the way in engaging with companies to address climate change, encouraging them to align their lobbying efforts with the goals of the Paris Agreement. BNP Paribas Asset Management filed four shareholder resolutions (Exxon Mobil, Chevron, Delta Airlines and United Airlines) calling for the publication of a report on the efforts made by these companies to align their climate lobbying practices with global warming limited to "well below 2°C" goal set out in the Paris Agreement.
Investing (Asset owner)	Engagement policy Sustainable/Responsible Investment Policy Proxy voting policy	Majority of the portfolio	(i) Engagement policy / proxy voting policy : BNP Paribas Cardif questions the asset management companies about their SRI practices and their levels of integration of ESG criteria and analyzing their shareholder involvement policies (using the PRI BNP Paribas Cardif is also actively involved as a shareholder, with high voting participation, dialogue with companies and engagement with asset management companies. Lastly, BNP Paribas Cardif actively takes part in market initiatives, and sustainable development and ESG-Climate working groups (French Insurance Federation, ACPFR, etc.). (ii) Responsible Investment policy/strategy: In addition to applying the Group's sectoral policies and carrying out ESG analyses, BNP Paribas Cardif launched a carbon rating that scores companies for their carbon emissions in absolute value terms (as reported in the CDP), with scores ranging from "A" (emissions < 100 ktCO2e) to "D" (emissions > 10 MtCO2e). The energy transition strategies of companies with a score of "C" or "D" are also rated (from 0 to 100) according to three criteria: relevance of energy transition policies, consistency of policy deployment, and effectiveness. This low-carbon filter helps to reduce the carbon intensity of its directly-held securities portfolios (equities and corporate bonds). Issuers and investment vehicles are systematically analysed with regard to ESG and carbon criteria for 93% of assets under management. Considering only securities held directly (equities, corporate bonds and government bonds), the filter concerns 100% of the assets of the general fund, which totalled EUR 127 billion at the end of December 2020.
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Please select	Please select	
Other products and services, please specify	Please select	Please select	

C-FS3.6b

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

Type of exclusion policy	Portfolio	Application	Description
Coal	Bank lending Insurance underwriting Investing (Asset manager)	New business/investment for new projects	The coal-fired power generation policy, updated in July 2020, sets the following criteria: • Coverage : -Coal-Fired Power Plant (CFPP) projects: construction of a Coal-Fired Power Plant, as well as expansion and/or upgrading of existing CFPP seeking lifetime extension or capacity increase. -Power Generation (PG) Companies: companies involved in the power generation sector that own or operate one or more coal fired power plants (CFPPs), including subsidiaries of diversified business groups • On Project finance: BNP Paribas no longer finances new CFPP projects wherever they are located, including brownfield retrofit CFPP projects seeking lifetime extension or capacity increase. • On Corporate finance: BNP Paribas will only provide financial products and services to power generation companies that meet, among others, the following requirements: Having a strategy to reduce coal power generation in its mix under a regularly monitored plan including a timeline, resulting in a thermal coal exit by 2030 in the EU and OECD countries, and by 2040 in the rest of the world; Not adding operational CFPP capacity to their power portfolio (irrespective of other capacity that could be dismantled and/ or sold), etc. • Moreover, for new clients: BNP Paribas will not accept any new client who derives more than 25% of its revenues from coal-fired power generation; who has not planned a strategy to exit from its coal power generation capacities in line with BNPP deadline; and/or who is planning to add CFPP capacity to its power portfolio. • On Asset Management activities: BNP Paribas Asset Management will only invest in power generation companies whose intensity from power generation is below the 2017 global average of 491 gCO2/kWh, and which follow a Paris-compliant trajectory for the sector, as determined by the International Energy Agency (IEA) in its Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) For details, please refer to our financing and investment policies (https://group.bnpparibas/en/financing-investment-policies).
Oil & gas	Bank lending Insurance underwriting Investing (Asset manager)	New business/investment for new projects	Under the present policy, unconventional oil and gas resources cover shale oil or gas, oil sands as well as oil and gas resources located in the Arctic region. • Grounds for exclusion for unconventional oil and gas projects: - Exploration and Production of unconventional oil and gas resources ; - Pipelines transporting a significant volume of unconventional oil and gas; - LNG export terminals supplied by a significant volume of unconventional gas. • Grounds for exclusion for companies involved in unconventional oil and gas: - Exploration and production companies for which unconventional oil and gas represent a significant part of their total reserves; - Diversified companies for which unconventional oil and gas exploration and production represent a significant share of their total revenues; - Trading companies for which unconventional oil and gas resources represent a significant part of their business; - Companies that own or operate pipelines or LNG export terminals supplied with a significant volume of unconventional oil and gas. For details, please refer to our financing and investment policies (https://group.bnpparibas/en/financing-investment-policies).
Other, please specify (Mining)	Bank lending Insurance underwriting Investing (Asset manager)	New business/investment for new projects	The Mining policy sets the following criteria: • Coverage : - Mining projects: greenfield and/or expansion of existing projects, covering the following phases: mine planning and development (including dedicated infrastructures located within the mining area), operation, on-site processing of extracted ores, mine closure and rehabilitation. - Mining companies: companies, groups or joint-ventures owning mining assets (which represent a significant share of their total assets) and which are involved in exploration, development or operation of such mining assets • Policy update in 2015 for coal mining: BNP Paribas stopped financing coal mining activities, whether project or company financing, unless they have put in place an energy diversification strategy. • Policy update in 2017 for coal mining: BNP Paribas will not initiate new commercial relationships with clients that derive over 50% of their revenue from coal. • Grounds for exclusion for projects: - Located on protected areas or in countries under financial sanctions or in conflict area; - Use of child or forced labor or do not respect Health and Safety requirements as defined in the ILO Conventions; - Do not include a site reclamation plan or cannot provide a health and safety management plan and track record; - Extract asbestos, artisanal or small-scale mining activities, Appalachian MTR projects or use riverine or shallow marine tailings disposal • Grounds for exclusion for mining companies: - Have their headquarters located in countries under financial sanctions or cannot disclose information on their performance related to water use, waste, GHG emissions and land reclamation; - Use child or forced labour as defined in the ILO Conventions or cannot provide a track record regarding health and safety at company level; - Are involved in asbestos extraction or significant producers of coal extracted from Appalachian MTR operations

C-FS3.7

(C-FS3.7) Are climate-related issues factored into your external asset manager selection process?

Yes, for all assets managed externally

C-FS3.7a

(C-FS3.7a) How are climate-related issues factored into your external asset manager selection process?

	Process for factoring climate-related issues into external asset management selection	Comment
Row 1	Review asset manager's climate-related policies Preference for asset managers with an offering of low-carbon products Preference for asset managers with an offering of climate-resilient products Assessment of asset manager's climate-related performance (e.g. active ownership, proxy voting records, under-weighting in high impact activities)	Affiliated entities over which BNP Paribas Asset Management or the BNP Paribas Group do not have operational control are invited to adopt our strategy and implement the components of our sustainable investment approach. Where we use affiliates or external investment managers for our open-ended funds, we expect them to incorporate sustainable investment policies in line with our sustainable investment philosophy.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Intensity target

C4.1b

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

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit FTE employee

Base year

2012

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

2.43

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

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

1.8225

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

25

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

25

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

1.46

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

159.670781893004

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain (including target coverage)

Each year, BNP Paribas measures and publishes its operational GHG emissions, by converting the energy used in its buildings and in business travel into metric tons of CO2 equivalent (teqCO2, including the six GHG defined in the Kyoto Protocol). These data are collected from 20 countries where the Group has the largest number of employees (representing 90% of the total FTE) and therefore the greatest environmental impact. The results are extrapolated across the entire Group. The Group's objective is to reduce GHG emissions in teqCO2/FTE by 25% by 2020 compared to 2012. This target was achieved in 2019 and again in 2020. BNP Paribas is testing the PCAF methodology in order to estimate its Category 15 scope 3 emissions. If successful, this will allow us to set Science-Based Targets on this basis.

Target reference number

Int 2

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 3: Business travel

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit FTE employee

Base year

2012

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

0.78

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

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

0.585

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

25

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

25

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

0.33

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

230.769230769231

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain (including target coverage)

Each year, BNP Paribas measures and publishes its operational GHG emissions, by converting the energy used in its buildings and in business travel into metric tons of CO2 equivalent (teqCO2, including the six GHG defined in the Kyoto Protocol). These data are collected from 20 countries where the Group has the largest number of employees (representing 90% of total FTE) and therefore the greatest environmental impact. The results are extrapolated across the entire Group. The Group's objective is to reduce GHG emissions in teqCO2/FTE by 25% by 2020 compared to 2012, this applies to scope 3, and the target was successfully reached in 2020. BNP Paribas is testing the PCAF methodology in order to estimate its Category 15 scope 3 emissions. If successful, this will allow us to set Science-Based Targets on this basis.

C4.2

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

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

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

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2015

Target coverage

Business activity

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

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

Green finance	Other, please specify (Financing for renewable energies in billion euros)
---------------	---

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Please select

Base year

2015

Figure or percentage in base year

6.9

Target year

2021

Figure or percentage in target year

18

Figure or percentage in reporting year

17.8

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

98.1981981981982

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

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

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

In 2015, BNP Paribas set a goal of doubling the amount allocated to renewable energy finance by 2020 (compared to 2015 levels), which meant reaching a goal of €15 billion by 2020. The Group exceeded that goal as of 2018. At end-2019, loans to the renewable energy sector totalled €15.9 billion. The Group has therefore raised its target for the sector to €18 billion by end-2021. BNP Paribas, which is one of the leaders in this sector, was ranked first for the Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) region by Dealogic at the end of 2020.

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2014

Target coverage

Business activity

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

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

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Power sector loan portfolio emissions intensity, gCO2/kWh financed by the Group)
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Target denominator (intensity targets only)

KWh

Base year

2014

Figure or percentage in base year

400

Target year

2040

Figure or percentage in target year

81

Figure or percentage in reporting year

241

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

49.8432601880878

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Part of the Group's target to reduce exposure to coal industry.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Other, please specify (IEA SDS scenario)

Please explain (including target coverage)

The carbon content of each electricity kWh financed by the Group stood at 241 gCO₂e in 2020, versus an OECD average target of 362 gCO₂e under the IEA SDS scenario. In line with the Paris Agreement, BNP Paribas is committed to reducing the kWh carbon content financed as rapidly as the world average, which is due to fall under the IEA SDS scenario (i.e. 81gCO₂e/kWh by 2040).

Target reference number

Oth 3

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Business activity

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Oil and gas exploration and production sector loan portfolio exposure, percentage of the 2020 reference €M value)
-----------------------	---

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2021

Figure or percentage in base year

100

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

Figure or percentage in reporting year

100

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Part of the Group's target to reduce exposure to oil and gas industry.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)

BNP Paribas announced a first intermediate commitment to reduce its credit exposure to oil and gas exploration and production activities by 10% by 2025, a more ambitious trajectory than the IEA's SDS scenario, aligned with the Paris Agreement. This commitment, now based on credit exposures, will be gradually complemented by other measurement tools, such as CO2 emissions.

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	34
To be implemented*	5	
Implementation commenced*	3	912
Implemented*	480	145928
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Other, please specify (Energy consumption, business travel, paper and waste initiatives)
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Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

21285

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

11558344

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

1179762

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

1-2 years

Comment

Employees are kept informed of the Group's environmental policies through a range of channels: dedicated intranet pages, distribution of internal policies and guides to eco-behavior in certain countries and businesses and an extensive eco-gesture campaign. The campaign to raise awareness on ecogestures was stepped up as part of the COP21 measures. The main points are: energy consumption, business travel, paper and waste. In behavioral change investment, we consider the wages of employees in charge of promoting sustainable behaviors within the Group, designing and deploying green strategies, in the CSR Delegation, procurement teams and facility managers. The investment also includes the annual hosting and maintenance of the environmental reporting tool Enablon, and the group's participation to the cube 2020 contest.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Insulation, HVAC, Lighting)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3314

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

165704

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

5926161

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Other, please specify (Renewable electricity, renewable heat)
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Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

121101

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

202690

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

220340

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

"In low-carbon energy consumption we compute the renewable electricity procured along with renewable heat procured. These initiatives are voluntary and permanent: these purchases are seen as yearly initiatives that allow to save emissions (market-based). Purchase of renewable heat is assessed as a monetary saving action while in general renewable electricity comes with a purchase surplus, with higher contract prices or additional expenses with market-bought certificates. To continue reducing its environmental impact, the Group is increasingly turning to low-carbon electricity in all countries where this is possible. Renewable electricity accounted for 37% of the Group's total electricity bill in 2020 compared to 35% in 2019. It came either from purchase of renewable electricity certificates, or from direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. This commitment is strengthened through an exclusively renewable electricity purchase agreement (PPA) in Poland, which will cover 100% of the electricity supply starting in 2021. Overall, low-carbon electricity represented 75% of total consumed."

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV
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Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1140

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

381022

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

724813

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, 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. In 2020, BNP Paribas buildings produced electricity and directly consumed it in 5 countries: Belgium 309 MWh, Brazil 91 MWh, Italy 1228 MWh, Luxembourg 2129 MWh and Morocco 54 MWh . Moreover, BNP Paribas' buildings produced renewable electricity that was sold back to the grid in 3 countries (2 in 2019) : Switzerland 20 MWh, France 14 MWh, Italy 423 MWh. Annual CO2e savings are based on the annual energy production of installations and national emissions factors of average mix (Source : IEA).

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	ISO 14001 standard: BNP Paribas monitors an internal "ISO Competency center". The consulting activity carried out by this center consists in assisting the Executive Manager and the Quality Manager within Group entities in structuring ISO projects and building Quality management systems. The ISO 14001 standard is the international standard relating to the environmental management system and which allows an organization to reduce the negative effects on the environment of its activities to the minimum and to carry out a continuous improvement of its environmental performance. In 2020, 20 separate ISO 14001 certificates were in effect within the Group. This number establishes BNP Paribas as a world leader in the banking/insurance sector for Environmental Management Systems (EMS). Overall, nearly 76,200 employees work in offices covered by an environmental management system, which represents nearly 39% of Group employees.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	As disclosed in C1.3a.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Group CSR implements and manages emission reduction initiatives, with the assistance of more than 130 employees in 20 countries representing 90% of the full time equivalent staff managed by the Group. This is part of the environmental campaign. These initiatives cover sustainable mobility, paper reduction, waste reduction and proper management. From 2018, the environmental campaign is backed up by a new program coordinated by Purchasing teams and CSR Group, called Green Company for Employees (GC4E). This initiative aims to spread sustainable behavior among collaborators and offer sustainable alternatives. In 2020, several working groups worked to translate the Group's new ambition for digital sustainability into a concrete roadmap. This approach has been built around three main approaches: measuring and optimising the Group's digital footprint on the environment; implementing a Green IT Sourcing policy; raising all employees' awareness of digital sustainability technology.
Employee engagement	Awareness and training efforts for all staff: Employees are kept informed of the Group's environmental policies through a large range of channels: dedicated Intranet pages, distribution of internal policies and guides to ecobehaviour distributed in certain countries and businesses. First of all, the CSR Delegation raises awareness and provides training on CSR issues by taking part in various seminars, mainly providing an overall presentation of the CSR policy, and more occasionally dealing with more specific themes such as energy efficiency. Employees are informed about the Group's environmental policies and objectives through an ecogestures awareness campaign. It focuses on four themes: energy consumption, business travel, paper and waste. Items are permanently available on the Group's intranet and regularly promoted during environmental events or feedbacks to the 70 entities which are collecting CSR data. Moreover, all Group staff has continuous access to training resources through regular additions and updates to the CSR section of the Group intranet. Eventually, the CSR e-learning module is permanently available to all employees and accessible on the Group intranet in four languages (French, English, Italian and Dutch). BNP Paribas employees are presented with six tasks illustrating six key themes within the group's CSR strategy, which they have to complete in order to qualify as a 'CSR Spokesperson', including: - identify elements in BNP Paribas branches in France that could help reduce the bank's direct environmental impact; - select a financing operation, taking account of its environmental and social impact; - compile a Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) portfolio. In 2018, BNP Paribas launched the "Green company for employees" program, which aims to step up the reduction in the Company's direct environmental impact, by drawing on employee contributions, particularly concerning two priority issues: the fight against plastic and the promotion of green mobility.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	BNP Paribas has dedicated a budget for projects aiming to improve energy efficiency of buildings. This is under the responsibility of facility management teams, in charge of identifying judicious projects and the necessary budgets. These initiatives are reported back to CSR Group to keep a close watch on the Group's efforts in energy performance

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

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. With total credit authorizations of around EUR 17.8 billion at end-2020, BNP Paribas provides significant support to the renewable energy sector. The Group raised its financing target for the sector to EUR 18 billion by the end of 2021 (versus EUR 15 billion at end-2020).

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

41.2

% of total portfolio value

41.2

Asset classes/ product types

Bank lending	Corporate Loans
--------------	-----------------

Comment

We consider the Group's authorizations in the power and utilities sector to assess the share of revenue from low-carbon products. The total credit risk exposure to the utilities sector was EUR 43.2 billion at the end of 2020 (see page 357 of the registration document) and the authorization on the .renewable energy sector was EUR 17.8 billion at the same date. Therefore, $17.8/43.2 = 41.2\%$

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 "2020 Universal registration document and annual financial report" on page 603. As a financial institution, our Scope 1 emissions are related to burning fossil fuels such as natural gas, heating oil and oil to provide emergency power units in our buildings. To determine scope 1 GHG emissions, GHG protocol / ISO 14064-1 is applied. Every year, The Group conducts a global environmental campaign to collect data from 20 countries where the Group is most active. The selected countries for the environmental campaign represent 90 % of the Group's FTE and economic activity. The data is then extrapolated across the entire Group. CSR team in Paris manages the data reporting and analysis and gives feedback to local entities on their environmental performance. Our environmental data, including GHG emissions calculation, is verified and validated annually by independent auditors.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2012

Base year end

December 31 2012

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

388323

Comment

BNP Paribas reports on its GHG emissions in the "2020 Universal registration document and annual financial report" on page 603. Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from imported energy related to the consumption of electricity, district heat or district cold in our buildings. Scope 2 emissions (location based) = Electricity from average mix + District heat + District cold. Data is reported in kWh then converted to GHG emissions using emission factors chosen by the CSR team from reliable sources (IEA, ADEME..) To determine scope 2 (location based) GHG emissions, GHG protocol / ISO 14064-1 is applied. Every year, The Group conducts a global environmental campaign to collect data from 20 countries where the Group is most active. The selected countries for the environmental campaign represent 90 % of the Group's FTE and economic activity. The data is then extrapolated across the entire Group. CSR team in Paris manages the data reporting and analysis and gives feedback to local entities on their environmental performance. Our environmental data, including GHG emissions calculation, is verified and validated annually by independent auditors.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2016

Base year end

December 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

255540

Comment

We started calculating scope 2 emission in a market based approach in 2016. BNP Paribas does not publicly disclose Scope 2 market based GHG emissions and hasn't set any target on its Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions. However, the purchase of renewable electricity wherever the market provides such possibility is part of our emissions reduction strategy. The Group is also committed to reach 100 % of renewable electricity use in its buildings. Thereby, it was significant to calculate in intern our Scope 2 emissions in a market based approach. Scope 2 emissions (market based) = District heat + district cold + Electricity from residual mix - electricity produced on site and sold back to the grid. Our environmental data, including Green certificates, is verified and validated annually by independent auditors.

C5.2

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

Bilan Carbone

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

ISO 14064-1

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49041

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

Scope 1 emissions are related to combustion of natural gas and fossil fuels for heating and oil for emergency units. Data is reported in kWh and then converted to GHG emissions using emission factors, chosen by CSR team from reliable sources (IEA, ADEME..). In the Group's breakdown of total emissions by scope, Scope 1 represents 14.1%.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61187

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62148

Start date

January 1 2018

End date

December 31 2018

Comment

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65422

Start date

January 1 2017

End date

December 31 2017

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

We account for our scope 2 emissions using a location-based method and following the GHG Protocol. We used this method to set up the Group's objective of -25% of GHG emissions in 2020. Data is reported in kWh then converted to GHG emissions using emission factors chosen by the CSR team from reliable sources (IEA and ADEME) In 2016, for the first time, BNP Paribas has also been reporting a Scope 2 market-based figure, to track the progress in Scope 2 emissions influenced by the purchase of low carbon energy from markets providing green certificates. The CSR team developed a Group's policy on green certificates, applicable to all the countries where the Group is present, but specifically to the countries part of the environmental reporting campaign. It stipulates that: - Local facility teams should ensure that power purchase is switched to low carbon electricity as soon as possible, and wherever the local or regional market provides low carbon electricity offers. - If electricity which holds a green certificate, such as REC, I-REC, GO or National Systems, is consumed the emission factor associated to the consumption of this electricity is 0 gCO2/kWh. - If the electricity supplier isn't in the position to transmit this certificate, he shall provide the CSR team with an emission factor linked to the purchase of this energy. - If electricity benefits from a particular contract with a local supplier, and if he is in the position to transmit an emission factor, we use this one in our calculation of the GHG emissions with a market-based approach. Concerning the green electricity produced on site and directly consumed, the emission factor is zero. - In the case we aren't able to procure a specific emission factor from our electricity supplier, we use a residual mix (if available) or grid average emission factors. We obtain the grid average emission factor from IEA's data base. In European case, residual mix is calculated thanks to REDISS project. We refer to CDP regional regulations defined in the CDP's Accounting of Scope 2 emissions technical. This market-based method is defined in the new guidance for scope 2 of the GHG protocol. Scope 2 emissions (market based) = District heat + District cold + Electricity from residual mix - Electricity produced on site and sold back to the grid

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

233831

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

100403

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

280789

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

159171

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

288902

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

183092

Start date

January 1 2018

End date

December 31 2018

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

300969

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

207419

Start date

January 1 2017

End date

December 31 2017

Comment

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

10258

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. In 2020, 11,162 tons of paper were consumed. An average Emission Factor was selected (awaiting to improve this methodology): 0.919 kgCO2e/kg of paper from ADEME Base Carbone®. Hence emissions due to paper consumption: $11,162 \times 0.919 = 10,258$.

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

100

Please explain

As a financial institution, purchased goods and services mainly include IT equipment (computers, telephones and printers), IT support, office supplies (mainly paper), office furniture and consulting services purchased or acquired during the reporting year. These categories of purchased goods and services do not contribute significantly to the Group's total scope 3 emissions. ** Influence: BNP Paribas mainly targets paper consumption within its facilities to reduce the purchased good or services emissions class. Thus, for now, the calculation of the emissions of this category was only done on 100 % of our paper consumption. The Group has already deployed internal policies and quantified objectives for 2020. The Group's 2017 commitment to reduce paper consumption per employee by 30% in 2020 compared to 2012, reviewed to 43%, was successfully achieved in 2020. The paper policy also aims to bring to 80% in 2020 the share of responsibly sourced paper (from recycling or sustainable managed forests, i.e. more than 50% recycled or PEFC or FSC labelled). **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

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

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

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

For BNP Paribas, this category includes transportation and distribution losses of fuels and energy purchased and consumed during the reporting year. ** Size: Transportation and distribution losses of fuel-and-energy-related activities do not contribute significantly to the Group's total anticipated scope 3 emissions. Indeed, the Group's energy consumption amounted to 1,209 GWH in 2020. **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

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

2106

Emissions calculation methodology

The majority of waste generated by BNP Paribas is common waste, similar to household waste. In 2020, 31 % of waste was recycled. We estimated the GHG emissions of the remaining 69% waste (14,630t) 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 of the 20 monitored countries are members of the EU. By subtracting the part for recycling and readjusting these weights, the following end-of-life percentages are obtained for the non-recycled waste: 50.0% landfills, 26.3% incineration and 23.7% composting. We apply this breakdown to our remaining waste and assess the associated GHG emissions with emission factors based on ADEME documents for the accounting of emissions related to waste management : : landfill 47 kgCO₂e/t, incineration 393 kgCO₂e/t, composting 72 kgCO₂e/t. We obtain the 2,106 tCO₂e.

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

100

Please explain

Waste is one of the most challenging indicators to collect particularly in the retail banking industry with many branches. In the context of its actions to promote the circular economy, the Group committed to making progress each year on the amount of waste recycled by employees, mostly paper, and on the quality of data in this respect. In 2020, more reliable information concluded that 21,085 tonnes of waste were generated, or 109.1 kg/FTE. Note that 31% of the total volume of waste is recycled, or 33.4 kg/FTE. Since 2011, the Group has an IT equipment processing policy (PC, servers, screens, etc.) which makes it possible to manage the associated environmental and social risks. Its goal is to give them a second life (donations or resale) whenever possible, while ensuring their traceability. Dismantling is only considered as a last resort, with a focus placed on maximising the recycling rate. ****Size:** The disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations do not contribute significantly to the Group's total anticipated scope 3 emissions. ****Risk:** Emissions from the disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations do not contribute significantly to the Group's risk exposure. ****Stakeholders:** Waste generated in operations is not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society). ****Outsourcing:** The disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations have always been outsourced activities and are typically outsourced by other companies in the banking sector. ****Sector guidance:** Waste generated in operations has not been identified as significant by bank specific guidance. Therefore, the disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions. Nevertheless, we calculated our GHG emissions related to our waste production and used it internally in our EP&L.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

64467

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

Please explain

For BNP Paribas, this category includes the transportation of employees for business related activities by air, by rail and by road. In 2020 business travel emissions contributed to the Group's total emissions by 18.6% and thus represented the second major source of emissions after imported energy, even though the emissions dropped in comparison to the previous year with the Covid context. In 2020, 434 million kilometers were travelled, it corresponds to 2,243 Km/FTE (of which 40% by air, 14% by road and 46% by rail) compared with 4,175 km/FTE in 2019; i.e. a year-on-year km/FTE decrease of 46%. This was mainly the effect of the Covid crisis, but part of the decrease is due to new and more restrictive travel policies that 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.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

For BNP Paribas, this category includes the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites. ** Size: BNP Paribas had more than 193 thousand employees in 2020. ** Influence: there are potential emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas. BNP Paribas is gradually rolling out electric charging capabilities at its sites, particularly in France, the UK and the United States of America. Where appropriate, it is also obtaining licenses locally for carpooling schemes, to complement the global service sharing site for employees developed by HR. Lastly, a Green Friday was held in France to give employees cheap access to green cars and bikes and thus encourage sustainable mobility. ** 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

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

BNP Paribas' franchises represent a small part of its activity. Besides their surface is not significant compared to the approximately 7 million sq.m managed by BNP Paribas in 2020. Therefore, the operation of franchises is not a relevant source of scope 3.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No other relevant emissions source.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No other relevant emissions source.

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

0.000006389

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

282872

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

4427500000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

16.7

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Gross global emissions for scope 1 and 2 decreased by 17.3%, while the revenue decreased by 0.7% compared to previous year. The decrease in intensity is mainly due to the limitation of the presence of employees in the Group's building in the Covid context. Yet it is also partly due to the Group's efforts to reduce the environmental footprint associated with its operations, through various initiatives such as energy saving, energy efficiency and use of low-carbon electricity. Moreover, since 2018, the Green Company for Employees (GC4E) programme has accelerated the reduction of all direct environmental impacts of the Group with the participation of all employees.

Intensity figure

1.463

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

282872

Metric denominator

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total

193319

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

14.9

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Gross global emissions for scope 1 and 2 decreased by 17.3%, while the total number of FTE decreased by 2.8% compared to previous year. The decrease in intensity is mainly due to the limitation of the presence of employees in the Group's building in the Covid context. Yet it is also partly due to the Group's efforts to reduce the environmental footprint associated with its operations, through various initiatives such as energy saving, energy efficiency and use of low-carbon electricity. Moreover, since 2018, the Green Company for Employees (GC4E) programme has accelerated the reduction of all direct environmental impacts of the Group with the participation of all employees.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	12390	Decreased	6	We calculate our GHG emissions variations from the market-based figure. In 2020, the share of renewable energy used increased, and energy from the grid was less consumed. The associated savings in emissions is assessed by the difference between (the 1 year variation of emissions using the location-based method) and (the 1 year variation of emissions using the market-based method). Formula: Reduction = [Emissions(2019, location-b) - Emissions(2020,location-b) - [Emissions(2019,market-b) - Emissions(2020,market-b)] = 12,390 tCO2e.
Other emissions reduction activities	3314	Decreased	2	As part of the Group's strategy to reduce its emissions, several projects are carried to improve the energy efficiency of buildings and the emphasis is put on changing our employees behavior when using energy (electricity, heat, cooling systems). This year with the special context it is not easy to distinguish the conjonctural decrease from the result of the actions. The 5-year average of energy consumption decrease (1.5%) is therefore applied to market-based 2019 emissions to obtain the figure. Formula: Reduction = 0.015 * Emissions (2019, market-b) = 3,314 tCO2e.
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output	55790	Decreased	25	In 2020 the Covid put a hold on the activity inside the Group's buildings. Therefore, the rest of the decrease was attributed to the context (almost 80% of the decrease). Formula: Reduction = [Emissions (2019, market-b) - Emissions (2020, market-b)] - Reduction(Change ren. ener. consumption) - Reduction(Other em. reduction activities)
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable >		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		
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?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding 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 (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	239641	239641
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	320092	557639	877731
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	2027	53294	55321
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	32638	32638
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	3810	<Not Applicable>	3810
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	325929	883213	1209142

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Waste

Metric value

21085

Metric numerator

Metric tonnes

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

% change from previous year

38

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

For waste management, data is quite a challenge to collect compared to the other indicators, because measurement is not always possible in office buildings and agencies. Still, the company keeps on improving the quality and availability of its waste data. For countries where service providers don't give precise data, the teams are required to measure their waste production during a representative month. As a financial institution, the main waste types generated are: paper waste, IT equipment waste, furniture waste and plastic waste. The Covid-19 pandemic had notable effects on the Group's waste production, due to a limited presence in the Group's buildings. Therefore, logically, the waste production decreased by 36%. The total mass of waste collected, calculated for 2020, is 21,085 tonnes, or 109 kg/FTE (2020 URD, p. 604). 31% of the total volume of waste has been recycled, or the equivalent of 33.4 kg per employee, compared to 21% in 2019, which represents a significant improvement. This was made possible by various initiatives carried out in order to limit waste production and to develop recycling for the main types of waste generated (see Group policies in attachments). The Group has an internal policy for waste management from operational activities, that results of collaboration between CSR Delegation, Procurements Group and IMEX, the entity in charge of managing the building asset of the Group in France.

Description

Other, please specify (Paper)

Metric value

11162

Metric numerator

Metric tonnes

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

% change from previous year

34

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Policies for paper consumption and paper waste reduction: The group pays special attention to its paper use, accounting in average for 48,3% of total waste generated over the past 5 years. The first objective is to reduce consumption. The Group is committed to reduce paper consumption per employee by 30 % in 2020, moving from 165 kg/FTE in 2012 to 94 Kg/FTE in 2020, objective that has been achieved for the last two years. The second target is shifting to responsibly sourced paper, with a target percentage of 80% in 2020 missed by 5,4 points (from recycling or sustainably managed forests, i.e. more than 50% recycled or PEFC or FSC labelled). See 2020 URD, p. 603. Finally, the groups aims to generalize paper recycling: the global paper recycling rate increased from 31% in 2019 to 40% in 2020.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

bnp2020_urd_en_final_version_21_03_12.pdf

bnp2020_urd_en_final_version_21_03_12.pdf

Page/ section reference

7.10 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the non-financial information statement included in the management report ; Page 632-634

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

bnp2020_urd_en_final_version_21_03_12.pdf

Page/ section reference

7.10 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the non-financial information statement included in the management report ; Page 632-634

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

bnp2020_urd_en_final_version_21_03_12.pdf

Page/ section reference

7.10 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the non-financial information statement included in the management report ; Page 632-634

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

bnp2020_urd_en_final_version_21_03_12.pdf

Page/section reference

7.10 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the non-financial information statement included in the management report ; Page 632-634

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE 3000	We receive an annual verification of key performance indicators and other quantitative results, including GHG emission assessment (scope 1,2,3), energy consumptions and professional travels (within the Group), for our universal registration document and annual financial report. (Please refer the section 7.10 pages 632-634). bnp2020_urd_en_final_version_21_03_12.pdf
C5. Emissions performance	Year on year emissions intensity figure	ISAE 3000	We receive an annual verification of key performance indicators and other quantitative results, including GHG emission assessment (scope 1,2,3), energy consumptions and professional travels (within the Group), for our universal registration document and annual financial report. (Please refer the section 7.10 pages 632-634). bnp2020_urd_en_final_version_21_03_12.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.2

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

Yes

C11.2a

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

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Forests

Project identification

As it has been the case since 2017, BNP Paribas reaches carbon neutrality on the GHG emissions generated by its own activities. The residual greenhouse gas emissions generated by the Group as a whole during the previous year are offset with the financing of carbon offset projects. In 2020, for the 340,030 teqCO₂ of 2019 residual emissions, four projects were chosen. The Kasigau project, supported by the Group since 2017, is a programme to preserve and restore 200,000 hectares forest in Kenya. The second project is based on a ten-year voluntary carbon offsetting programme between BNP Paribas and the GoodPlanet Foundation that will improve the living conditions of nearly 70,000 people in the state of Madhya Pradesh in India. Through the construction of 13,000 biodigesters producing methane. The other two projects were selected via the ClimateSeed platform. Created in 2018 by BNP Paribas, it is a voluntary carbon offset platform which connects organizations looking to offset some or all their residual GHG emissions. The first project is a support programme for seven Peruvian indigenous communities to preserve 127,000 hectares of threatened Amazon rainforest. The second is an initiative to restore and preserve tropical peatlands in Indonesia, covering over 150,000 hectares of swamp forest located in Central Kalimantan.

Verified to which standard

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO₂e)

340030

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

340030

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

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

Yes

C11.3a

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

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Stakeholder expectations
Drive energy efficiency

GHG Scope

Scope 1
Scope 2

Application

The internal price on carbon is applied at company-wide, since offsetting is done at the Groupe-level by the Group CSR department. Within its own operations (direct emissions and indirect emissions relating to energy purchases and business travel), BNP Paribas is continuing to cut its energy consumption. The Group offsets its residual emissions and has been carbon-neutral within its own operational scope since 2017. The figure provided in the above table (6.46€ per metric tonne CO₂e) has been established by calculating the ratio between the 340 030 teq.CO₂ (Market based) of 2019 residual emissions the Group offset in 2020, through its partnership with the GoodPlanet Foundation, ClimateSeed and the Carbon Desk, for a total of 2 195 670,62€ (text in bold is strictly confidential).

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

6.46

Variance of price(s) used

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

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

For Scopes 1 and 2, the Group defines targets to reduce GHG emissions and therefore the amount of money spent on carbon offsetting. Concerning Scope 3, BNP Paribas has chosen other approaches than a carbon price for managing its indirect carbon emissions. Indeed, internal carbon price has been tested internally. It has been decided not to use carbon price on a stand alone basis but rather to insert carbon risk within a broader climate analysis. In the frame of the ESG action plan, clients will be assessed on their climate transition risk (see 2020 TCFD Report and CSA Question 2.3.7). This assessment will be based both on internal and external data and used within the overall client assessment. Besides, BNP Paribas keep using existing tools to monitor carbon risk: 1. Since 2015, the Group measures on an annual basis its energy mix financings: primary mix and electricity mix (see 2020 URD p. 561-3). 2. Moreover, BNP Paribas has begun work on aligning its loan portfolio with the objectives of the Paris Agreement using the PACTA methodology. In the electricity generation sector, the Bank's loan portfolio is already in line with the trajectory required to limit global warming to below 2 degrees. As a Katowice bank, BNP Paribas co-authored two documents that were published in 2020: a global methodological framework detailing the fundamental principles of PACTA, and an application document, proposing methodological improvements to ensure that the indicators selected promote the transition of the sectors studied and operational feedback to help other banks measure their alignment (see 2020 URD, p. 560-1). 3. The Group has also strengthened and/or extended the perimeter of several of its sector policies on carbon-intensive industries in 2020. For instance, BNP Paribas announced a strategy for a complete exit from the thermal coal value chain by 2030 in the European Union and OECD countries, and by 2040 in the rest of the world, and extended its unconventional oil & gas policy to two geographical regions particularly sensitive from the climate point of view, biodiversity and indigenous populations : the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and the Esmeraldas region in Ecuador (see 2020 URD, p. 560).

C12. Engagement

C12.1

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

- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers
- Yes, our investee companies
- 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

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

100

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

13

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Group purchases amount to nearly EUR 9,4 billion in expenditures globally (2020). BNP Paribas is developing balanced relations with its suppliers, in line with its commitments. In line with the BNP Paribas code of conduct and the Procurement norms, the Group is committed to traceability in the supplier selection process and information confidentiality. The Sourcing teams monitor the risks of mutual dependence with suppliers. In France a dedicated appeal Mediation process is available to suppliers. Within the Group Strategic Sourcing function, a "Responsible Sourcing" team supports buyers and relies on some fifty correspondents around the world. Suppliers are requested to confirm their adherence to the Group sustainable sourcing charter at onboarding. This charter includes environmental commitments. This concerns all suppliers consulted through the sourcing platform. At Group Strategic Sourcing level (Group central team), 97% of the suppliers consulted in the course of 2020 have confirmed their adherence to the Charter.

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. The Group Procurement norms foresee that: - The Sourcing teams check the suppliers' adherence to the Group Sustainable Sourcing Charter (including environmental commitments) at onboarding. - The tender offers include CSR criteria, through the use of CSR questionnaires. - The suppliers contracts templates include a Sustainable Development clause on respect for the environment and for social practices. - The tier one suppliers' risks are monitored based on a procedure including CSR aspects, on a periodic basis. These norms are progressively implemented throughout the Strategic sourcing teams in the Group. In 2020, 2,301 suppliers were assessed on ESG aspects, based on CSR questionnaires, during calls-to-tender throughout the entities of the Strategic Sourcing line included in the sustainable sourcing reporting. Onsite audits were also conducted in 2020 – 2021 on 4 suppliers pertaining to two different categories of expenses. Since 2020 the Groupwide program "TPRM" (Third party risk management project) is aiming at reinforcing the process by which internal buyers can identify and reduce the risks associated with our suppliers, including ESG risks. Within Group Strategic Sourcing (Group central team), specific CSR questionnaires have been created over the years for a number of purchasing categories with strong environmental or social impacts, such as IT hardware, Goodies or autofleets. Concerning GHG emissions and climate aspects specifically, the Group endeavors to reduce the energy 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". An objective of reaching 80% of responsible paper was set for 2020. Regarding digital sustainability, a Green IT Sourcing policy is underway. In 2020 the Group has involved IT suppliers in its elaboration.

Comment

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)

% of customers by number

100

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

100

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

Minority of the portfolio

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

BNP Paribas 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. It is important to engage all our clients on our most sustainable products. We aim to communicate globally on what we do also to show leadership on those subjects, trying to be as exemplary as possible.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

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. Our corporate customers represent a significant source of our scope 3 emissions. Sharing information on our CSR strategies and our commitments will allow us to engage in a collective effort to reach our goals. For example, BNP Paribas institutional internet website (<https://group.bnpparibas>) communicates publicly a large number of news about many climate-related actions and initiatives. By selecting "Climate" in the search engine, more than 350 news are on line. In April 2020, a large 3 pages article presenting and explaining the transition energy strategy of BNP Paribas has been published in the monthly shareholders newsletter "Lettre aux actionnaires" sent to all our shareholders. See pages 7, 8 and 9 (in French) : <https://invest.bnpparibas.com/lettres-des-actionnaires>. The impact on our customers of these measures can't directly be assessed but part of our growth in our sustainable offer is due to this engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing customer behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about climate change

% of customers by number

100

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

100

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

Majority of the portfolio

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

BNP Paribas offers a wide range of Socially Responsible Investing (SRI) products to meet the demands of investors seeking to reconcile financial performance and societal/environmental responsibility. BNP Paribas presents its CSR strategy several times a year to Socially Responsible Investing (SRI) investors. In 2020, BNP Paribas met 30 SRI investors at least once in Europe and North America. In addition, BNP Paribas frequently organises targeted meetings with its clients on the energy and ecological transition. In 2020, the pandemic naturally limited the organisation of such events, and several were postponed until 2021. However, Covid did not prevent many from being carried out, mainly virtually, in around fifteen European countries, bringing together around 1,000 clients (companies and investors), Group stakeholders, client representatives or other experts and personalities. In addition, in Singapore, the 5th edition of the SFF (Sustainable Finance Forum), carried out in virtual form, brought together 270 clients to discuss biodiversity and natural capital. As well as funding research, the Climate & Biodiversity Initiative programme of the BNP Paribas Foundation is intent on promoting widespread awareness of the research projects it supports. Since 2010, numerous conferences, exhibitions and other public events have been organised to heighten awareness of these issues among employees and the general public.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Measures of success include the growth of our sustainable investing products and services, for example: (i) At the end of 2020, the amount of loans to companies supporting the energy transition and sectors directly contributing to the SDGs was EUR 188 billion (compared to EUR 180 billion in 2019); (ii) In 2020, BNP Paribas Asset Management consolidated its leading position in the French and Belgian markets in terms of SRI-labelled assets under management. In France, the subsidiary is the leader with EUR 46.5 billion labelled and in second place by number of labelled funds. (iii) BNP Paribas Asset Management also ranks first in Belgium in terms of labelled assets under management and funds, with a total of EUR 68.5 billion (some of which are also labelled in France). (iv) BNP Paribas Wealth Management continued to roll out its sustainable investment approach in 2020: one-third of assets are now invested in a sustainable manner. Among these, assets under SRI management amounted to EUR 21.4 billion, representing growth of 42% per year since 2011

Type of engagement

Collaboration & innovation

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

100

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

100

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

Minority of the portfolio

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

The energy transition also involves developing innovative technologies. To support it, the Group committed at the end of 2015 to invest, with its own funds, in young innovative companies in the energy transition sector and to support them in their growth.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

To this end, a venture capital team has been set up dedicated to the energy transition. Four and a half years after the first investment, BNP Paribas invested in 10 start-ups and three funds on topics such as energy efficiency, energy storage, sustainable mobility, etc. Even though the Covid-19 crisis has made it difficult to raise capital for start-ups, BNP Paribas has proven to be a solid partner by supporting five of the start-ups in its portfolio via complementary investments. This has enabled these companies to continue to grow and innovate in support of the energy transition and the fight against climate change. In 2021, BNP Paribas is expanding its ambitions and broadening the scope of these investments beyond the energy transition, to include the challenges of the ecological transition. In addition to its investments in energy transition start-ups, the Group will be able to support innovation in areas such as biodiversity, sustainable food and the circular economy. In addition, as part of its support for innovation, the retail bank regularly invests in the capital of start-ups in France, some of which have a positive impact on the energy or ecological transition. In 2020, for example, the Group invested in BeFC, a start-up manufacturing bio-enzymatic fuel cells to replace button cell batteries, based in France.

Type of engagement

Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement

Climate change considerations are integrated into customer screening processes

% of customers by number

100

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

100

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

Majority of the portfolio

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

As the second line of defence against environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks, the Risk Function continued its efforts in 2020 to adapt the framework, processes and governance of Credit Committees to include systemically an ESG risk analysis (including climate and energy-related risks) incurred by the Group's non-financial corporate clients. Implementation of this new organisational structure has been launched in the Group's main corporate business lines. Since the Paris Agreement of November 2015, the BNP Paribas Group has launched multiple initiatives to integrate climate risks in its risk management systems and promote the energy transition in line with the Paris Agreement. The Group's climate-related risk management system is part of its overall risk supervision approach and is centred on: • the General Credit Policy, expanded in 2014 to include CSR clauses; • 22 specific credit and rating policies now containing ESG criteria, including some climate-related criteria; • establishment of finance and investment policies ("sectoral policies") governing its businesses in sectors involving major energy and climate-related issues such as coal-based electricity generation, mining industry, palm oil production, paper pulp production, agriculture, unconventional hydrocarbons. These sectoral policies define a set of rules and procedures relating to financial products or services supplied by BNP Paribas entities for a given economic sector. These rules and procedures aim to respond to social and environmental problems in this sector and to establish guidelines for responsible conduct of the Bank's activities with this sector. All these policies are published on the Group website. This global framework has a strong influence on our customers' environmental & social approach regarding their activities, their own customers and

their suppliers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2020, the Group's CSR teams were asked to give an expert opinion in the assessment of ESG risks for 2,500 complex and/or sensitive transactions related in particular to financing, new accounts, export support, and other matters, compared to 2,340 transactions the previous year.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding customer behavior)

Details of engagement

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

% of customers by number

100

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

100

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

Minority of the portfolio

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

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

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing customer behavior)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Help clients assess and reduce the carbon impact of their spending)

% of customers by number

100

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

100

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

Minority of the portfolio

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

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

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In the first semester of 2021, 42 000 customers use the functionality every month 93% transaction rates for our clients that we are able to categorize 1,180 companies have a customised carbon coefficient.

C-FS12.1c

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

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing investee behavior)

Details of engagement

Exercise active ownership

% of investees by number

100

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

100

Portfolio coverage

Majority of the portfolio

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

BNP Paribas Asset Management aligns itself with the path set to reach the Paris Agreement goals, as determined by the IEA in its Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), which calls for electricity producers to reduce their carbon intensity to 327 gCO₂e/kWh by 2025. Accordingly, BNP Paribas Asset Management will require the companies it invests in to reduce their carbon intensity to an SDS-compatible rate between 2020 and 2025, excluding those who fail to do so. For a small number of companies that are very close to the threshold, BNP Paribas Asset Management conducts analysis and engagement to encourage these companies to improve their decarbonization targets and these companies will be subject to annual monitoring. The ESG incorporation directives introduced by BNP Paribas Asset Management in 2019 also call for the carbon footprints of the firm's investment portfolios to be lower than the carbon footprint of the associated benchmark index (where applicable). As part of its Global Sustainability Strategy, BNP Paribas Asset Management committed to establish an in-depth dialogue with companies, for example, encouraging them to align their strategies with the Paris Agreement goals and improve their environmental footprint. As an active member of the Climate Action 100+ Initiative since 2017, BNP Paribas Asset Management regularly engages in dialogue with firms ranked among the world's top 100 greenhouse gas emitters to improve their climate change governance. In line with its climate change strategy, BNP Paribas Asset Management has also adapted its voting policy and reserves the right to abstain from approving the financial statements, the discharge or the re-election of directors of companies that do not sufficiently communicate their CO₂ and 2°C strategy. It should also be noted that BNP Paribas Asset Management uses its voting rights to encourage the adoption of pro-energy transition resolutions.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In 2020, BNP Paribas Asset Management opposed 451 resolutions at 66 General Meetings (vs. 61 at 16GMs in 2019), largely for climate related reasons. BNP Paribas Asset Management also uses its voting rights to encourage the adoption of pro-energy transition resolutions. In 2020, it voted in favor of 32 shareholder proposals addressing the environment and climate change. Support for these resolutions stood at 94.1%, versus 90.5% in 2019. BNP Paribas Asset Management has been recognized by multiple NGOs for its engagement. For instance, in its March 2020 report entitled "Point of No Returns", ShareAction ranked BNP Paribas Asset Management No. 2 for its responsible investment strategy. BNP Paribas Cardif is also actively involved as a shareholder, with high voting participation, dialogue with companies and engagement with asset management companies

C12.1d

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

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

Support research and develop knowledge on climate change and biodiversity

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

- launched in 2010 by the BNP Paribas Foundation, the Climate & Biodiversity Initiative has already supported 27 research projects led by researchers, professors and engineers, totalling EUR 18 million. In 2020, the BNP Paribas Foundation supported the HUM-ANI project aimed at understanding the impact of climate change on the emergence of infectious diseases. It also showcased the 9 winning projects of its fourth call for projects launched in 2019, focusing on various issues linked to the interactions between climate and biodiversity, such as the impact of melting glaciers on global biodiversity, the resilience of coastal ecosystems to extreme weather events, and the reforestation of disturbed ecosystems;

- in 2020, BNP Paribas maintained its commitment to the One Planet Fellowship programme. With a five-year grant of USD 15 million, this philanthropy programme is supported by the BNP Paribas and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundations, the European Commission and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC, Canada). It is run by AWARD (ICRAF, Kenya) and the Agropolis Foundation. Its ambition is to form an intergenerational network of researchers, future leaders in the fight against – and adaptation to – climate change in Africa. The second call for applications for the One Planet Fellowship was launched in November 2019 and closed on 31 March 2020. A total of 903 applications from 14 African countries were received. Eligible countries were: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo and Zambia.

Promoting and sharing information on environmental issues

In 2020, the exhibition "Climate, the 360° Expo", designed by the Cité des Sciences, in partnership with the French Institute and UN Environment, was presented to clients of the Retail Banking branch network in Ile-de-France. Following on from this initial support for creation, the BNP Paribas Foundation has renewed its partnership with the Cité des Sciences so that the exhibition "Bio-Inspired: a different approach", around biomimicry, will be offered starting on 18 September 2020 and for the next five years.

Raising public awareness about preservation of the living world

Despite the restrictive health context in 2020, the Foundation was able to organise two fully virtual conferences which brought together nearly 400 participants: 300 employees in 14 different countries and from 20 Group entities took part in a conference on forest ecosystems. The Foundation also organised a round table at ADMICAL's Mécènes Forum 2020 (network and information centre for all philanthropists in France), entitled: "Climate change and the erosion of biodiversity, why support research?".

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. In 2019, Entreprises pour l'Environnement (EpE), french association gathering the big french companies around environmental and climate issues, appointed the CEO of BNP Paribas as Chairman for a three-year term. 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. In 2018, a study was conducted by EpE to imagine France's future in 2050 under a carbon neutrality scenario.	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, took part in the 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, came together 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. 2020 marks the first deadline for the commitments made publicly by BNP Paribas in favour of biodiversity under the voluntary initiative. Act4nature. Managed by the association Entreprises pour l'Environnement (EpE), this alliance between companies, public authorities, scientists and environmental associations aims to create an international collective dynamic to protect, value and restore biodiversity.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

In 2019, BNP Paribas Director and CEO Jean-Laurent Bonnafé was appointed as Chairman of Entreprises pour l'Environnement for a three-year term, becoming the first CEO of a financial institution to uphold this position. In this role, he has successfully highlighted and promoted EpE's initiatives and reports in public position statements. In 2019, the association focused its efforts on publishing "ZEN 2050: Imagining and Building a Carbon-Neutral France", a study that recommended 14 initiatives to be undertaken as soon as possible to achieve carbon neutrality in France by 2050.

Trade association

L'Institut pour le Développement Durable et les Relations Internationales (IDDR), 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 (IDDR) is an independent think tank that facilitates the transition towards sustainable development. It was founded in 2001. To achieve this, IDDR 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, IDDR creates the conditions for a shared analyses and expertise between stakeholders. It connects them in a transparent, collaborative manner, based on leading interdisciplinary research. IDDR 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 influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

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

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 influenced, or are you attempting to influence their 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 influenced, or are you attempting to influence their 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. The Enterprise program of the IIGCC was set up to determine the degree to which company strategies are aligned with the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement to keep a global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The working group focuses on companies in sectors with a major impact on climate change and seeks to build constructive and effective dialogue.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

BNPP Asset Management is an active member of the IIGCC. For several years BNPP AM has maintained a regular dialogue with car manufacturers and European companies in the oil, power generation and mining sectors for the ESG-performance assessment of companies in which it invests, and with other IIGCC members as part of collective engagement processes. The Group's subsidiary in Asset Management seeks to ensure that companies in these sectors fully understand the challenges of climate change and actively help combat it. BNPP AM helped shape recommendations in the areas of governance, strategy, emissions management, public policy, transparency and stakeholder information. They are targeted at companies in these high-emission sectors as well as investors wishing to discuss climate issues.

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 influenced, or are you attempting to influence their 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 influenced, or are you attempting to influence their 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 influenced, or are you attempting to influence their 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 influenced, or are you attempting to influence their 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 influenced, or are you attempting to influence their 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 influenced, or are you attempting to influence their 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 influenced, or are you attempting to influence their 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 influenced, or are you attempting to influence their 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.

Trade association

European Commission Action Plan on Sustainable Finance

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

THE EU commissions adopted in March 2018 an Action Plan to improve the implementation of ESG considerations in its financial policy and mobilize finance for sustainable growth.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

BNPP AM has responded to the Commissions consultations on the various policy measures included in the EU road map, particularly advocating for: An inclusive understanding of sustainability risks, in particular systemic risks such as climate change Increasing mandatory corporate disclosure and for the endorsement of the TCFD recommendations by G20 countries.

Trade association

The Hydrogen Council

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The Hydrogen Council brings together major global corporations in the energy, transport and industrial sectors. These companies share the same long-term vision: hydrogen can promote the energy and ecological transition. The Hydrogen Council seeks not only to accelerate investment in development and commercialisation in the hydrogen and fuel cell sector, but to encourage key stakeholders to increase their support for hydrogen in the future energy mix

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Convinced that hydrogen generated from low-carbon energy has a key role to play, BNP Paribas officially joined the Hydrogen Council in early 2020 and is represented in this Council by a member of its Executive Committee.

Trade association

Green Climate Fund

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

Green Climate Fund is a global fund created by the 194 signatories to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010. It aims to catalyse a flow of climate finance to invest in low-emission and climate-resilient development, driving a paradigm shift in the global response to climate change, and paying particular attention to the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to its effects – in particular the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and African States.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

In 2018, BNP Paribas became one of few GCF-accredited commercial banks, which are able to work closely with the Fund to help bolster its support for sustainable development. It also underlines the achievements of BNP Paribas' shift in strategy in recent years to focus on the financing of the energy transition and other sustainable projects.

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.

The Group engages with other Banks, institutional investors, industrial peers, to develop new mechanisms to finance energy transition:

In January 2014, a group of 13 banks, including BNP Paribas, signed a set of Green Bond Principles establishing voluntary guidelines to which the issuer should adhere. BNP Paribas, in partnership with industry peers, was very much involved in the development of these new standards - we were elected to the Executive Committee of the Green Bond Principles in 2016, and again in 2018 for the next two years.

In 2020, BNP Paribas was the second largest player in the green bond market. (green bonds) according to Bloomberg, with EUR 10.8 billion as bookrunner for its clients. The Group is present in the full range of bond issues that finance its clients' transition to a sustainable economy, with the following examples of achievements in 2020:

- Green Bond: Volvo Cars, a car manufacturer, asked BNP Paribas to be the advisor to establish a green financing framework. Volvo Cars thus raised EUR 500 million to finance an investment in the production of electric vehicles with a sales target of 50% of electric vehicles and 50% of hybrid vehicles in 2025;
- Sustainable Linked Bond: the luxury brand Chanel called on BNP Paribas to issue bonds worth EUR 600 million. These are linked to specific objectives such as a 50% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of Chanel by 2030, or the ability to use 100% renewable electricity by 2025; a first in this sector;

Moreover, since 2015, BNP Paribas has launched 12 climate indices raising over EUR 4.15 billion (including EUR 1.4 billion in 2020). These solutions offer investors a financial return while enabling them to contribute to the energy transition.

In 2020, several innovative products were launched: For example, following the signing of a new partnership with the Tara Ocean foundation, a portion of the amounts collected on structured products based on green bonds or whose underlying are SRI securities issued by BNP Paribas, will be paid back for construction of the Tara International Polar Station, the new scientific station of the Tara Ocean Foundation. At the end of 2020, the total amount donated to the Tara Foundation for its research amounted to more than EUR 375,000.

C12.3f

(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 research projects supported by the Climate & Biodiversity 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, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

bnp2020_urd_en_final_version_21_03_12.pdf

Page/Section reference

BNP Paribas's Universal registration document and annual financial report 2020 (please see chapter7 p.539-634) : https://invest.bnpparibas.com/sites/default/files/documents/bnp2020_urd_en_final_version_21_03_12.pdf

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

The Chapter 7 of this document is the main source of detailed information about BNP Paribas strategy, policy and initiatives concerning the economic, social, civic and environmental responsibility.

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

tcf_2020_bnpparibas_en.pdf

Page/Section reference

BNP Paribas's second TCFD report: https://cdn-group.bnpparibas.com/uploads/file/tcf_2020_bnpparibas_en.pdf

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

The preparation of this second TCFD report is included in a wider work of assessment and management of BNP Paribas' climate-related risks and opportunities. It proved: • in terms of internal awareness: consulting the various internal stakeholders on climate-related risks and opportunities, then having their feedback validated by Management, are invaluable learning opportunities, giving a better understanding of the risks involved and convincing the different entities to seize available opportunities; • in terms of risk analysis: by analysing different scenarios, we gain a semi-quantitative understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities, allowing to define more organised corrective measures aimed at improving the company's resilience; • the methodology framework provided by the TCFD provides an excellent foundation for engaging in constructive dialogue with Group clients and companies in which the Group invests on climate-related risks and opportunities and how they plan to make their transition to a model compatible with the Paris Agreement goals; • lastly, the Group would like for the exercise in transparency that is the disclosure of information in line with TCFD recommendations to generate feedback from its stakeholders and productive communication on these vital issues. In this second report, particular attention was paid to describe more granularly how climate related issues are incorporated in risk management processes, at Group level and in each of our business lines.

C-FS12.5

(C-FS12.5) Are you a signatory of any climate-related collaborative industry frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments?

	Industry collaboration	Comment
Reporting framework	Equator Principles Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking Other, please specify (Global Reporting Initiative V4; ISO26000; Principles of the UN Global Compact, Sustainable Development Goals(SDG))	See p.545 - 546 of Registration Document
Industry initiative	Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking Banking Environment Initiative Climate Action 100+ Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC) Science-Based Targets Initiative for Financial Institutions (SBTi-FI) Soft Commodities' Compact Transition Pathway Initiative UNEP FI Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition Other, please specify (UNEP FI Net-Zero Banking Alliance)	
Commitment	Montreal Pledge Other, please specify (See comment)	Amongst BNP Paribas' environmental commitments: ■ the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change; ■ the Round table on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO); ■ the Science Based Target initiative; ■ the Breakthrough Energy Coalition; ■ the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD); ■ the Act4nature initiative; ■ the Afep's commitments to the circular economy; ■ Medef's Business Climate Pledge; ■ the Charter for the commitment and contribution of women to combat global warming; ■ the Collective Commitment to Climate Action of the UN Principles for Responsible Banking; ■ the Poseidon Principles.

C14. Portfolio Impact

C-FS14.1

(C-FS14.1) Do you conduct analysis to understand how your portfolio impacts the climate? (Scope 3 portfolio impact)

	We conduct analysis on our portfolio's impact on the climate	Disclosure metric	Comment
Bank lending (Bank)	Yes	Category 15 "Investment" total absolute emissions Alternative carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics (as defined by TCFD)	
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	Category 15 "Investment" total absolute emissions Alternative carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics (as defined by TCFD)	
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	Category 15 "Investment" total absolute emissions Alternative carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics (as defined by TCFD)	
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	
Other products and services, please specify	Not applicable	<Not Applicable>	

C-FS14.1a

(C-FS14.1a) What are your organization's Scope 3 portfolio emissions? (Category 15 "Investments" total emissions)

Category 15 (Investments)

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Scope 3 portfolio emissions (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio coverage

<Not Applicable>

Percentage calculated using data obtained from client/investees

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

In the past, BNP Paribas didn't calculate the total amount of emissions financed through its activities. We believed that using the available methodologies was not the most reliable way to manage our portfolios, in particular our loan book, because they lacked a sectoral approach. This sectoral approach is essential to BNP Paribas for its objective to continue financing all sectors of the economy (aside from certain duly identified sectors for which it has been determined that a transition compatible with the Paris Agreement goals is not possible) while working within each sector to encourage its clients to make a transition compatible with the Paris Agreement. In order to keep moving forward with this commitment, the Group contributed to the development of other methodologies, while continuing to finance any economic sector in transition. The Group has undertaken to align its loan books with the goal of Paris Agreement, and implemented the PACTA methodology developed by the think tank "2 Degrees Investing Initiative" in 2019 and 2020 (as disclosed in C-FS14.3a). For the purpose of measuring its indirect emissions, BNP Paribas has since 2014 communicated the breakdown of primary energy mix (fossil fuel extraction) and secondary energy mix (electricity generation) financed and has committed to ensuring they evolve in line with the 2°C scenario of the IEA (as disclosed in C-FS14.1b). However, now, in addition to the sectoral approach and in order to develop a global vision on the portfolio's impact, BNP Paribas is testing methodologies to calculate the total amount of emissions financed (in particular the PCAF methodology). Work is in progress and results will be reported in the next years.

C-FS14.1b

(C-FS14.1b) What is your organization's Scope 3 portfolio impact? (Category 15 "Investments" alternative carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics)

Metric type

(Portfolio) carbon footprint

Metric unit

Other, please specify (gCO2/KWh)

Scope 3 portfolio metric

241

Portfolio coverage

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

0

Calculation methodology

The reported figure represents the emissions from our financed electricity mix. Under the PACTA methodology, we use our database to extract our exposures to clients in the power energy sector, we then cross our exposures with the energy production outputs of these clients, and then apply emission factors of each energy source. Note that we use public data disclosed by our clients about their production performance in their annual reports.

Please explain

In the context of measuring its indirect emissions (scope 3), BNP Paribas has since 2014 communicated the breakdown of primary energy mix (fossil fuel extraction) and secondary energy mix (electricity generation) financed and has committed to ensuring they evolve in line with the 2°C scenario of the IEA. In line with the Paris Agreement, BNP Paribas is committed to reducing the kWh carbon content financed as rapidly as the OECD average is due to fall under the IEA SDS scenario (i.e. 153g of CO2/kWh by 2030). With 35.0% fossil sources (gas, coal and oil) and 56.4% renewable sources (hydro, wind, solar and other renewables), the electricity mix financed by BNP Paribas in 2020 has a lower average carbon footprint than that of the OECD mix, which consisted of 52.0% fossil sources and 38.6% renewable sources in 2019. The kWh carbon content financed by the Group is 241g of CO2, compared with the OECD average of 362g in 2020. Following the implementation of progressively more stringent financing policies, the percentage of coal in the mix has fallen significantly, and is on track to hit zero by 2030 in the OECD and by 2040 in the rest of the world, i.e. ahead of schedule relative to the IEA's SDS. Looking at the primary energy mix financed by the Group, the percentage of coal in the mix has steadily dropped since 2017, thanks to the implementation of the coal policy, and made up less than 2% of the primary mix in 2020. On a forward-looking basis, BNP Paribas also keeps track of its energy mixes over the longer term through 2050. This portfolio emissions intensity assessment is to be expanded to other sectors than power generation (notably fossil fuel extraction, transport, steel and cement) and this will be reported on by BNP Paribas in the coming years.

Metric type

Exposure to carbon-related assets

Metric unit

\$M portfolio value

Scope 3 portfolio metric

100

Portfolio coverage

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

0

Calculation methodology

The reported figure represents our credit exposure to oil and gas exploration and production activities, as a percentage of the 2020 reference value (2020 representing the base year for the target definition). Therefore the value for 2020 is 100. The indicator is calculated on our credit portfolio using the PACTA methodology.

Please explain

BNP Paribas, the world's 8th largest bank by size, has made commitments on unconventional hydrocarbons and coal that place it at the best level of international banks. It is now the first of the 15 leading global banking players to make a quantitative commitment in the oil and gas exploration and production sector. At the end of 2020, the Oil & Gas sector represented only around 2% of BNP Paribas' loan portfolio, or 35.1 billion euros out of a total of 1.783 trillion euros. BNP Paribas announced a first intermediate commitment to reduce its credit exposure to oil and gas exploration and production activities by 10% by 2025, a more ambitious trajectory than the IEA's SDS scenario, aligned with the Paris Agreement. This commitment, now based on credit exposures, will be gradually complemented by other measurement tools, such as CO2 emissions.

C-FS14.2

(C-FS14.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's Scope 3 portfolio impact?

	Scope 3 breakdown	Comment
Row 1	Yes, by country/region	

C-FS14.2c

(C-FS14.2c) Break down your organization's Scope 3 portfolio impact by country/region.

Country/Region	Metric type	Metric unit	Scope 3 portfolio emissions or alternative metric	Please explain
Other, please specify (OECD)	(Portfolio) carbon footprint	Other, please specify (gCO2/KWh)	220	The reported figure represents the emissions from our financed electricity mix in OECD countries. Under the PACTA methodology, we use our database to extract our exposures to clients in the power energy sector, we then cross our exposures with the energy production outputs of these clients, and then apply emission factors of each energy source. Note that we use public data disclosed by our clients about their production performance in their annual reports.
Other, please specify (Non-OECD)	(Portfolio) carbon footprint	Other, please specify (gCO2/KWh)	363	The reported figure represents the emissions from our financed electricity mix in non-OECD countries. Under the PACTA methodology, we use our database to extract our exposures to clients in the power energy sector, we then cross our exposures with the energy production outputs of these clients, and then apply emission factors of each energy source. Note that we use public data disclosed by our clients about their production performance in their annual reports.

C-FS14.3

(C-FS14.3) Are you taking actions to align your portfolio to a well below 2-degree world?

	We are taking actions to align our portfolio to a well below 2-degree world	Please explain
Bank lending (Bank)	Yes	BNP Paribas' mission is to contribute to responsible and sustainable growth by financing the economy and advising clients according to the highest ethical standards. Since 2011, BNP Paribas has been strongly engaged in the fight against climate change and works to align its activity with the objectives set by the Paris Climate Agreement. BNP Paribas has therefore endeavored to identify, analyses, and manage the climate-related risks and opportunities for the Group and its clients. By way of example, the Group is the only bank in the world to have announced (i) a time frame for complete thermal coal exit, (ii) have ceased financing unconventional oil and gas, and (iii) to be a leader in renewable energies at the same time.
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes	BNP Paribas Asset Management is committed to aligning its investment portfolios with the objectives of Paris Agreement, notably by reducing its exposure to fossil fuels while managing exposures in line with the well-below 2-degree world. In this context, BNP Paribas Asset Management made it a priority to engage with portfolio companies about transitioning to low-carbon electricity generation, introduced a stricter carbon policy (effective January 2020), made its flagship range of active funds, BNP Paribas Funds, 100% sustainable (all strategies in this range are now managed according to ESG criteria). In line with its climate change strategy, BNP Paribas Asset Management adapted its voting policy, and reserves the right to abstain from voting to approve financial statements, or the discharge or re-election of directors, in companies that do not adequately report on their CO2 emissions and climate strategy. In 2020, BNP Paribas Asset Management opposed 451 resolutions at 66 General Meetings (vs. 61 at 16GMs in 2019), largely for climate related reasons. Finally, BNP Paribas Asset Management has been a member of the Climate Action 100+ Initiative since 2017 and, as such, regularly engages in dialogue with firms ranked among the world's top 100 greenhouse gas emitters to improve their climate change governance.
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes	BNP Paribas Cardif is committed to decarbonizing its assets by disengaging from coal by 2030 for the OECD and 2040 for the rest of the world. There has been an increase in dialogue regarding the energy transition with corporate clients and management company engagement, and voting participation has been stepped up. In addition, BNP Paribas Cardif includes climate issues in its investment policy. A carbon transition filter, included in the ESG analysis process, is used to assess companies' energy transition strategy. The investment universe excludes the lowest-scoring corporate clients. Through this work, BNP Paribas Cardif continues to reduce the carbon intensity of its directly-held securities portfolios (equities and corporate bonds). In 2020, BNP Paribas Cardif made a positive impact of EUR 9.1 billion in investments in the frame of the France general fund. This includes green or social bonds held directly funds in equity, bonds, infrastructure, private equity and real estate investments with a social or environmental theme. The increase was 40% over the past year. A target of EUR 11.5 billion in positive impact investments by the end of 2024 was set in 2020 (+EUR 5 billion compared to 2019)
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	Not applicable	BNP Paribas Cardif's two main products are life insurance and credit protection insurance.
Other products and services, please specify	Not applicable	

C-FS14.3a

(C-FS14.3a) Do you assess if your clients/investees' business strategies are aligned to a well below 2-degree world?

	We assess alignment	Please explain
Bank lending (Bank)	Yes, for some	In accordance with the Katowice Commitment signed in 2018 and the Collective Commitment to Climate Action adopted in September 2019 under the aegis of UNEP FI, the Group has undertaken to develop tools that can be used to align its loan book with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Accordingly, as of 2019, BNP Paribas uses the methodology developed, on a sector-by-sector basis, by the think tank "2 Degrees Investing Initiative", to calculate the loan book's profile at various maturity dates for five high-carbon sectors (extraction of fossil fuels, electricity generation, transport, steel production and cement production). The method, tailored to each sector, employs benchmark scenarios used and developed by independent organisations such as the International Energy Agency (IEA). For electricity generation, extraction of fossil fuels and the automotive sector, the approach is based on the energy mix or technology mix. For aviation, maritime transport, cement and steel, carbon emissions intensities are analysed. Initial tests of the methodology involved a significant percentage of clients in each sector (more than 80% of outstanding loans). As a result, BNP Paribas has an overview of the loan book, with a benchmark scenario at a given date, in addition to the projection for that same portfolio five years later. The loan book will be made increasingly compatible with the Paris Agreement scenario through dynamic management of the loan book itself and through external technological developments. The Group is focusing its efforts on not only improving the percentage and quality of client coverage, but also gaining a better understanding of projected trends in each sector. The results of these efforts will serve to develop sector strategies and measure their impacts on the alignment of the loan book with the Paris Agreement goals.
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes, for some	BNP Paribas Asset Management aligns itself with the path set to reach the Paris Agreement goals, as determined by the IEA in its Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS). This scenario calls for electricity producers to reduce their carbon intensity to 327 gCO2e/kWh by 2025. Accordingly, BNP Paribas Asset Management requires the companies it invests in to reduce their carbon intensity to an SDS-compatible rate between 2020 and 2025, excluding those who fail to do so. For a small number of companies that are very close to the threshold, BNP Paribas Asset Management conducts analysis and engagement to encourage these companies to improve their decarbonisation targets and these companies will be subject to annual monitoring. The ESG incorporation directives introduced by BNP Paribas Asset Management in 2019 also call for the carbon footprints of the firm's investment portfolios to be lower than the carbon footprint of the associated benchmark index (where applicable).
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes, for some	BNP Paribas Cardif has published the temperature of the portfolio's directly-held securities since 2017, using several calculation methodologies. As there is currently no benchmark methodology approved by the financial supervisors, BNP Paribas Cardif uses two methods generating varying results: • Carbon Impact Analytics (CIA), performed using data provided by consulting firm Carbone 4 in conjunction with Mirova; • Science-Based 2°C Alignment (SB2A), performed by I Care & Consult. BNP Paribas Cardif presents the results of both methods to foster discussion in the marketplace. By researching and assimilating appropriate new metrics, climate related goals can be incorporated in long-term investment decisions. Both methods are predominantly based on the 2°C Scenario (2DS) promoted by the International Energy Agency. The climate performances of companies are analysed and compared to what they should be in a low-carbon scenario, and the performance gap is converted into a "temperature equivalent".
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other products and services, please specify	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.3b

(C-FS14.3b) Do you encourage your clients/investees to set a science-based target?

	We encourage clients/investees to set a science-based target	Please explain
Bank lending (Bank)	Yes, for some	Our ambition is to align all of our activities with the Paris Agreement goals. Thus, we encourage our clients/investees to move towards higher standards of sustainability and to adopt the best international industry practices. Note that BNP Paribas has made a commitment to the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTi), and is participating in SBTi working groups to help develop a methodology for setting such targets for companies in the financial sector.
Investing (Asset manager)	Yes, for some	Our ambition is to align all of our activities with the Paris Agreement goals. Thus, we encourage our clients/investees to move towards higher standards of sustainability and to adopt the best international industry practices. Note that BNP Paribas has made a commitment to the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTi), and is participating in SBTi working groups to help develop a methodology for setting such targets for companies in the financial sector.
Investing (Asset owner)	Yes, for some	Our ambition is to align all of our activities with the Paris Agreement goals. Thus, we encourage our clients/investees to move towards higher standards of sustainability and to adopt the best international industry practices. Note that BNP Paribas has made a commitment to the Science-Based Target initiative (SBTi), and is participating in SBTi working groups to help develop a methodology for setting such targets for companies in the financial sector. In 2020, using CDP data, BNP Paribas Cardif has sent letters to encourage companies to develop greater transparency and better management of environmental issues.
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other products and services, please specify	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15. 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.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Director of the Company Engagement department	Board/Executive board

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

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

25 companies (Accenture, Ambev S.A, Bristol-Myers Squibb, BT Group, CBRE Group, Inc., Cellnex Telecom SA, Cementir Holding NV, Compagnie Financière Richemont SA, Deutsche Telekom AG, GSMA, HSBC Holdings plc, L'Oréal, MetLife, Inc., Moody's Corporation, National Grid PLC, NHS England and NHS Improvement, Nokia Group, NRG Energy Inc, Phoenix Group Holdings, Pinsent Masons LLP, Snam S.P.A, Stanley Black & Decker, Inc., Virgin Money UK PLC, Vodafone Group, Xylem Inc) asked BNP Paribas or its subsidiaries to answer the CDP Supply Chain program for the reporting year 2020. The following answer is provided by the Corporate Social Responsibility Delegation of the Group BNP Paribas.

SC0.1

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

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	44275000000

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	00001311104

SC1.1

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

Requesting member

Accenture

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

Ambev S.A

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

Bristol-Myers Squibb

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

BT Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

CBRE Group, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

Cellnex Telecom SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

Cementir Holding NV

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

Compagnie Financière Richemont SA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

Deutsche Telekom AG

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

GSMA

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

HSBC Holdings plc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our

operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

L'Oréal

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

MetLife, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

Moody's Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

National Grid PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

NHS England and NHS Improvement

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate

zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

Nokia Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

NRG Energy Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

Phoenix Group Holdings

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

Pinsent Masons LLP

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

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Requesting member

Snam S.P.A

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

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Requesting member

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

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Requesting member

Virgin Money UK PLC

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

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Requesting member

Vodafone Group

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

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Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

Requesting member

Please select

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

Uncertainty (±%)

0

Major sources of emissions

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

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Weight of the requesting member among CIB's clients)

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

Our allocation method consists in weighting CIB's greenhouse gas emissions by the proportion of requesting members among CIB's clients. According to this method, our operational emissions (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) due to services provided to the 25 requesting members were marginal (< 1.5%). More importantly, we have been carbon-neutral within our own scope of operations since 2017. As a result, we allocate zero emission to our requesting clients.

SC1.2

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

SC1.3

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

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

SC1.4

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

No

SC1.4b

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

Our operational emissions due to services provided to the requesting members are marginal (<1.5%) This percentage is insufficient to develop an allocation approach.

In addition, and as explained above, we are carbon-neutral within our operational scope (covering direct emissions, indirect emissions related to energy supply and indirect emission related to business travel) since 2017. Our clients could therefore consider that emissions from our services are offset and thus carbon neutral.

SC2.1

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

Requesting member

Accenture

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

0-1 year

Details of proposal

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100, an increase of 8 points compared to 2019. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micro-mobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

Requesting member

Ambev S.A

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

0-1 year

Details of proposal

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100, an increase of 8 points compared to 2019. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micro-mobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

Requesting member

Bristol-Myers Squibb

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

0-1 year

Details of proposal

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100, an increase of 8 points compared to 2019. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micro-mobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

Requesting member

BT Group

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

0-1 year

Details of proposal

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100, an increase of 8 points compared to 2019. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micro-mobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

Requesting member

CBRE Group, Inc.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

0-1 year

Details of proposal

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100, an increase of 8 points compared to 2019. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micro-

mobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

Requesting member

Cellnex Telecom SA

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

0-1 year

Details of proposal

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100, an increase of 8 points compared to 2019. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micro-mobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

Requesting member

Cementir Holding NV

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

0-1 year

Details of proposal

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100, an increase of 8 points compared to 2019. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micro-mobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

Requesting member

Compagnie Financière Richemont SA

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

Please select

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

0-1 year

Details of proposal

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval

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Requesting member

Deutsche Telekom AG

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100, an increase of 8 points compared to 2019. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micro-mobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

Requesting member

GSMA

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

BNP Paribas supports corporate clients throughout their energy transition strategy. Our subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval can engage with corporate clients on different projects that would allow them to improve energy efficiency of their buildings, shift to cleaner vehicles in their fleet or manage their IT devices more sustainably. • BNP Paribas Real Estate, 100% of whose commercial property has been awarded environmental certification (through the two highest levels of certification), is now among the top 2% of companies assessed in the real estate sector by Ecovadis, the supplier CSR rating platform, with a rating of 72/100, an increase of 8 points compared to 2019. • In France, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions offers a range of services relating to the leasing of low-carbon vehicles, such as natural gas-powered lorries, support for customers regarding their economic and environmental performance, long-term leasing offer of LEDs and "green real estate leasing" to encourage clients to select energy efficient buildings. The BNP Paribas 3 Step IT joint venture offers companies a complete service for managing their technological equipment at each stage of its life cycle. • Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialising in vehicle leasing and mobility, has put sustainability at the heart of its strategic plan for 2020- 2025, "Arval Beyond", with two new offers: ■ 360° Mobility, an integrated sustainable mobility offer including electric bicycle leasing, carpooling, and micro-mobility; ■ "Good for You, Good for Me", a five-step methodology designed to support clients define and implement the energy transition strategy for their vehicle fleet.

Requesting member

HSBC Holdings plc

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

L'Oréal

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

MetLife, Inc.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Moody's Corporation

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

National Grid PLC

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

NHS England and NHS Improvement

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Nokia Group

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

NRG Energy Inc

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Phoenix Group Holdings

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Pinsent Masons LLP

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Snam S.P.A

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Stanley Black & Decker, Inc.

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Virgin Money UK PLC

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Vodafone Group

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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Requesting member

Xylem Inc

Group type of project

New product or service

Type of project

New product or service that reduces customers operational emissions

Emissions targeted

Actions to reduce customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

0-1 year

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings**Estimated payback**

0-1 year

Details of proposal

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

No

SC4.1**(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?**

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response**In which language are you submitting your response?**

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms