CLIMATE CHANGE INFORMATION REQUEST

CARBON DISCLOSURE PROJECT
2017

BNP PARIBAS

The bank for a changing world

Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

CC0.1

Introduction
Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

BNP Paribas is Europe's leading provider of banking and financial services. It is present in 74 countries and has almost 193 000 employees, including more than 146 000 in Europe. BNP Paribas holds key positions in its three activities:

-Retail banking. The Group has Domestic Markets in the Eurozone. Those four retail banking networks are French Retail Banking (FRB) in France, BNL banca commerciale (BNL bc) in Italy, BNP Paribas Fortis in Belgium and BGL BNP Paribas in Luxembourg. In addition to that, International Retail Banking encompasses the Group's retail banks in 15 non-Eurozone countries, including bank of the West in the United States and Turkish Economy Bank (TEB) in Turkey.
-International Financial Services. It comprises diversified, complementary activities such as Insurance, Wealth Management, Real Estate, or Asset Management services.
-Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB). Across capital markets, securities services, financing, treasury and financial advisory, this activity aims to connect the financial needs of corporate clients with the investments of institutional investors.

BNP Paribas SA is the parent company of BNP Paribas Group. BNP Paribas has been rated A+ by Fitch (stable outlook – last reviewed on 13 December 2016), AA (low) by DBRS (stable trend – last reviewed on 8 August 2016, A by Standard & Poor's (stable outlook – last reviewed on 11 March 2016), and A1 by Moody's (stable outlook – last reviewed on 28 May 2015).

CC0.2

Reporting Year
Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.
The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.
Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed
Fri 01 Jan 2016 - Sat 31 Dec 2016

CC0.3

Country list configuration

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. If you are responding to the Electric Utilities module, this selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

Select country
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
France
Germany
Hong Kong
India
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Morocco
Poland
Portugal

Select country
Singapore
Spain
Switzerland
Turkey
Ukraine
United Kingdom
United States of America

CC0.4

Currency selection

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

EUR(€)

CC0.6

Modules

As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, companies in the electric utility sector, companies in the automobile and auto component manufacturing sector, companies in the oil and gas sector, companies in the information and communications technology sector (ICT) and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco sector (FBT) should complete supplementary questions in addition to the core questionnaire.
If you are in these sector groupings, the corresponding sector modules will not appear among the options of question CC0.6 but will automatically appear in the ORS navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdp.net.
If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below in CC0.6.

Further Information

Module: Management

Page: CC1. Governance

CC1.1

Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?

Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

CC1.1a

Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

BNP Paribas has put in place several initiatives in order to make sure that the CSR policy is implemented at the highest level of the organization. Being Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Director of BNP Paribas and member of the Board, Jean-Laurent Bonnafé holds the general responsibility for climate change. He has delegated operational responsibility to Michel Konczaty, Deputy Chief Operating Officer, and member of BNP Paribas' Executive Committee since September 2008. M. Konczaty is in charge of CSR and the Group CSR function reports directly to him. Tackling climate change and financing the energy transition is one of the main issues of this team. Indeed, the environmental pillar of the Group CSR Strategy is entitled as "Combating climate change" in the CSR report. / Moreover, the Group's Executive Committee decides on CSR themes at least twice a year and the Board of Directors is often given presentation on CSR strategy.

CC1.2

Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

CC1.2a

Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project Energy reduction target	The Global Sustainability and Incentive Scheme (GSIS) is intended to reward, retain and motivate key employees, including the top 5,000 managers Group wide and to fairly compensate them by aligning their interests with the operational performance of the Group. The long-term award is paid to the beneficiary during the 3rd year following the year of the grant date. In 2012, the Group decided to make part of the GSIS award at the grant date subject to a condition based on the CSR performance, as it is considered essential that the Group acts at all levels, and in a significant way, to promote greater environmental, economic and social responsibility. The general management strongly believes that making part of the GSIS subject to the achievement of CSR objectives will contribute to BNP Paribas maintaining its position as a responsible bank in the long term. 20% of the initial allocation is related to the Group's CSR performance, the rest being indexed to the operational performance of the Group. As part of this plan, the CSR performance is based on nine objectives representative of the four pillars of the Group's governance and CSR policy. As eight out of nine CSR criteria were achieved in 2013 with respect to the first international SIS plan, the relevant portion of the first allocation plan was upheld and paid out to the beneficiaries of the plan. One of the plan's objectives is the reduction of the Group gross global GHG emissions per employee by 25% in 2020 compared with the 2012 baseline (3.21 teq CO2 / FTE). In 2016, the Group emitted 2.72 teq CO2 / FTE, which represents a 5.55% reduction compared to 2015. Calculation takes into account scope 1, 2 and business travel in scope 3 emissions. Another objective is the amount's increase of the funding for renewable energy to EUR 15 billion compared with the 2015 baseline (EUR 7.2 billion). Milestones are set up each year between 2015 and 2020 against which annual performance can be assessed in order to deliver -or not - indexed incentives.
Other:	Monetary reward		On top of the 5,000 managers mentioned above, GSIS rewards also around 1,000 non-manager employees, including key ressources and high-potential employees. For BNP Paribas SA, the incentive agreement involves three components. There is a CSR target concerning paper consumption per employee, which was reached in 2016. In Luxembourg, the Bank paid a nearly EUR 4 million incentive bonus to non-manager employees for 2015. At BNP Paribas Fortis (Belgium), part of the variable "collective" compensation is linked to the reduction of the Bank's negative impact on the environment. As the 2016 objectives were achieved, EUR 20 million was paid to all employees.

Further Information

Page: CC2. Strategy

CC2.1

Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

CC2.1a

Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Six-monthly or more frequently	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	All countries where the group operates.	> 6 years	The Group's Executive Committee decides on CSR themes, especially climate change issues, at least twice a year. Presentations about climate change risks and opportunities for the Group are given several times a year to the Board of Directors by Michel Konczaty, Deputy Chief Operating Officer in charge of CSR and Laurence Pessez, Head of the Group's CSR delegation. A network of CSR professionals works in the divisions, business lines, networks, functions and subsidiaries to help implement the CSR policy within the Group. It meets quarterly with the Group's CSR Committee and was enlarged in 2016. If risks and opportunities in the near future are considered by the Group, a long term vision is also required: concerning the Group's activities, in particular the financing of long term projects like transport infrastructures or power plants, risks and opportunities for the Group have to be considered with a long term vision (weather changes, regulatory changes, etc.), far more than 6 years.

CC2.1b

Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level

At company level, our climate strategy leading to risk and opportunity (R&O) identification is based on a materiality assessment ranking climate issues with regards to their relevance both to BNP Paribas stakeholders and performance.
The materiality assessment includes consideration of, if not compliance to, international CSR standards plus dialogue with our stakeholders to identify relevant

climate issues and frequently review their expectations. It includes:
-climate issues raised by scientific reports, extra financial rating agencies, international CSR standards, and the environmental laws applying to the Group,
-meetings dedicated to CSR with investors, extra financial rating agencies, shareholders, trade unions, NGOs,
-assessment of employees' views on our climate change related actions in the annual Group's internal survey,
-annual environmental reporting to assess carbon footprint and identify related R&O,
-active membership in many external think-tanks or platforms with regards to climate issues,
-analysis of future trends.
This R&O identification process is supported by the CSR Function helped by more than 300 CSR correspondents throughout all the entities of the Group.

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

On top of this, the French banking regulation authority (ACPR) and the main French banks are collaborating to establish a methodology assessing climate and energy transition related risks for financial actors ("climate stress tests"). BNP Paribas is proactive in this approach which should help us identify our climate risks and address them in the most efficient way.

CC2.1c

How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?

Once clearly identified, all the CSR relevant issues are assessed and prioritized by the CSR department, at least once a year prior to the release of the Registration Document, by notably weighting:
- their importance for the key stakeholders (identified thanks to the input collected through the initiatives mentioned above),
- their CSR materiality (environmental, economic and social impacts of issues),
- their legal risks if any,
- their impact on the company's reputation,
- their possible impact on the business performance.

Risks and opportunities assessed are regularly presented to the Board of Directors by the Deputy Chief Operating Officer in charge of CSR and to the concerned division's Executive Committees, notably through the local CSR managers.

CC2.1d

Please explain why you do not have a process in place for assessing and managing risks and opportunities from climate change, and whether you plan to introduce such a process in future

Main reason for not having a process	Do you plan to introduce a process?	Comment

CC2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

CC2.2a

Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process

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

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

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

/ (iv) In the short term, our strategy has been notably influenced by our program Carbon Reduction 2020 which aims at reducing our CO2e/FTE ratio by 25% in 2020 compared with 2012, with actions regarding building energy efficiency, optimisation of business travel, employee awareness. In total, the emissions have decreased by 15.3% in 2016 compared to 2012. On top of that, BNP Paribas has undertaken to go carbon neutral in 2017, by reducing its emissions, using only low carbon electricity in all countries where it is available and offsetting remaining emissions through partnerships with benchmark providers.

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

- BNP Paribas has decided to no longer finance coal mining, whether in the form of mining projects or mining companies specialising in coal extraction which do not have a diversification strategy. BNP Paribas has recently decided to further strengthen its policy and no longer finances any coal-fired electricity generating project, regardless of the country in question. Moreover, BNP Paribas only finances companies that have a strategy to reduce the amount of coal used in their production which is at least as ambitious as the strategy of their country. These commitments apply to the Group's existing clients and may therefore, in some cases, result in a decision to no longer work with some of them. Moreover, we have updated our palm oil policy in 2017: we are now asking all actors of the palm oil industry to be fully transparent about their commitments regarding deforestation and to refer to the High Carbon Stock Approach that allows identifying the forests that should be preserved.

- Our total financing for renewable power was EUR 9.3 billion at end-2016 compared to EUR 7.2 billion in 2015, in line with the objective to reach EUR 15 billion by 2020. In 2016, the Group financed or advised on renewable energy projects totaling more than 7.6GW of installed capacity, and was the leading bank for offshore wind farms financed in Europe.

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

/ (vii) BNP Paribas has decided in 2016 to ensure that the carbon content of the kWh financed by the Group will from now on reduce as quickly as the worldwide average in the IEA 450 scenario (i.e. 85% between 2014 and 2040). The kWh carbon content financed by the Group is 395 g of CO_2, compared with the world average of 515 in 2014 (Source: IEA). This figure is made available as the Group calculated and published the electricity mix it finances, based on the production mix of its electricity-generating customers. With 55.7% fossil sources (gas, coal and oil) and 23.5% renewable sources (hydro , photovoltaic and wind), the electricity mix financed by BNP Paribas has a lower average carbon footprint than that of the world mix, which consisted of 66.7% fossil sources and 22.6% renewable sources in 2013 according to the International Energy Agency (IEA).

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

/ (ix) In alignment with requirements proposed by TCFD on climate-related financial disclosures, the Group embeds 2°C scenarios in its strategy. Three examples:
- BNP Paribas has pledged to ensure that the carbon content of a kWh financed will from now on reduce as quickly as the worldwide average in the IEA's 450 scenario.
- The Transition Pathway Initiative: supported by BNP Paribas Investment Partners, this investor initiative aims at assisting consistency between investment portfolios in the energy sector and the objective of limiting global warming to 2°C,
- Science Based Target: a platform enabling each company to define and follow GHG emissions reduction objectives that are consistent with the 2°C scenario defined by climate science. Since 2016, BNP Paribas has been reporting scope 2 emissions using science-based method as well as location-based method.

CC2.2b

Please explain why climate change is not integrated into your business strategy

CC2.2c

Does your company use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

CC2.2d

Please provide details and examples of how your company uses an internal price on carbon

In 2015, the Group has made public its commitment to set up and integrate an internal price of carbon, in order to assess the resilience of its clients and projects to the climate and energy transition related risks. BNP Paribas has decided to factor climate change considerations related to energy transition into its rating methodology for the projects and companies which it finances: the use of an internal carbon audit will be gradually systematized in order to account for changes brought about by energy transition and the related risks in its financing decisions. In 2016, a methodology was developed, based on a carbon price assumption of between 25 and 40 dollars per tonne of equivalent CO2. Covering the six industrial sectors which generate the most emissions, the first tests were conducted in two of these sectors, oil and transport.

CC2.3

Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following? (tick all that apply)

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations
Funding research organizations
Other

CC2.3a

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. 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.	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.
Other: 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". Jean Lemierre, 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, Philippe Marchessaux, engaged with others CEO investors, is asking G7 finance ministers to support a global long-term emissions	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. This initiative is to be launched in 2017.

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
		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.	

CC2.3b

Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

CC2.3c

Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Entreprises Pour l'Environnement (EpE), the French partner of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development	Consistent	/ 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	/ BNP Paribas is an active member of EpE and for example fully involved in EpE Climate change commission. / BNP Paribas was a strong supporter of the implementation of mandatory GHG reporting in France for itself and for its clients, in order to gain

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
(WBCSD)		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.	knowledge on GHG emissions and climate risks of its counterparties.
The Climate Group	Consistent	/ The Climate Group is an independent, not-for-profit organization working to inspire and catalyse leadership for a Clean Revolution: a low carbon future that is smarter, better and more prosperous. It works internationally with a coalition of companies, states, regions, cities and public figures. It inspires leaders by communicating a compelling narrative for change; it equips them by delivering evidence of success; and works in partnership with them in driving transformative change. Together with its partners, it is building a successful low carbon future of opportunity that boosts economies, creates jobs, enhances energy security, improves the life quality of communities around the world, and averts the crippling impacts of runaway climate change.	/ BNP Paribas signed the Climate Principles in 2010, joining a group of financial institutions that are determined to play an active role in the fight against climate change in the course of their work. / BNP Paribas experts advised Climate Group for the Guidance Note on financing new coal-fired power plants (CFPPs) published in 2011.
United Nations Global Compact (“Advanced” level)	Consistent	/ 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,	BNP Paribas is a committee member of the Global Compact France.

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
		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.	
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)	Consistent	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.	For the palm oil sector, BNP Paribas, a member of the RSPO since 2011, encourages industrial companies to join this initiative (or equivalent).
Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC)	Consistent	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	BNP Paribas Investment Partners is an active member of the IIGCC and is involved in advancing the consideration of climate change issues in investment decisions.

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
		been working with the Carbon Disclosure Project on how to incorporate the framework into CDP documents.	
International Sustainability Alliance (ISA)	Consistent	The International Sustainability Alliance (ISA) is a global network of leading corporate occupiers, property investors, developers and owners. Its aim is to bring together a worldwide membership of leading commercial organisations with substantial property interests, dedicated to achieving higher sustainability in the built environment.	The subsidiary BNP Paribas Real Estate is a founding member of the ISA.
France Green Building Council (France GBC), the French partner of the World Green Building Council (World GBC)	Consistent	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.	The subsidiary BNP Paribas Real Estate is a Board member of the France GBC.
HQE association	Consistent	HQE association is a French platform on sustainable building and planning created in 1996.	The subsidiary BNP Paribas Real Estate is a Board member of the HQE association.
Institut de la Performance Énergétique (IFPEB, French Institute for the building's energy performance)	Consistent	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).	The sustainable development director of the subsidiary BNP Paribas Real Estate is the IFPEB Board President.
Corporate Vehicle Observatory (CVO)	Consistent	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.	The subsidiary Arval (vehicle long-term leasing) is the founder of CVO.

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Mouvement des entreprises de France (MEDEF, Movement of the Enterprises of France)	Consistent	/ The MEDEF is the main French trade association. / The MEDEF has notably been supportive of the implementation of mandatory GHG reporting in France.	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 counterparties.
Association Française des Entreprises Privées (AFEP, French Association of Private Enterprises)	Consistent	/ 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.	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 counterparties.
Banking Environment initiative	Consistent	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.	Altough BNP Paribas is not a member of the Banking Environment Initiative, the Group is upholding the 'Soft Commodities' Compact since 2014.

CC2.3d

Do you publicly disclose a list of all the research organizations that you fund?

Yes

CC2.3e

Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake

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

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

/ At the beginning of 2014, BNP Paribas set up a Sustainable Capital Markets team and signed the Green Bonds Principles. These bonds aim at financing sustainable projects.
Moreover, in November 2015, BNP Paribas, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and Vigeo announced the launch of Tera Neva, a sustainable investment solution supported by a group of institutional investors in the amount of EUR 500 million. This equity index-linked bond issue is based on the EIB's Climate Awareness Bond format: the funds collected are dedicated to renewable energy and energy efficiency projects.

/ In 2016, the Group was in the top three players worldwide in euros in the green bonds market, a position that it had planned to achieve by 2018. Since 2012, the Group has been joint lead manager for EUR 5.8 billion including more than EUR 1 billion equity-linked bonds.
In November 2016, BNP Paribas issued its first green bond (EUR 500 million) in order to refinance a portfolio of renewable projects in Europe. With an ambition to be a regular issuer, the Group established a framework to identify a pool of assets with a positive impact on the environment in five areas (eligible green assets): renewable energy, energy efficiency, public and collective transport, water management and water treatment and recycling. The operation generated significant demand from investors, which enabled a price to be set inside of BNP Paribas ordinary senior debt curve.
The total amount of green bonds issued in 2016 where the Group was joint lead manager was EUR 2.4 billion. Among the many transactions in which the Group was involved in 2016 were:
■ two out of three Iberdrola green bonds (EUR 1 billion, then EUR 750 million, with BNP Paribas as joint lead manager) used to refinance onshore wind farms in Spain;
■ IFC's Forest Bond (USD 152 million, with BNP Paribas as joint lead manager: this innovative bond enables investors to receive their coupon in carbon credits in order to contribute to forest protection in Kenya;
■ the first Turkish green bond, issued by Turkiye Sinai Kalkinma Bankasi (USD 300 million, with BNP Paribas as joint lead manager) the net income of which is intended to support investments reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the private sector in paticular;
■ the first euro-denominated green bonds issued by a US electricity generation company (USD 1.1 billion, Southern Power);
■ the first sovereign green bond in France (EUR 7 billion planned with a 22 year maturity) to be used for the financing of climate, biodiversity and pollution programmes. It is based on a syndicated bank facility including BNP Paribas.

CC2.3f

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

CC2.3g

Please explain why you do not engage with policy makers

Further Information

Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

CC3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction or renewable energy consumption or production target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Absolute target
Intensity target

CC3.1a

Please provide details of your absolute target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
Abs1	Scope 1+2 (location-based)	100%	25%	2012	458652	2020	Yes, but this target has not been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative	Now that the 10% reduction objective for 2015 has been reached, BNP Paribas extends its target to the long-term, reaching 2020. The long-term target (2020) is set up to -25% in 2020 vs 2012 to continue on the same trend than between 2012 and 2015. It illustrates the strong commitment of the Group to reduce its direct impact. This absolute target is defined at iso-FTE. / The Science Based Targets Initiative has not released any method enabling companies from the financial sector to set up some absolute emissions targets. However, using the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach and the tool provided by the 'Science-based Targets' initiative, we can assess that under the hypothesis of a 10% reduction of the Group's total square meters at the horizon of 2020, this target is consistent with a science-based target.
Abs2	Scope 3: Business travel	100%	25%	2012	147002	2020	Yes, but this target has not been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative	Now that the 10% reduction objective for 2015 has been reached, BNP Paribas extends its target to the long-term, reaching 2020. The long-term target (2020) is set up to -25% in 2020 vs 2012 to continue on the same trend than between 2012 and 2015. It illustrates the strong commitment of the Group to reduce its direct impact. This absolute target is defined at iso-FTE. / The Science Based Targets Initiative has not released any method enabling companies from the financial sector to set up some absolute emissions targets. However, using the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach and the tool provided by the 'Science-based Targets' initiative, we can assess that under the hypothesis of a 10% reduction of the Group's total square meters at the horizon of 2020, this target is consistent with a science-based target.

CC3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
Int1	Scope 1+2 (location-based)	100%	25%	Metric tonnes CO2e per unit FTE employee	2012	2.433	2020	Yes, but this target has not been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative	Now that the 10% reduction objective for 2015 has been reached, BNP Paribas extends its target to the long-term, reaching 2020. The long-term target (2020) is set up to -25% in 2020 vs 2012 to continue on the same trend than between 2012 and 2015. It illustrates the strong commitment of the Group to reduce its direct impact. This absolute target is defined at iso-FTE. / The Science Based Targets Initiative has not released any method enabling companies from the financial sector to set up some intensity emissions targets. However, using the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach and the tool provided by the 'Science-based Targets' initiative, we can assess that under the hypothesis of a 10% reduction of the Group's total square meters at the horizon of 2020, this target is consistent with a science-based target.
Int2	Scope 3: Business travel	100%	25%	Metric tonnes CO2e per unit FTE employee	2012	0.780	2020	Yes, but this target has not been approved as science-based by the Science Based Targets initiative	Now that the 10% reduction objective for 2015 has been reached, BNP Paribas extends its target to the long-term, reaching 2020. The long-term target (2020) is set up to -25% in 2020 vs 2012 to continue on the same trend than between 2012 and 2015. It illustrates the strong commitment of the Group to reduce its direct impact. This absolute target is defined at iso-FTE. / The Science Based Targets Initiative has not released any method enabling companies from the financial sector to set up some intensity emissions targets. However, using the Sectoral

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
									Decarbonization Approach and the tool provided by the 'Science-based Targets' initiative, we can assess that under the hypothesis of a 10% reduction of the Group's total square meters at the horizon of 2020, this target is consistent with a science-based target.

CC3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment
Int1	Decrease	25	No change	0	Due to current global economic environment, the Group's activities are more or less stable. At end-2016, the workforce managed by the Group reached 192,418 FTEs, a 1.8% increase compared to 2015 (189,077 FTEs), mainly due to the acquisition of the brokerage firm Sharekhan Ltd in India, Arval’s acquisition of new businesses in South America and the organic growth of CIB activities in Portugal and India. Meanwhile, gross global GHG emissions have decreased by 4.1% and emissions per FTE employee by 5.55%. / The Group is not expecting large recruitment for the 2 next years, so we are quite confident in the fact that absolute emissions will decrease at least as much as emissions per FTE employee between 2012 and 2016. Absolute emissions have already decreased by 13.7% between 2012 and 2016: from 606 to

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment
					523 ktCO2e.
Int2	No change	0	Decrease	25	The Group's activities are more or less stable. At end-2016, the workforce managed by the Group reached 192,418 FTEs, a 1.8% increase compared to 2015 (189,077 FTEs), mainly due to the acquisition of the brokerage firm Sharekhan Ltd in India, Arval's acquisition of new businesses in South America and the organic growth of CIB activities in Portugal and India. Meanwhile, gross global GHG emissions have decreased by 4.1% and emissions per FTE employee by 5.55 %. / The Group is not expecting large recruitment for the 2 next years, so we are quite confident in the fact that absolute emissions will decrease at least as much as emissions per FTE employee between 2012 and 2016. Absolute emissions have already decreased by 13.7% between 2012 and 2016: from 606 to 523 ktCO2e.

CC3.1d

Please provide details of your renewable energy consumption and/or production target

ID	Energy types covered by target	Base year	Base year energy for energy type covered (MWh)	% renewable energy in base year	Target year	% renewable energy in target year	Comment

CC3.1e

For all of your targets, please provide details on the progress made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions or renewable energy)	Comment
Abs1	50%	64.37%	As the Group reached the 10% reduction objective for 2015, BNP Paribas extended its target to the long-term, reaching 2020. The Group has to pursue its efforts in order to reach this long-term target.
Abs2	50%	25.00%	As the Group reached the 10% reduction objective for 2015, BNP Paribas extended its target to the long-term, reaching 2020. The Group has to pursue its efforts in order to reach this long-term target.
Int1	50%	71.06%	As the Group reached the 10% reduction objective for 2015, BNP Paribas extended its target to the long-term, reaching 2020. The Group has to pursue its efforts in order to reach this long-term target.
Int2	50%	32.71%	As the Group reached the 10% reduction objective for 2015, BNP Paribas extended its target to the long-term, reaching 2020. The Group has to pursue its efforts in order to reach this long-term target.

CC3.1f

Please explain (i) why you do not have a target; and (ii) forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years

CC3.2

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

CC3.2a

Please 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	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
Group of products	i. Financing and advising for renewable energy projects allows power and utilities companies to implement renewable energy infrastructures, thus reducing the GHG emission factor of average mix-electricity in the concerned countries and avoiding emissions. With total credit authorisations of around EUR 9.3 billion at end-2016 (versus EUR 7.2 billion at end-2015), BNP Paribas provides significant support to the renewable energy sector. And further commitment has been released, to double this exposure in 2020 by reaching EUR 15 billion. This year, BNP Paribas has participated in the financing of 4 renewable energy projects, the installation of wind farms representing an electricity capacity of 1,457MW. The Group calculated the electricity mix that it finances: with 55.7% from fossil sources and 23.5 % from renewables, it is “in advance” compared to the world mix, based on 66.7% fossil and 22.6% renewables in 2013 (IEA). ii. At the end of 2016, the Group had provided financing or advice an average of 100 projects of renewable power around the world, with a total installed capacity of more	Avoided emissions	Low Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy	27.4%	Less than or equal to 10%	Revenue from low carbon products: The total of exposure to our clients in the utilities sector was 33.9 bn€ at end of 2016 (see page 290 of 2016 Registration Document). The total of exposure to our clients in the renewable power sector was of 9.3 bn€ at end of 2016. 9.3/33.9=27.4%

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
	than 7.6GW, avoiding annual emissions of around 3.7 MtCO2e. iv. This result is based on the power of projects. Depending on the project type, this results is based on an annual wind turbine functioning period of 3 000 h/y, a utilization rate of 90% for hydroelectric power plants and national mean annual number of sunshine hours (sourced by WMO) for solar plants. It is also based on national emissions factors of average mix-electricity (Sourced by IEA in "CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights" 2015): 64 for France gCO2/kWh, 798 for Australia, 199 for Belgium, 134 for Brazil, 711 for China, 486 for Germany, 791 for India, 343 for Italy, 572 for Japan, 374 for the Netherlands, 281 for Portugal, 247 for Spain, 459 for the UK and 489 for the USA. Mix financed: a sample of power companies accounting for 2/3 of the Group's exposure to this sector, weighting each company's mix by the Group's exposure.					

CC3.3

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

Yes

CC3.3a

Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	4	840.32
To be implemented*	9	1890.71
Implementation commenced*	9	1890.71
Implemented*	51	10714.02
Not to be implemented		

CC3.3b

For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Transportation:	/ These initiatives are	3691.58	Scope 3	Voluntary	1914153		<1 year	6-10 years	Estimated average

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
fleet	related to the scope 3 (indirect GHG emissions from mobility). These initiatives are voluntary and permanent. / For road business travel, BNP Paribas employees lease vehicles to Arval, a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialised in long-term leasing of multibrand vehicles, which has been developing innovative solutions to help its customers (including the Group BNP Paribas) reduce their environmental impact: / Since the potential environmental impact of the 949,000 vehicles Arval leases to its clients is considerable, the company does its utmost to advocate the use of ecofriendly alternatives in-house and among its clients. Arval experts offer BNP Paribas employees vehicles best suited to their needs, thanks to their knowledge								lifetime of a car: 10 years. / The annual CO2e savings are based on the replacement of Arval's old vehicules by new and less consuming ones. Thus,the figure is estimated by comparing average CO2e emissions per road travelled km between 2012 (base year of the target) and 2016 (195g/km in 2012 and 177.2 g/km in 2016) and multiplying the figure by the 2016 road distance travelled. / Monetary savings are assessed with an average emission of 2.7 kg CO2e per liter of gasoline (source : EIA) and a price of 1.4€/L.

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	of the latest innovations in engine efficiency and alternative fuel. For example, Arval's fleet in France only includes high energy efficient vehicles, emitting less than 120g CO2e/km. As a result of their advice, vehicle CO2 emissions are cut by around 5 tonnes per vehicle during the duration of the contract. Moreover, an eco-driving training programme teaches BNP Paribas employees how to use their vehicles more efficiently. Initially, increased awareness of best practice enables drivers to cut their consumption by around 5% (e.g. driving with tyres inflated at only 60% of the recommended level causes over-consumption of 1 litre per 100); subsequently, the training aims to bring about a real change in behaviour, and to cut fuel								

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	consumption and CO2 emissions by 8% to 14%. In 2016, Arval has continued to develop Arval Active Link, its telematics system enabling simple and effective fleet management by: monitoring fuel consumption, distances covered, journey time, CO2 emissions and driving behaviours. / Road safety is another key commitment in Arval's CSR strategy. / Finally, thanks to the company's AutoPartage offer, BNP Paribas employees can rationalise their travelling costs while reducing their environmental footprint./ Overall, through Arval's expertise, the number of vehicles managed for international clients increased by 9% between the beginning of 2014 and end-2016 (from 267,000 to 290,000).								

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	Thanks to its expertise, total emissions dropped by 3% in the same period, thereby avoiding 35,000 tonnes de CO2 emissions over three years.								
Behavioral change	/ These initiatives are related to the scope 1 and 2 (direct GHG emissions for heating and indirect emissions from imported energy, notably due to the electricity consumption of printing equipment, lighting and heating). They are voluntary and permanent. / As the Group reached the objective of cutting GHG emissions per employee by 10% in 2015 compared with 2012, BNP Paribas extended its target to the long-term. In the three main areas (GHGs, paper and waste), the Group has drawn up internal policies and quantified objectives for	4263.85	Scope 1 Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	2978207	910000	<1 year	<1 year	/ Estimated lifetime initiative: less than a year, climate change employee awareness campaigns have to be implemented frequently to become effective. / Behavioral change is estimated to be responsible for 40% of annual CO2e savings between 2015 and 2016 GHG scope 1 and 2 emissions (except for savings due to low carbon energy purchase and installation). / The left 60% are considered to be due to building services. The annual monetary savings include 40% of the difference between 2015 and 2016 scope 1 plus

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	2020, notably cutting GHG emissions per employee by 25% compared with 2012. / 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 ecobehaviour distributed in certain countries and businesses. In 2013, an extensive ecogesture campaign has been led, actively followed by more than 6,000 employees online. The main points were business travel, energy consumption, waste and water. Employees have been informed on climate change issue and behavioral change they could achieve: powering off computer screens when you leave or take a break, powering off coffee machines and								scope 2 energy consumption. As it would be impossible to calculate the exact annual monetary savings, the figure is assessed with an energy price of 0.1€/kWh. Estimation of the investment required regarding human resources is based on mean annual wage at BNP Paribas in France.

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	printers when leaving office, unplugging cellphones when they are fully charged, etc. Local actions are also led to raise awareness among staff, for example by putting posters to remind employees to switch off lights when leaving the room (if no automatic systems). In Morocco, for example, in the context of COP22, BMCI introduced a program of environmentally responsible actions in order to limit its direct impacts on the environment. Items are still available on the Group's intranet and regularly promoted during environmental events or feedbacks to the 70 entities which are collecting CSR data. / The investment includes at least the wages of people involved in the CSR Delegation, the annual hosting and								

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	maintenance of Enablon (35 k€), the annual verification by Statutory Auditors (50 k€) and the cost of the ecobehavior campaign (30k€).								
Energy efficiency: Building services	/ These initiatives are related to the scopes 1 (direct GHG emissions due to combustion of fossil fuels for heating) and 2 (indirect GHG emissions from imported energy, notably due to the electricity consumption of heating). They are voluntary and permanent. / A range of building services initiatives is being deployed to drive down these consumption levels, with the expertise of local managers responsible for the administration of premises (branches and offices). / In 2010 the Group signed the WBCSD Manifesto for Energy Efficiency in	6395.77	Scope 1 Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	4467310	4315000	<1 year	6-10 years	/ Estimated lifetime of the initiative : 7 years, average lifetime for LEDs (used 12h/day 100days/year). Other devices such as hot water or passive infrared systems have about the same estimated lifetime before revision. / CO2 and monetary savings calculated as explained in the previous row.

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	Buildings, committing it to a global approach throughout all its premises. / In 2016, the Group's average energy consumption was 201 kWh/sq.m. compared to 207kWh/sq.m. in 2015. This reduction results from several initiatives taken to optimise the energy efficiency of buildings together with favourable climatic conditions in 2016 in the majority of countries where the Group operates. Personal Finance has obtained "HQE excellence" certification for the construction of Unicity, its new head office in Levallois-Perret. At the same time, renewable energy accounted for 17.6 % of the buildings' energy consumption. This renewable energy either stems from the purchase of renewable electricity certificates, or								

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	from the direct consumption of renewable energy produced by the Group's buildings. BNP Paribas REIM France took part in the Cube 2020 competition which aims to promote energy savings in commercial buildings. In this context, BNP Paribas Securities Services was rewarded for having significantly reduced its energy consumption at Les Grands Moulins de Pantin. / In 2016, 26 separate ISO 140001 certificates were in effect within the Group. / Main energy efficiency measures implemented are: LED and low energy lamps, replacement of hot water system, limiting cooling and heating systems, PIR systems, timers in various equipment allowing them to automatically switch off when unused, fans for								

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	office employees during summer, etc. / The Group strives to reduce the consumption of its information systems: energy criteria in its tender invitations for PCs and screens, power saving software, renewal of ISO 14001 certification of BNP Paribas Partners for Innovation (BP2I). In addition, the Group looks to virtualise servers and work positions. It also installs servers in cooled bays with confined cooled aisles to further optimise ventilation.								
Low carbon energy purchase	/ These initiatives are related to the scope 2 (indirect GHG emissions from imported energy). These initiatives are voluntary and permanent. / In 2014, the Italian new Scandicci building integrates geothermal energy and solar photovoltaic panels integrated to the	394.39	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	0	0	<1 year	<1 year	/ The estimated lifetime of the initiative is one year because it relies on energy suppliers and their contracts. / The annual CO2e savings are based on an emissions factor of heat (sourced by WRI). As renewable heat is purchased about the same price as

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	building's roof like a "sail" structure. The same year, in Belgium, at Fortis Factor, the building was cooled in summer thanks to a natural ventilation system during the night. / A lot of efforts have been made to produce our own renewable energy. Biomass boiler is installed in France; photovoltaic systems are installed on the roofs of branches at Investment solutions in Switzerland, at Arval in Belgium and at BNL in Italy. Renewable heat is produced on site in Luxembourg thanks to solar thermal panels. In Italy, the renewable heat produced represented 55MWh in 2016. Moreover, all renewable electricity fittings allowed a production of 1,150MWh in Italy, 160MWh in Belgium, 97MWh in the USA in 2016. Plus, in Italy 2,548MWh, in								conventional one, we do not consider a particular investment cost (nor any monetary savings).

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	Luxembourg 2,382MWh, in France 12MWh and in Switzerland 22MWh have been produced on site and sold back to the grid in 2016.								
Low carbon energy installation	/ These initiatives are related to the scope 2 (indirect GHG emissions from imported energy). These initiatives are voluntary and permanent. / Since 2014, the Italian new Scandicci building integrates geothermal energy and solar photovoltaic panels integrated to the building's roof like a "sail" structure. The same year, in Belgium, at Fortis Factor, the building was cooled in summer thanks to a natural ventilation system during the night. / A lot of efforts have been made to produce our own renewable energy. Biomass boiler is installed in France; photovoltaic systems are	572.60	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	174876	920000	16-20 years	16-20 years	Estimated average fittings' lifetime : 20 years. / The annual CO2e savings are based on the annual energy production of installations, an emission factor of heat of 203g CO2e/kWh (sourced by WRI) and national emissions factors of average mix-electricity ("CO2 emissions per kWh from electricity and heat generation" sourced by IEA in the 2015 Edition of "CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights"): 199gCO2/kWh for Belgium, 343gCO2/kWh for Italy and 489gCO2/kWh for the USA. / As it would be

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	installed on the roofs of branches at Investment solutions in Switzerland, at Arval in Belgium and at BNL in Italy. Renewable heat is produced on site in Luxembourg thanks to solar thermal panels. In Italy, the renewable heat produced represented 55MWh in 2016. Moreover, 7 buildings (representing 304,106 sq.m. floor space) produced and directly consumed 1,694MWh within the Group: all renewable electricity fittings allowed a production of 1,150MWh in Italy, 287MWh in Luxembourg, 160MWh in Belgium and 97MWh in the USA in 2016. Plus, 6 buildings produced renewable electricity that was sold back to the grid: in Italy 2,548MWh, in Luxembourg 2,382MWh, in Switzerland 22MWh and in France 12MWh.								impossible to calculate the exact annual monetary savings, the figure is assessed with an energy price of 0.1€/kWh. / Energy produced on site and sold back to the grid is not taken into account for the calculation. / Investment required only represents new installations and notably that implies the design and set up of the structure, not only considering the costs of materials.

CC3.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal price on carbon	BNP Paribas has decided to factor climate change considerations related to energy transition into its rating methodology for the projects and companies which it finances: the use of an internal carbon audit will be gradually systematised in order to account for changes brought about by energy transition and the related risks in its financing decisions. In 2016, a methodology was developed, based on a carbon price assumption of between 25 and 40 dollars per tonne of equivalent CO2. Covering the six industrial sectors which generate the most emissions, the first tests were conducted in two of these sectors, oil and transport.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	/ BNP Paribas Responsibility Chart: In 2012, BNP Paribas established a Responsibility Chart, signed by both the CEO and the President of the Board. It contains 4 CSR pillars, including the environmental one, which is defined as "combatting climate change". This Chart was updated in early 2014. / ISO 14001 standard: BNP Paribas monitors an internal “ISO Competency center”. The consulting activity carried out by this center consists in assisting the Executive Manager and the Quality Manager within Group entities in structuring ISO projects and building Quality management systems. The ISO 14001 standard is the international standard relating to the environmental management system and which allows an organization to reduce the negative effects on the environment of its activities to the minimum and to carry out a continuous improvement of its environmental performance. / In 2016, 26 separate ISO 14001 certificates were in effect within the Group. This number makes BNP Paribas the world leader in the banking/insurance sector for environmental management systems. 8,664 Group employees work in an ISO 14001 certified entity. In addition, 66,704 employees work in France and Belgium in offices covered by an environmental management system. In the UK, BNP Paribas received the Carbon Trust Standard for carbon management and continues to build on its ISO 14001 certification. 74% of the total business in the UK (CIB, BP2S, IP, WM, Real Estate) is now covered by this robust environmental management process with a further two business entities expected to receive certification in 2017. Moreover, Arval has 15 certified subsidiaries worldwide (France, Italy, Belgium, Czech Republic, Romania, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Hungary, Spain, Germany, Luxembourg, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Morocco). / 100% of BNP Paribas Real Estate’s production in commercial property benefits from certifications or labels such as BBC, HQE, BREEAM, DGNB, LEED, etc.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	/ Global Sustainability and Incentive Scheme: / In 2012, the Group has decided to implement the Global Sustainability and Incentive Scheme (GSIS) as part of the compensation mechanism for its top 5 000 managers. 20% of the initial allocation is related to the Group’s CSR performance. In 2016, this scheme was implemented for the 4th consecutive year. This incentive is indexed to nine CSR targets, which are representative of the four pillars of the Group’s governance and CSR policy. Among them the reduction of our direct emissions issued by energy consumption in our premises (scopes 1 and 2) and business travel (scope 3) by 10% / FTE in 2015 compared with the 2012 baseline (3.21 teq CO2 / FTE). As eight out of nine CSR criteria were achieved in 2013 with respect to the first international SIS plan, the relevant portion of the first allocation plan was upheld and paid out to the beneficiaries of the plan.

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	/ The CSR function is monitoring an annual environmental reporting system (including a GHG emissions reporting system) with the help of more than 130 employees in 20 countries representing 89.4% of the full-time equivalent staff (FTEs) managed by the Group at 31 December 2016. This year, the system was extended to India. This data is then extrapolated in order to publish a groupwide environmental reporting. Since the reporting year 2011, BNP Paribas has been using the Sustainability Performance Management Software Enablon. The environmental reporting has been verified by Statutory Auditors (PwC) who expresses limited assurance, in accordance with the Guidelines (Reasoned opinion on the fairness of the CSR Information). Thus, in 2017, the selected sample of our audited CSR information represents on average 33% of the employees deemed to be characteristic for the labor related information and the “purchases” environmental indicators, and 45% of the surfaces occupied deemed characteristic for the "building" environmental indicators. Therefore, BNP Paribas demonstrates its willingness to go much beyond the minimum coverage (20%) imposed for the limited assurance scope. We seek to cover a wide range of countries in our audits, to reflect the Group’s diversity and representativeness. For example, in 2017, we selected 6 entities from 5 different countries. Moreover, this decision is part of a dynamic of constant improvement in the Group: by regularly changing the entities that have been audited, we also give them the opportunity to strengthen their audits process, every year. For the reporting year 2013, the purpose of the review included the following indicators: "electricity consumption” (scope 2), “natural gas consumption" (scope 1), “fuel consumption” (scope 1), “consumption of urban heat” (scope 2), “consumption of urban cooling” (scope 2), “travel by plane” (scope 3), “travel by train” (scope 3), “travel by car” (scope 3) and “GHG footprint” (scopes 1, 2 and 3). This GHG emissions reporting is necessary to identify climate change risks and opportunities. / The dedicated budget includes at least the wages of people involved in the CSR Delegation, the annual costs for the hosting and maintenance of Enablon (35 k€) and the annual costs for the verification by Statutory Auditors (50 k€).
Employee engagement	/ Awareness and training efforts for all staff: Employees are kept informed of the Group’s environmental policies through a large range of channels: dedicated Intranet pages, distribution of internal policies and guides to ecobehaviour distributed in certain countries and businesses. / First of all, the CSR Delegation raises awareness and provides training on CSR issues by taking part in various seminars, mainly providing an overall presentation of the CSR policy, and more occasionally dealing with more specific themes such as energy efficiency. Employees are informed about the Group's environmental policies and objectives through an ecogestures awareness campaign. It focuses on four themes: energy consumption, business travel, paper and waste. Items are permanently available on the Group’s intranet and regularly promoted during environmental events or feedbacks to the 70 entities which are collecting CSR data. The video promoting and illustrating ecogestures was seen around 7,000 times at the end of 2014. / Moreover, all Group staff has continuous access to training resources through regular additions and updates to the CSR section of the Group intranet. / Eventually, the CSR e-learning module is permanently available to all employees and accessible on the Group intranet in four languages (French, English, Italian and Dutch). BNP Paribas employees are presented with six tasks illustrating six key themes within the group’s CSR strategy, which they have to complete in order to qualify as a ‘CSR Spokesperson’, including: - identify elements in BNP Paribas branches in France that could help reduce the bank’s direct environmental impact; - select a financing operation, taking account of its environmental and social impact; - compile a Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) portfolio.
Other	/ The importance granted to CSR Function in the Group: - The high hierarchy level occupied by the CSR Function (13 FTEs), which deals with climate change issues, ensures that the Group implements and monitors emission reduction activities. - Moreover, The CSR Group Function is backed up locally by a network of 130 CSR managers who have been set up across

Method	Comment
	the various Groups' divisions in every country the Group is implanted in. At each entity, the Group CSR manager is a member of the corresponding Executive Committee. They can also call upon the expertise of nearly 300 contributors on specific topics such as direct environmental impacts, microfinance and finance and investment policies.

CC3.3d

If you do not have any emissions reduction initiatives, please explain why not

Further Information

Page: CC4. Communication

CC4.1

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	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
In mainstream reports (including an integrated report) but have not used the CDSB Framework	Complete	7.5 Environmental responsibility: combating climate change. Pages: 511-517		
In voluntary communications	Complete	Our Environmental Responsibility Combating Climate Change p54-65		

Further Information

Module: Risks and Opportunities

Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

CC5.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Risks driven by changes in regulation
Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters
Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC5.1a

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Carbon taxes	/ Carbon taxes have been introduced in energy prices in some countries and will notably be enhanced by UE directive. Plus, the business community is calling for a	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	Likely	Low	/ In 2016, the Group emitted about 523,000 tonnes of CO2e worldwide due to its energy consumption in building and business	/ BNP Paribas has set the internal target to cut its metric tonnes CO2e emissions per unit FTE by 25% in 2020 compared with 2012. The target included scope 1 (direct GHG emissions due to combustion of fossil fuels), scope 2 (indirect GHG emissions from imported energy) and scope 3 (indirect GHG emissions from mobility).	About 6,2M€: / Cost of management includes at least the wages of people involved in the CSR Delegation, the participation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	carbon pricing. Besides, COP21 Agreement will enhance carbon pricing. / They are likely to appear in several countries where the Group is in the next years. / Thus, these taxes would increase the Group operational costs mainly due to its building energy consumption but also business travels.						travel, which would cost an extra 5.23M€ per year if a 10€/tCO2e tax were implemented. / The Group is involved in financing the energy sector that could be strongly impacted if carbon is priced at a significant level.	The CSR Function is in charge of achieving this objective: carbon emissions are monitored and feedbacks are sent to all the different entities to advise them regarding their carbon reduction achievements. Various tools have been set up to reach this objective such as awareness campaigns, energy efficiency policy in buildings and business travel optimization. / The Group has decided to monitor the carbon risk of its portfolio by various means : - measuring and publishing the energy mix and the power mix that it finances; - reducing exposure to coal sector (no more financing of coal mining projects, of coal pure players, of coal-fired power plant in high income countries, and publication of more stringent conditions under which coal-fired power plant in low income countries can be financed); - using an internal carbon pricing mechanism in order to measure the resilience of our most sensitive counterparties to potential carbon prices; - including a climate component in its methodology for rating companies and projects	of local contributors, the annual hosting and maintenance of Enablon (35 k€), the annual verification by Statutory Auditors (50 k€), the cost of the Ecotips campaign (30k€). / It also includes the cost of various energy efficiency services and products purchased by the Group (5.2M€).

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								financed by the Bank.	
Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	/ Fuel and energy taxes are also expected to be raised in numerous countries. G20 has also recently committed to phase out subsidies to fossil fuels in the coming years. / This would have approximately the same impact as a carbon tax on the Group.	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	Very likely	Low	/ In 2016, the Group consumed more than 1,400GWh of energy for its buildings. If new tax of 0.005€/kWh were raised, that would cost the Group 7M€ per year.	/ As the Group's carbon emissions are related to its energy consumption, management methods are the same as for the carbon tax risk.	About 6.2M€: / Same as carbon tax cost of management.
Emission reporting obligations	/ Regulations that demand the disclosure of data to authorities and/or to the public may result in increased operational costs for BNP Paribas. The risk related to	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	Very likely	Low	/ Adding a country to the environmental Group reporting results in additional costs of round 50k€ which include wages of Group and local staff, IT	/ The CSR Function is currently achieving annual environmental reportings, which covered 89.4% of total FTEs in 2016. In 2016, this network was enlarged, by both the number of people and geographically with the creation of dedicated teams in new countries. In total, nearly 130 people spend all or a majority of their time on CSR matters within BNP Paribas.	About 1M€: / Cost of management includes at least the wages of people involved in the CSR Delegation, the participation of local

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	emission reporting obligations is exacerbated by the adoption by different countries of multiple and occasionally diverging legal or regulatory requirements. For example in France, in the process of the “Grenelle de l’environnement II” law, entities of the Group with more than 500 employees in France had to release a GHG emission reporting on scopes 1 and 2 before the 31st December 2012, and will have to update it at least every four years. This law has been reinforced by the article 173 of the Energy						costs (Enablon licenses & training) and statutory auditors verification.	They can also call upon the expertise of nearly 300 contributors on specific topics such as direct environmental impacts, microfinance and finance and investment policies. / To anticipate the coming changes on reporting regulations and the different scopes asked in countries the Group is implemented, local CSR teams are being given more and more independency to allow each entity to adapt its reporting regarding domestic regulation. / Regarding the new obligation for Asset Owners to report about carbon footprint of their portfolio (art 173 of the Energy Transition Law), BNP Paribas Investment Partners has already committed to do so through the signature of the Montreal Carbon Pledge in May 2015. Several reports have already been issued related to carbon footprint of open ended funds.	contributors, the annual hosting and maintenance of Enablon (35 k€), the annual verification by Statutory Auditors (50 k€).

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	Transition Act that obliges assets owners to measure and publish the carbon footprint of their portfolio. The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme is a mandatory UK scheme aimed at improving energy efficiency and cutting carbon dioxide emissions in large public and private sector organisations. The CRC scheme is divided into phases. Phase 1 ran from April 2010 to March 2014. BNP Paribas is qualified as a CRC participant for this phase and has registered for phase 2 (2014-								

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	2019). Each year, we are required to report on our energy supplies that are included in the scheme. Once we have calculated our CRC emissions we are required to disclose them and order, pay and surrender 'allowances' to cover our annual CRC emissions in tonnes of CO2. The simplification review of the CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme has increased the number of supplies that BNP Paribas has to report on and purchase allowances for as of the 2012-2013 reporting								

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	year. Whereas in the past the organisation could select 90% of its emissions to report on and profile class 03-05 meters were not mandatory to report on, we now have to report on supplies covered by these meters. This will increase administrative burden and operational costs by up to an estimated 10% as a result of the payment for CRC allowances. The costs of purchasing these allowances amount to around £500k per year and the reporting is undertaken by								

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	one FTE and makes up roughly 20-30% of their role. Moreover, the scheme may be reviewed again in the near future.								
Uncertainty surrounding new regulation	/ The Group has to understand and anticipate the evolving environmental regulations applicable to its clients and also the clients' ability to comply, adapt and take advantage of them. / This is particularly at stake for clients to whom energy represents an important part of operational costs such as production of glass, aluminium,	Other: Increasing client credit risk	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	Likely	Medium	/ This risk of bankruptcy mainly concerns our clients addressed by our Corporate & Investment Banking department that represents round 27% of the Group's operating entities revenue.	/ Since 2011, BNP Paribas has developed investment and financing policies in sectors particularly sensitive to the environment (coal fired power generation, nuclear energy, palm oil, paper pulp, mining and oil sands). / In addition to the sector policies, the Group has adopted the Equator Principles (EP) which constitute a benchmark for the financial sector to identify, assess, and manage social and environmental risks related to project finance transactions. In 2016, 23 transactions were reviewed and 2 were ranked category "A" meaning these projects had potentially significant environmental or social impacts requiring mitigating and remedial measures. / Finally, for sectors not covered by the processes above,	/ As this risk is managed by CIB in parallel with other credit risks, it is not possible to assess the cost of management only for uncertainty about new carbon regulation risks.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	steel, cement, paper, petrochemistry, etc. Regarding the need of putting a price to carbon and growing regulations (energy or carbon taxes, cap and trade schemes, etc.) these companies have to adapt their business models: improve energy efficiency, include carbon costs in their business plan, achieve carbon reporting, etc. / Energy and utilities companies can also be roughly impacted by new regulation which would increase the cost of high CO2 emitting energies such							Group Risk Management team developed a risk assessment table, in order to integrate environmental risks within the credit evaluation process of any company. BNP Paribas is also going to include a climate component in its methodology for rating companies and projects financed by the Bank. This means that going forward the Group will progressively integrate the use of an internal carbon price in its financing decisions, to reflect the changes brought about by the transition towards sustainable energy and to take into account the associated risks. In 2016, a methodology was developed, based on a carbon price assumption of between 25 and 40 dollars per tonne of equivalent CO2. The first tests were conducted in two industrial sectors, oil and transport.	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	as coal. / Due to uncertainty surrounding new regulations, the Group has to assess the resilience of its clients to following new environmental regulations, in order to reduce credit risk. / In addition to assess, in our due diligence, the resilience of our clients towards change in the climate regulation that may apply to them, BNP Paribas is involved in international discussions concerning the computation of its scope 3 carbon emissions.								
Product efficiency	/ Since energy efficiency must	Increased operational	Up to 1 year	Direct	Virtually certain	Low	/ BNP Paribas Real Estate	Energy efficiency is taken into account by BNP Paribas Real	This includes wages of staff

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
regulations and standards	play a major role in reducing CO2 emissions, BNP Paribas has undertaken to significantly increase its action in this area, in keeping with the “Financial Institutions’ Declaration of Intent on Energy Efficiency” developed by the EBRD and UNEP-FI. Its subsidiaries BNP Paribas Real Estate, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Arval make a particular contribution as part of their core business. New regulations concerning energy efficiency are also being	cost					has EUR 24.1 billion (+ EUR 2.1 billion compared with 2015) asset under management and is the leading commercial property developer in France.	Estate, active member of various trade associations (France Green Building Council, HQE association). All of the commercial property developed by BNP Paribas Real Estate is environmentally certified. Also, work achieved within these trade associations allows BNP Paribas Real Estate to be innovative and to anticipate new regulation on building energy efficiency. It is also a founding member of the International Sustainability Alliance. Plus, BNP Paribas REIM France and BNP Paribas REIS have signed the charter for the energy efficiency of private and public buildings developed as part of the French Sustainable Building Plan. This management method has led to several actions in the entity strategy. In partnership with Économie d’Énergie, the Group launched the platform www.monprojetrenovation.com in 2015, enabling its customers and those of Hello bank! in France to estimate the energy efficiency of their homes, then improve it through renovations, financed by their personal contributions	involved in implementing energy efficiency policy in Real Estate buildings.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	implemented worldwide, notably concerning buildings. For example, RT 2012 standard imposes new buildings in France to have energy consumption below 50 kWh/m².year. / BNP Paribas Real Estate has to anticipate new regulations and adapt its building construction activity to be able to build high energy efficient buildings. If additional isolation efforts have to be led after constructions, that would induce important additional costs. / New							and the loans offered by BNP Paribas. Plus, Domofinance, joint subsidiary of EDF and BNP Paribas Personal Finance specialising in the financing of energy efficiency in private customers' homes, granted over 46,000 loans in 2016.	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	legislation is under validation in France to oblige owners of professional premises above 2,000 m2 to achieve insulation works that would lead to the reducing by 25% of the energy consumption in 2020 with regards to a baseline to be defined between 2006 and now.								

CC5.1b

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Tropical cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons)	/ BNP Paribas faces direct risks related to changes in frequency or intensity of extreme weather events due to climate change, notably tropical cyclones. / BNP Paribas is located in 74 countries and thus in regions which can be impacted differently by climate change regarding extreme events. Most exposed regions are Eastern Asia (e.g. Japan, Hong Kong) and the Pacific area, and then OECD countries. It is possible to attribute a most potential risk to each region: cyclones in Florida, storms in Europe, typhoons in Japan, etc. / Risks mainly concern the Group's buildings and data centres, which would prevent the concerned entities	Inability to do business	Up to 1 year	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium	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.	Our Continuity Activity and Recovery Plans, reviewed on a yearly basis, prevent us from losing our capacity to operate in case of extreme events.	Cost of management includes at least the wages of people involved in establishing and maintening our Continuity Activity and Recovery Plans. Monitoring the ACP and investing in the mitigation measures requires round 4M€ / year.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	from doing business.								
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	/ BNP Paribas faces direct risks related to changes in frequency or intensity of extreme weather events due to climate change, including floods due to changes in precipitation extremes. / BNP Paribas is located in 74 countries and thus in regions boarding rivers which can be impacted differently by floods such as Seine in France or Thames in London. / Risks mainly concerns the Group's buildings and data centers, which would prevent the concerned entities from doing business.	Inability to do business	Up to 1 year	Direct	About as likely as not	Medium	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.	Our Continuity Activity and Recovery Plans, reviewed on a yearly basis, prevent us from losing our capacity to operate in case of extreme events.	Cost of management includes at least the wages of people involved in establishing and maintening our Continuity Activity and Recovery Plans. Monitoring the ACP and investing in the mitigation measures requires round 4M€ / year.
Tropical cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons)	/ Clients exposed to extreme weather events such as tropical cyclones represent superior	Other: Increasing client risk	Up to 1 year	Indirect (Client)	About as likely as not	Low-medium	Clients impacted could be unable to pay off their loans.	/ Most of our 6 investing and financing policies in sensitive sectors take this into	As this risk is managed with other credit risks, it is not possible to

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	credit risks and thus indirect financial risks for BNP Paribas. / Eastern Asia and the United States have been damaged by a growing number of powerful tropical cyclones and this extreme climate event risk has to be taken into account by the Group to manage its client credit risk policy. Focus has been made on hazardous infrastructures such as nuclear plants.							account with specific criteria (recovery plan, flood prevention…) set up to mitigate such risks. / For sectors not covered by a specific policy, Group Risk Management team developed a risk assessment table to integrate environmental risks within the credit evaluation process of a company. In order to manage risk, the Group has deployed a CSR operational control plan since 2015. After determining the controls to be made by the different business lines and entities of the Group, the CSR and permanent operational control functions created the first working groups tasked with defining the organisation and implementation of the controls	assess the cost of management only for changes in extreme climate event risks.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								throughout the Group's entities. The first periodic controls took place in 2016. They enable the Group to check that the measures put into place at every level are adequate, and will initiate a continuous improvement dynamic, necessary for the proper management of ESG risks.	
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	Extreme weather events: / Clients exposed to extreme weather events represent superior credit risks. / An example of sensitive activities is the agricultural sector. BNP Paribas considers that physical climate change contributed to the agricultural crisis in 2008 and 2010 (drought led to bad crops and consequently to food shortage in	Other: Increasing client risk	Up to 1 year	Indirect (Client)	About as likely as not	Low-medium	Clients impacted could be unable to pay off their loans.	/ Most of our 6 investing and financing policies in sensitive sectors take this into account with specific criteria (recovery plan, flood prevention…) set up to mitigate such risks. / For sectors not covered by a specific policy, Group Risk Management team developed a risk assessment table to integrate environmental risks within the credit	As this risk is managed with other credit risks, it is not possible to assess the cost of management only for changes in extreme climate event risks.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	some developing countries). / Water shortage is also a major risk in the energy sector and other industries using river or lake water in their cooling process.							evaluation process of a company. In order to manage risk, the Group has deployed a CSR operational control plan since 2015. After determining the controls to be made by the different business lines and entities of the Group, the CSR and permanent operational control functions created the first working groups tasked with defining the organisation and implementation of the controls throughout the Group’s entities. The first periodic controls took place in 2016. They enable the Group to check that the measures put into place at every level are adequate, and will initiate a continuous improvement dynamic, necessary for the proper management of	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								ESG risks.	

CC5.1c

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Reputation	/ This reputation risk includes bad ratings from extra-financial agencies and possible bad communication in the media, notably from NGOs. The idea that companies have to take into account ESG criteria in their business has been growing these last years. / In particular, more and more companies (including our Group) are including ESG criteria in their	Reduced demand for goods/services	Up to 1 year	Direct	More likely than not	Low-medium	A negative image could prevent the Group from signing contrats, inducing losses of income. Many of our corporate clients ask their providers to demonstrate a sound climate performance.	/ One of the missions of the CSR Delegation is to identify and assess any reputational risk from stakeholders. Dialogue with NGOs, active participation in trade unions, communication and responding to extra-financial agencies allow the Group to manage its reputational risks. In 2016, BNP Paribas responded to 54 solicitations from advocacy NGOs and	About 800k€: / Cost of management includes the wages of people involved in the CSR Function who manage the Group CSR policy and meet various stakeholders.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	choices of business partners and we have to anticipate this trend. If it occurs, that could prevent the Group from doing business with companies taking into account ESG criteria, notably related to climate change, reducing the demand for goods and services.							organised several meetings. / This risk management has led to important actions such as the implementation of sector policies or a detailed environmental reporting. Communication is also very important to manage reputational risks. / An annual CSR report and several pages on the Group's website allow BNP Paribas to communicate on its actions and its policy against climate change, in order to manage reputational risks.	
Reputation	/ This reputation risk includes bad ratings from extra-financial agencies and possible bad communication in the media, notably from NGOs. / An environmental scandal involving	Reduced stock price (market valuation)	Up to 1 year	Direct	Unlikely	Low	Decrease of the stock value or absence of CSR indexes such as CDP, SAM or Ethibel would lead to a diminution of the Group's equity.	/ Since 2011, BNP Paribas has developed investment and financing policies in sectors particularly sensitive to the environment (coal fired power generation, nuclear	About 800k€: / Cost of management includes the wages of people involved in the CSR Function who manage the Group CSR

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	BNP Paribas and projects it finances could have a negative impact on its stock price as it occurred for BP and the DeepWater Horizon incident.							energy, palm oil, paper pulp, mining and oil sands). / In addition to the sector policies, the Group has adopted the Equator Principles (EP) which constitute a benchmark for the financial sector to identify, assess, and manage social and environmental risks related to project finance transactions. In 2016, 23 transactions were reviewed and 2 were ranked category “A” meaning these projects had potentially significant environmental or social impacts requiring mitigating and remedial measures. / Finally, for sectors not covered by the processes above, the Group Risk Management team has developed a	policy and meet various stakeholders.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								risk assessment table to integrate environmental risks within the credit evaluation process of any company.	
Changing consumer behavior	/ Climate change awareness is constantly rising and low carbon finance is growing to answer a new demand for financial products such as green bonds, SRI funds, etc. / Thus there is a major risk of losses of market position in the financial market if BNP Paribas does not develop corresponding offers for its clients.	Reduced demand for goods/services	>6 years	Indirect (Client)	About as likely as not	Medium	/ SRI Assets managed by BNP Paribas Investment Partners reached almost 24.1 billion euros at 31 December 2016 (+2.1 billion euros compared with 2015). / To illustrate the dynamism of ISR funds, Total SRI Assets have increased by 31.5% in 2016, while over the same time the assets managed by BNP Paribas Investment Partners have increased by 6.4%.	/ CSR Function is actively participating to numerous think-tanks on responsible finance and has notably been supporting the Green Bond Principle. / Risk of confronting a changing consumer behavior towards "greener" financial products is managed by the integration of ESG criteria into credit and savings products and by promoting SRI funds: - As signatory to the Principle for Responsible Investment, BNP Paribas Investment Partners, the Group's dedicated asset management	About 800k€ : / Cost of management includes the wages of people involved in the CSR Function who manage the Group CSR policy and meet various stakeholders.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								business line, applies ESG criteria to all its collective investment funds and institutional mandates. - BNP Paribas continues to develop and promote its range of SRI products. 25 SRI labels were awarded in 2016: ■ To seven funds: the SRI label of the French State (created in 2016, it aims to give greater visibility to savers in SRI products and to ensure that the products are managed accordingly to sound methodologies, with strong transparency and information quality requirements). ■ To two funds: the ESG LuxFLAG label; ■ To six funds: the Environment LuxFLAG label	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								(strong involvement in the environment sector and a high level of transparency for investors); ■ To five funds: the Finansol label (investments in the areas of social economy and microfinance). ■ To five funds: the CIES (Comité Intersyndical de l'Épargne Salariale) label dedicated to employee savings plans. These labels support BNP Paribas Investment Partners in its long-term commitment to develop and promote its range of SRI products.	

CC5.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

CC6.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Opportunities driven by changes in regulation
Opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters
Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC6.1a

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Product efficiency regulations and standards	A good anticipation of product efficiency regulations and standards is the opportunity for BNP Paribas to make new offerings to the energy efficiency market. New regulations such as government subsidies provide additional incentives for clients towards energy efficiency related products (electric cars, building thermal isolation, etc.). The Group could	Increased demand for existing products/services	Up to 1 year	Indirect (Client)	Likely	Low-medium	Domofinance, enjoyed further business growth with about 46,000 projects financed in 2016. However, the exact revenue of these contracts is confidential and cannot be provided here. Regarding the innovation that is needed to achieve energy transition, the Group has decided to invest 100 M€ in start-up companies that innovate in that field, with a specific focus on electricity	Such opportunities are managed by the Group by creating specialized teams and products in its different entities. Domofinance, a 100 staff joint venture between EDF and BNP Paribas Personal Finance, specialising in financing for energy consumption management, has seen an increase in business, with more than 46,000 projects financed in 2016. Since its launch in 2003, it has thus granted over 530,000 loans and promoted the energy transition in France. The energy savings achieved in 2016 are equivalent to the total consumption of 47,400 households. As energy efficiency renovations are difficult to implement in co-owned buildings, Domofinance offers loans to co-owners' associations as well. Also in partnership with Économie d'Énergie, the Group launched the platform www.monprojetrenovation.com in 2015, enabling its customers and those of Hello bank! in France to use	Cost of management includes operational costs of energy efficiency specialized teams (100 people staff for Domofinance) and specialists throughout the Group. Estimated cost around 5.2 M€ according to the average wage in France.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	take advantage of such enhancement by proposing appropriate credit or financing services. For example, in Retail Banking, BNP Paribas Personal Finance can specialize in financing for energy consumption management and take advantage of new regulated loans dedicated to energy efficiency. Created in 2003 as a subsidiary of BNP Paribas Personal Finance, Domofinance is the joint subsidiary of						storage (batteries).	an online financial simulator to estimate the energy efficiency of their homes, then improve it through renovations. BNP Paribas offers them renovation loans and interest-free eco-loans. In addition to Domofinance, BNP Paribas Personal Finance has developed other partnerships in Europe. Also, Shenergy Finance (in which the Group is a 10% shareholder) is financing gas-fuelled household equipment in China. BNP Paribas Personal Finance contributed its expertise in the area of consumer credit.	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	EDF and BNP Paribas Personal Finance specialising in the financing of private customers' energy consumption management. Moreover, in Investment Solutions, BNP Paribas Real Estate can offer its clients strong expertise on green building topics that are issued by regulations in most countries where BNP Paribas Real Estate is implemented. Energy Transition will require strong innovation to unlock some								

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	key technological drivers such as enhanced energy efficiency, smart grids or batteries.								
Renewable energy regulation	National and regional renewable energy targets or renewable energy support policies are some of the principal drivers in the growth of renewable energy use. A good understanding and anticipation of renewable energy regulation is the opportunity for BNP Paribas to make new offerings to	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	More likely than not	Low-medium	BNP Paribas seizes the renewable energy business opportunities, and has committed to finance at least 15G€ in the sector by 2020. With total credit authorisations of around 9.3G€ at end-2016 (compared to 7.2G€ at end-2015), the Group is in line with its objective. / Regarding green bonds, the Group has committed to	Such opportunities are managed by the Group by creating specialized teams and products in its different entities. For example, the Sustainable Bond team allowed the Group to enhance its presence in the Green Bond market, with some 2016 examples: ■ two out of three Iberdola green bonds (EUR 1 billion, then EUR 750 million, with BNP Paribas as joint lead manager) used to refinance onshore wind farms in Spain; ■ IFC's Forest Bond (USD 152 million, with BNP Paribas as joint lead manager): this innovative bond enables investors to receive their coupon in carbon credits in order to contribute to forest protection in Kenya; ■ the first Turkish green bond, issued by Turkiye Sinai Kalkinma Bankasi (USD	Cost of management includes operational costs of renewable energy specialized teams and experts throughout the Group.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	the renewable energy market. For example, BNP Paribas can take advantage of incentive-based regulations to finance renewable energies and green infrastructures. Green bonds are a good example of innovation in this field. BNP Paribas has participated, along with other banks, to the release of the Green bond Principles in order to enhance the corresponding market. At the beginning of 2014, BNP						be part of the three main players of the Green Bonds market, in euros, no later than 2018. In 2016, this goal has been reached. Since 2012, the Group has been joint lead manager for EUR 5.8 billion including more than EUR 1 billion equity-linked bonds. Major transactions were completed in 2016, and estimated financial implications of this opportunity total 2.4 G€. / In 2016 the Sustainable Energy Services	300 million, with BNP Paribas as joint lead manager) the net income of which is intended to support investments reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the private sector in particular; ■ the first euro-denominated green bonds issued by a US electricity generation company (USD 1.1 billion , Southern Power); ■ the first sovereign green bond in France (EUR 7 billion planned with a 22 year maturity) to be used for financing climate, biodiversity and pollution programmes. It is based on a syndicated bank facility including BNP Paribas.	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	Paribas has set up Sustainable Capital Markets and signed the Green Bonds Principles. In 2016, the Green Bond issues for which the Group acted as lead manager totalled EUR 2.4 billion. The Group was thus in the top three players worldwide in euros in the green bonds market, a position that it had planned to achieve by 2018. / Moreover, at BNP Paribas Fortis, the Sustainable Energy Services team is						department in Belgium took part in 106 projects representing EUR 250 million compared to EUR 180 million last year. Other Green Desks are in function or under implementation in other markets.		

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	dedicated to the financing of renewable energy for its SME clients and theirs plants.								
Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	A good understanding and anticipation of fuel taxes and regulations is the opportunity for BNP Paribas to make new offerings to the vehicle leasing market. For example, in retail Banking, the specialist in multi-brand full service vehicle leasing Arval can take advantage of the rising prices of fossil fuels	Increased demand for existing products/services	Up to 1 year	Indirect (Client)	More likely than not	Low	The continuous improving of vehicle energy efficiency and the rising price of fuel are jointly encouraging companies and individuals to prefer car leasing and car sharing solutions to car purchasing.	To take advantage of rising fuel prices, Arval's strategy includes offering of low consuming vehicles. Arval's environmental management is certified ISO 14001 and its aims is to have all of its subsidiaries ISO 14001 certified. Arval experts offer their customers vehicles best suited to their needs, thanks to their knowledge of the latest innovations in engine efficiency and alternative fuels.	Cost of management includes operational costs of these activities .

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	and of EU regulations on GHG emitted by vehicles. Indeed, increasing fuel prices is definitely a factor that leads corporate and individual to consider car leasing, car sharing, ecodriving expertise and other products that Arval offers to its clients. The Group has noticed that G20 has also recently committed to phase out subsidies to fossil fuels in the coming years.								
Cap and trade schemes	A good understanding and	Increased demand for existing	3 to 6 years	Indirect (Client)	Likely	Low	In 2012, 7.9 billion auctions were	Seizing the carbon market opportunities raised by cap and trade regulations,	About 80k€ : Cost of managemen

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	anticipation of cap and trade schemes is the opportunity for BNP Paribas to make new offerings to the cap and trade market. Indeed, new opportunities for emissions trading will appear with the EU ETS market coming in its third phase. From 2013 onwards, as their emission cap is annually reduced by 1.74%, European industries will have to invest in energy efficiency, renewable energies and purchase	products/services					traded in the ETS, with a total value of 56 billion euros. A major part was exchanged through intermediaries in the carbon market. As the European Commission has implemented short term measures to strengthen the carbon market, carbon price is expected to rise in the next years. Thus, carbon market trading is constituting a growing tens of billions dollars market, representing a major opportunity	notably the EU ETS system, BNP Paribas has created a specific team for this emerging market: the Carbon Team. Based in London, it manages a portfolio with CERs and ERUs, used in the EU ETS. / The team also actively follows of the evolution of the UE ETS and other cap & trade schemes that may arise throughout the world, notably in the United States, Australia, China, etc.	t includes operational costs of the Carbon team.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	carbon credits. The two first tools enhance opportunities presented below while the third induces a new one: the carbon trading market. BNP Paribas is a major participant in the carbon emissions markets and is actively involved in proprietary and client trading. Based in London, BNP Paribas Carbon Team draws from its solid skills in asset financing and asset management to help companies meet their						for the Group.		

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	emissions targets as cost-effectively as possible.								
International agreements	COP 21 in Paris resulted in a new international climate agreement. In order to limit the global warming under 2°C, this agreement should lead to growing demand for side-products as CDM, JI, capacity building, technology transfers, green bonds, etc. International negotiations on climate also resulted in the objective of	New products/business services	3 to 6 years	Indirect (Client)	About as likely as not	Low	Difficult to assess regarding uncertainty surrounding international climate negotiations.	To be reactive to potential international agreements which would lead to an increased demand for existing tools such as CDMs or creation of new tools, the Group monitors an active watch of climate international negotiations, especially through its participation in various think tanks such as EpE or IIGCC.	Cost of management includes financial participation to think tanks and wages for the CSR function.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	raising Climate Finance to $100 billion a year by 2020. The Paris Agreement was a complete document that set out the overarching goals and framework for international climate action. But setting out the details is a longer process, which the countries participating in COP22 have decided should be completed by 2018, with a review of progress in 2017. COP 22 was the opportunity to showcase								

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	progress and start the important process of turning the UN's Paris Agreement into a detailed blueprint for action. Thus, BNP Paribas follows actively these negotiations, to anticipate and be able to quickly offer new products or services that would be implemented following international agreements.								

CC6.1b

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Other physical climate opportunities	/ Adverse weather conditions result in a growing demand for financial products related to weather risk management and risk transfer. The Group provides products and services to its clients to analyze and better understand their exposure to changing weather. This approach is fully in line with our purpose to serve our clients better by offering innovative services to support the growth of their business in a sustainable manner.	Increased demand for existing products/services	Up to 1 year	Indirect (Client)	Very likely	Low	BNP Paribas wants to anticipate unseasonal weather and offer new products or services that will satisfy the increasing demand for weather risk transfer products. Macroeconomic studies conducted by Meteo Protect have demonstrated that, in developed economies, 70% of all companies are exposed to climate variability. The total amount represents a potential loss of 3.5% of GDP every year. In 2014, 25bn USD was attributed to weather extreme events, half of which was insured. In 2015, worldwide losses were 90bn USD of which 30 were insured. There	/ In 2016, to answer the growing demand for weather risk transfer solutions, BNP Paribas has entered into a strategic partnership with Meteo Protect, the European leader in weather risk management, in order to offer BNP Paribas's corporate and institutional clients weather risk transfer products. Through the partnership, Meteo Protect and the bank have launched a unique and comprehensive range of financial risk management solutions for BNP Paribas' client base, offering them the ability to hedge or transfer weather risks.	Cost of management includes operational costs of this activity.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
							are now 1,200 signatory members of the Principles for Responsible Investment, including financial services industry agencies, and others such as MSCI and Morningstar, representing over USD 35 trillion in assets under management, demonstrating that institutional investors are concerned about the qualitative and quantitative materiality of ESG considerations in evaluating and comparing risk across the credit markets.	Thanks to this alliance, clients of BNP Paribas whose activity is affected by the weather at any point along the supply chain may now cover against increased costs, offset declines in turnover, or limit the volatility of their financial results from one year to the next. / The partnership will extend access to insurance and reinsurance capital to BNP Paribas corporate and institutional customers, which is a shrewd approach as this is a captive audience of potential customers who may never have been approached about weather risk transfer	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								solutions before. BNP Paribas becomes the first bank in France to offer its clients solutions to manage their exposure to the increasing risk of adverse weather conditions.	
Other physical climate opportunities	/ Changes in frequency or intensity of extreme weather events (and specifically the occurrence of large sudden events) result in a growing demand for financial products related to extreme weather events. The Group provides products and services to its clients to mitigate the risks of extreme weather events. / In particular, BNP Paribas	Increased demand for existing products/services	Up to 1 year	Indirect (Client)	Very likely	Low	/ BNP Paribas is a leader in the insurance-linked securities market. With an involvement in 4 cat bonds as Joint Bookrunner or co manager in 2012, the Group was involved in 710 million dollars and 130 million euros of cat bonds. / This activity is soaring due to increasing demand for this type of bond and represents a great opportunity for the Group : In 2013, the group was involved in 6 transactions for a	/ To answer the growing demand for cat bonds, the Group actively participates in the co-development and running of cat bonds with major insurance companies. / For example in 2013, BNP Paribas has arranged a EUR 350 million cat bond for Calypso II Capital. The bond will provide AXA, the France-based insurance group, with protection against windstorm events in Europe. This placement was	Cost of management includes operational costs of this activity.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	issues and sells cat bonds (Catastrophe Bonds). This securitization of insurance risks represents an opportunity for investors to diversify their portfolio. Natural disaster risks are generally independent from market risks. Similarly, cat bonds aim at mitigating the insufficiency of insurances in case of natural disasters. This product is one of BNP Paribas' answers to the increasing risks linked to climate change.						total of 1.075 billion dollars and 350 million euros of cat bonds.	the largest EUR-denominated cat bond ever placed. BNP Paribas acted as Joint Bookrunner on the placement which benefitted from cross-border teamwork among BNP Paribas teams in London and New York.	
Change in precipitation pattern	/ Change in precipitation pattern induced by climate change will impact human activities, in particular	Increased demand for existing products/services	Up to 1 year	Indirect (Client)	Very likely	Medium	/ BNP Paribas commodity derivatives operates in all major commodity markets (CBOT, LIFFE-Euronext, etc.). / In	/ To meet the needs of its clients, the BNP Paribas Commodity Derivatives team proposes solutions to	Cost of management includes operational costs of this activity.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	agriculture. Fluctuating hydrometric and temperature conditions will increase the vulnerability of farmers to meteorological conditions and volatility of agri commodities prices. Thus, more and more farmers and farmer cooperatives have recourse to forward contract in order to manage a further growing risk. / To answer this demand, BNP Paribas offers a variety of actions, ranging from conventional loans to more sophisticated hedging and investment products. These activities are watched carefully to						December 2014, about 220 million euros of food commodities were in our funds. / Being implemented in 74 countries, BNP Paribas can seize large opportunities in helping the agricultural sector in coping with risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters, especially in the USA where the Group has a strong market position in the agricultural sector.	hedge against the risk of price volatility. / BNP Paribas is a recognised leader in this sector (named Best Global Commodity Finance Bank 2010 by Global Trade Review and ranked #1 in Global Trade Finance Loans by Dealogic in January 2011) and contributes to ensuring the sustainable availability of agricultural commodities by helping develop the commodities sector at every level (production, transport, storage, processing, etc.). Specialised commodities teams support producers, intermediaries and manufacturers of	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	prevent from any form of speculation, which would have dreadful impacts on global food security.							basic foods by financing their activities.	

CC6.1c

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Changing consumer behavior	/ The idea that companies have to take into account ESG criteria in their business has been growing these last years. In particular, more and more companies and individuals are including ESG criteria, in their choices of	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	More likely than not	Low-medium	/ SRI Assets managed by BNP Paribas Investment Partners reached 25 billion euros at 31 December 2016. / Over the year 2016, total SRI assets have increased by 31.5%, more than the assets managed by	/ CSR Function is actively participating in numerous think-tanks on responsible finance and has notably been supporting the Green Bond Principles. / Opportunities provided by changing consumer	About 800k€: Cost of management includes the wages of people involved in the CSR Function who manage the Group CSR policy and meet various stakeholders.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	business partners and we have to anticipate this trend. / In particular, climate change awareness is constantly rising and low carbon finance is growing to answer a new demand for financial products such as green bonds, SRI funds, etc.						BNP Paribas Investment Partners which have increased by 6.4% over the same period. This illustrates the dynamism of ISR funds.	behaviour towards "greener" financial products are managed by the integration of ESG criteria into credit and savings products and by promoting SRI funds: - As signatory to the Principle for Responsible Investment, BNP Paribas Investment Partners, the Group's dedicated asset management business line, applies ESG criteria to all its collective investment funds and institutional mandates. - BNP Paribas continues to develop and promote its range of SRI products. 25 SRI labels were awarded in 2016: ■ To 7 funds: the SRI	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								label of the French State. Created in 2016, it aims to give greater visibility to savers in SRI products and to ensure that the products are managed according to sound methodologies, with strong transparency and information quality requirements. ■ To 2 funds: the ESG LuxFLAG label. ■ To 6 funds: the Environment LuxFLAG label (strong involvement in the environment sector and a high level of transparency for investors); ■ To 5 funds: the Finansol label (investments in the areas of social economy and	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								microfinance). ■ To 5 funds: the CIES (Comité Intersyndical de l'Épargne Salariale) label dedicated to employee savings plans. These labels support BNP Paribas Investment Partners in its long-term commitment to develop and promote its range of SRI products.	
Fluctuating socio-economic conditions	/ The real estate market values buildings with high energy efficiency rates. A recent global study suggested that benefiting from a green label increases the value of the asset by 5% in average. Therefore, a good understanding and anticipation	Premium price opportunities	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	Likely	Low	/ Increasing energy prices are inducing premium price on high energy efficient real estate. / In order to address client demand, 100% of BNP Paribas Real Estate's production in commercial property benefits from certifications or	/ BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management France is assessing most its assets (70% in 2015) on ESG criteria such as energy efficiency. At end-2016, it totalled EUR 147.5 million in assets through its SRI equity fund, invested in European	Cost of management includes operational costs of this activity.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	of this market is the opportunity for BNP Paribas to gain more profit on its building assets. / Climate change awareness and increasing fuel prices are definitely two factors that lead corporates and individuals to consider car leasing, car sharing, ecodriving and other products that Arval offer to its clients.						labels. In 2015, through this solution, BNP Paribas Real Estate conducted 75 audits in buildings and enabled its clients to make energy savings of EUR 2 million on behalf of investors and big company clients.	companies striving to minimise their carbon footprints and the energy consumption of their real estate assets. BNP Paribas Real Estate improved its certification services and is now a BREEAM assessor and HQE adviser for buildings in use, allowing its complete autonomy in site certification. It is also innovative and anticipates future environmental requirements. / Arval experts offer their customers vehicles best suited to their needs, thanks to their engine efficiency and alternative fuels. In 2016, Arval continued to develop	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								telematics systems. They allow better understanding of people's driving habits and changes in their behaviours to reduce accidents and CO2 emissions. In Spain, Arval and the electricity producer Enel-Endesea have launched an electric mobility scheme for Enel-Endesea employees. It will avoid the emission of 300 tonnes of CO2 per year. Overall, through Arval's expertise, the number of vehicles managed for international clients increased by 9% between early- 2014 and end-2016 (from 267,000 to 290,000), while total emissions	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								dropped by 3% in the same period, thereby avoiding 35,000 tonnes of CO2 emissions.	
Increasing humanitarian demands	/ Climate change consequences such as sea level rise, intensification of extreme climate events, floods and droughts will lead to an increasing humanitarian demand. / Thus, at the end of 2012, BNP Paribas launched the “Rescue & Recover” endowment fund to pool the generous efforts of its employees seeking to show their support to victims of humanitarian disasters. Permanently open to all BNP Paribas employees	Wider social benefits	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	More likely than not	Low	/ Unifying customers' generous efforts will increase customer relationship and customer confidence in the Group CSR. / This action will impact our 7 million customers in France (individuals, professionals, corporations and associations) representing several billion dollars of revenue for the Group. / Since its creation at the end of 2012, and thanks to the generosity of BNP Paribas and its	/ As it was difficult to regroup the skills necessary for this project intern, a main part of the creation and maintenance of the fund has been externalized.	The gross cost of the fund is estimated around 300k€, notably including the improvment of the operational and juridic organisation: lawyers and jurists wages, IT and communication supports.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	around the world, the Rescue & Recover endowment fund was the first tool of its kind in solidarity actions. Each donation made by an employee is matched by BNP Paribas and paid to three partner NGOs: CARE, the French Red Cross and Doctors without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières). Since early 2015, the Group has opened this fund to all its customers in France, in order to both raise money for NGOs and consolidate its customer relationship. / 2016 was marked by intervening action during the						employees, the “Rescue & Recover” Fund has raised more than EUR 2.6 million in donations for its NGO partners.		

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	natural disasters end August in Italy and in October in Haiti. The fund enabled the Italian Red Cross to provide first aid to the victims of the earthquake in Italy by donating more than EUR 200,000. Then, through a campaign with its donors, the fund was able to share out on an equal basis the sum of EUR 175,000 between CARE, Médecins Sans Frontières and the French Red Cross, to support their work in communities affected by Hurricane Matthew in Haiti. / BNP Paribas United Kingdom enabled, for the 4th consecutive								

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	year, its employees to donate part of their annual bonus to the fund. In 2016 a total of EUR 585,000 was collected. In the space of four years, over EUR 2.6 million has been raised for our partner associations. / In 2015, more than a million refugees and migrants fled warfare, persecution and/or extreme poverty to settle in Europe. This humanitarian disaster had a considerable impact on the members of BNP Paribas Executive Committee which, on 5 September 2015, announced its intention to								

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	provide aid of EUR 5 million to help refugees in Europe. The programme started up in 2016. The sum was divided between BNP Paribas Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg and Poland in order to support local actions. Given how the situation has developed, the Bank has decided to extend its action by allocating an additional EUR 3 million to this programme in 2017 and 2018.								

CC6.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC6.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC6.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading

Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

CC7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Fri 01 Jan 2016 - Sat 31 Dec 2016	62449.64
Scope 2 (location-based)	Fri 01 Jan 2016 - Sat 31 Dec 2016	322381.50
Scope 2 (market-based)	Fri 01 Jan 2016 - Sat 31 Dec 2016	255539.69

CC7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

CC7.2a

If you have selected "Other" in CC7.2 please provide details of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

CC7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CO2	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
PFCs	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
SF6	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

CC7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Electricity	199	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Belgium
Electricity	134	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Brazil
Electricity	158	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Canada
Electricity	64	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / France
Electricity	486	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Germany
Electricity	782	kg CO2e	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
		per MWh	certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Hong Kong
Electricity	791	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / India
Electricity	343	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Italy
Electricity	572	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Japan
Electricity	306	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Luxemburg
Electricity	642	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Morocco
Electricity	769	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Poland
Electricity	281	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Portugal
Electricity	456	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Singapore
Electricity	247	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Spain
Electricity	24	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Switzerland
Electricity	442	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Turkey
Electricity	472	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Ukraine
Electricity	459	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / United Kingdom
Electricity	489	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / United States of America
Electricity	0	kg CO2e per MWh	Renewable electricity produced on site and directly consumed
Natural gas	202.501	kg CO2e per MWh	Natural gas consumption for heating and natural gas consumption for cogeneration / WRI (2008) GHG Protocol tool for stationary combustion. Version 4.0. GWP from IPCC AR4 (2007)

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Diesel/Gas oil	268.282	kg CO2e per MWh	Heating oil consumption / WRI (2008) GHG Protocol tool for stationary combustion. Version 4.0. GWP from IPCC AR4 (2007)
Diesel/Gas oil	268.282	kg CO2e per MWh	Fuels delivered for emergency power units / WRI (2008) GHG Protocol tool for stationary combustion. Version 4.0. GWP from IPCC AR4 (2007)
Heat	202.501	kg CO2e per MWh	District heat consumption / WRI (2008) GHG Protocol tool for stationary combustion. Version 4.0. GWP from IPCC AR4 (2007)
Heat	0	kg CO2e per MWh	Renewable district heat consumption
Heat	0	kg CO2e per MWh	Renewable heat produced on site and directly consumed
Electricity	241	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from residual mix - RE-DISS II, European Residual Mixes (Edition 2014) / Belgium
Electricity	64.1278	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Brazil
Electricity	167.232	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Canada
Electricity	64	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from residual mix - RE-DISS II, European Residual Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / France
Electricity	965	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from residual mix - RE-DISS II, European Residual Mixes (Edition 2014) / Germany
Electricity	782	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Hong Kong
Electricity	791	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / India
Electricity	366	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from residual mix - RE-DISS II, European Residual Mixes (Edition 2014) / Italy
Electricity	572	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Japan
Electricity	459	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from residual mix - RE-DISS II, European Residual Mixes (Edition 2014) / Luxembourg
Electricity	642	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Morocco
Electricity	887	kg CO2e	Electricity purchased from residual mix - RE-DISS II, European Residual Mixes (Edition 2014) /

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
		per MWh	Poland
Electricity	366	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from residual mix - RE-DISS II, European Residual Mixes (Edition 2014) / Portugal
Electricity	456	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Singapore
Electricity	388	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from residual mix - RE-DISS II, European Residual Mixes (Edition 2014) / Spain
Electricity	384	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from residual mix - RE-DISS II, European Residual Mixes (Edition 2014) / Switzerland
Electricity	442	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Turkey
Electricity	472	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Ukraine
Electricity	556	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from residual mix - RE-DISS II, European Residual Mixes (Edition 2014) / United Kingdom
Electricity	489	kg CO2e per MWh	Electricity purchased from average market mix and renewable electricity purchased with green certificate / IEA - CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion – Highlights (Edition 2011) / Unites-States of America

Further Information

Attachments

https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/07/1907/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2017/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/2011-2016-Facteurs d'émission GES + RE-DISS VDEF_v2.xlsx

Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)

CC8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Operational control

CC8.2

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

62449.64

CC8.3

Please describe your approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	The Group figures have been extrapolated from the data compiled from this reporting scope, i.e. 20 countries representing 89.4% of the total 192,418 full-time equivalents (FTEs) managed by the Group at 31 December 2016. / We account for our scope 2 emissions using a location-based method and following the GHG Protocol. The location-based approach is a method to quantify scope 2 GHG emissions based on average energy generation emission factors for defined geographic locations, including local, subnational, or national boundaries. We used this method in order to set up the group objective of -25% of GHG emissions in 2020. / In 2016, for the first time, BNP Paribas has also been reporting a Scope 2 market-based figure. The market based approach is a method to quantify the scope 2 GHG emissions of a reporter based on GHG emissions emitted by the generators from which the reporter contractually purchases electricity bundled with contractual instruments, or contractual instruments on their own (for examples, Renewable Energy Certificates or Guarantees of Origin). - If you're consuming electricity which holds a green certificate such as REC, I-REC, GO or National Systems, the emission factor associated to the consumption of this electricity will be 0 gCO2/kWh. If your electricity supplier isn't in the position to transmit this certificate, he shall provide you an emission factor linked to the purchase of this energy. - If your electricity benefits

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
		of a particular contract with a local supplier, and if he is in the position to transmit an emission factor, we will 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.

CC8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)	Comment
322381.5	255539.69	/ Location-based approach Scope 2 figure = electricity from average market mix + district heat + district cold 322,381.50 teqCO2 = 303,321.12 + 12,637.43 + 6.422.94 / Market-based approach Scope 2 figure = district heat + district cold + electricity from the residual mix – renewable electricity produced on site and sold back to the grid 255,539.69 teqCO2 = 12,637.43 + 6,422.94 + 238,513.77 – 2,034.45

CC8.4

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

CC8.4a

Please provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source	Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)	Explain why the source is excluded

CC8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Data Gaps Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints	/ Uncertainty due to data gaps and to metering and measurement constrains applies to each of the 20 countries of the reporting scope (Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India ,Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Morocco, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America). / Besides, the Group figures have been extrapolated from the data compiled from this reporting scope, i.e. 20 countries representing 89.4% of the total 192,418 full-time equivalents (FTEs) managed by the Group at 31 December 2016. The Group is confident in this uncertainty range level also because of the verification led by our Statutory Auditors (PwC) that delivered a limited assurance level to our 2016 group wide environmental data, using the ISAE 3000 standard.
Scope 2 (location-based)	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Data Gaps Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints	/ Uncertainty due to data gaps and to metering and measurement constrains applies to each of the 20 countries of the reporting scope (Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India ,Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Morocco, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America). / Besides, the Group figures have been extrapolated from the data compiled from this reporting scope, i.e. 20 countries representing 89.4% of the total 192,418 full-time equivalents (FTEs) managed by the Group at 31 December 2016. The Group is confident in this uncertainty range level also because of the verification led by our Statutory Auditors (PwC) that delivered a limited assurance level to our 2016 group wide environmental data, using the ISAE 3000

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
			standard.
Scope 2 (market-based)	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Data Gaps Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints	/ Uncertainty due to data gaps and to metering and measurement constrains applies to each of the 20 countries of the reporting scope (Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India ,Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Morocco, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America). / Besides, the Group figures have been extrapolated from the data compiled from this reporting scope, i.e. 20 countries representing 89.4% of the total 192,418 full-time equivalents (FTEs) managed by the Group at 31 December 2016. The Group is confident in this uncertainty range level also because of the verification led by our Statutory Auditors (PwC) that delivered a limited assurance level to our 2016 group wide environmental data, using the ISAE 3000 standard. / Emissions Factors are set to zero for renewable electricity in the Market Based approach; BNP Paribas is aware that this figure embeds a level of uncertainty whose level depends on the provider and the technology used to produce renewable electricity.

CC8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.6a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance		7.8 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the environmental, labour and social information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas. Pages 525-528.	ISAE3000	100

CC8.6b

Please provide further details of the regulatory regime to which you are complying that specifies the use of Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS)

Regulation	% of emissions covered by the system	Compliance period	Evidence of submission

CC8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to at least one of your reported Scope 2 emissions figures

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.7a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your location-based and/or market-based Scope 2 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Location-based or market-based figure?	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
Location-based	Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance		7.8 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the environmental, labour and social information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas. Pages 525-528.	ISAE3000	100
Market-based	Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance		7.8 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the environmental, labour and social information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas. Pages 525-528.	ISAE3000	100

CC8.8

Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2

Additional data points verified	Comment
Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	The Auditor also verified business travel emissions (Scope 3). As for scope 1 and 2, he delivered a limited assurance according to the ISAE3000 standard. Reference: 7.8 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the environmental, labour and social information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas. Pages 525-528 of the registration document and annual financial report 2016. (Attached for question 8.6a & 8.7a)

CC8.9

Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

CC8.9a

Please provide the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization in metric tonnes CO2

690.54

Further Information

CC8.9.a) The estimation relies on our renewable district heat consumption and on our renewable heat produced on site and directly consumed. This estimation is inflated as it uses the whole renewable district heat consumption and the whole renewable heat produced on site and directly consumed because we are not able yet to know the exact amount of these energies which comes from biomass. In our global environmental reporting, renewable heat can be produced from local forestry by-products (such as wood pellets and chips, local PEFC or FSC wood), solar thermal, biogas, landfill gas or geothermic source. All these factors contribute to an overestimation of the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon as we take our global renewable heat consumption. The emission factors used are sourced by ADEME (Bilan Carbone® Entreprises et Collectivités GUIDE DES FACTEURS D'EMISSIONS Version 6.1 Calcul des facteurs d'émissions et sources bibliographiques utilisées Chapitre 2 – Facteurs associés à la consommation directe d'énergie Juin 2010). Moreover, as we are not able to know the mix in our renewable heat biomass, we use the higher emission factor among forestry by-products, household waste, biogas and agricultural waste: 96 kgCO2e/GJ.

Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)

CC9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC9.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Belgium	11670.38
Brazil	15.09
Canada	48.43
France	9726.92
Germany	363.63
Hong Kong	0
India	381.82
Italy	13678.15
Japan	2.11
Luxembourg	3046.35
Morocco	82.26
Poland	1846.63
Portugal	6.89
Singapore	0
Spain	64.61
Switzerland	887.35
Turkey	3046.05
Ukraine	951.77
United Kingdom	1157.48
United States of America	8873.17
Rest of world	6600.55

CC9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

CC9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC9.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude

CC9.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by GHG type

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC9.2d

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

Further Information

Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016)

CC10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC10.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions and energy consumption by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
Belgium	19204.79	1132.61	96570.96	91872.49
Brazil	3178.07	515.37	3837.76	0
Canada	283.47	283.47	1789.38	0
France	31154.5	31154.49	397751.19	0

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
Germany	10532.97	5556.95	27086.03	14107.72
Hong Kong	8297.58	5239.35	6695.92	0
India	22452.98	22452.98	28369.42	0
Italy	31542.89	2179.81	97017.57	88005.18
Japan	1860.61	1860.61	3255.43	0
Luxembourg	2168.43	0	25392.75	23222.79
Morocco	7178.97	7178.96	11207.82	0
Poland	27385.14	30947.39	51121.51	120.08
Portugal	2041.82	2553.35	7808.39	0
Singapore	5435.44	5435.44	11283.39	0
Spain	2258.5	2370.95	9132.65	3022.12
Switzerland	250.15	3762.15	9866.54	0
Turkey	19643.21	19644.09	44393.43	0
Ukraine	8532.19	8532.2	31821.22	0
United Kingdom	22178.96	6241.93	48348.32	371147.84
United States of America	63869.97	63870.48	131992.65	96.76
Rest of world	322381.36	4627.11	123497.51	0

CC10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

CC10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC10.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC10.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)

Further Information

Page: CC11. Energy

CC11.1

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

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

CC11.2

Please state how much heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh
Heat	64725.13
Steam	0
Cooling	33931.96

CC11.3

Please state how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (for energy purposes) during the reporting year

301787.96

CC11.3a

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Natural gas	237474.34
Natural gas	43989.06
Diesel/Gas oil	15725.13
Diesel/Gas oil	4599.43

CC11.4

Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh consumed associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Emissions factor (in units of metric tonnes CO2e per MWh)	Comment
Contract with suppliers or utilities, with a supplier-specific emission rate, not backed by electricity attribute certificates	253870.94	0	This figure represents the amount of renewable electricity directly consumed on site during the reporting year in Belgium (91,712.820 MWh), in Germany (12,820.217 MWh), in Italy (86,264.693 MWh), in Luxembourg (22,935.709 MWh), in Spain (3,022.120 MWh), and in the UK (37,114.838 MWh). 253,870.94 MWh = 91,712.5 + 12,820.217 + 86,264.693 + 22,935.709 + 3,022.120 + 37,114.838 MWh.
Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company	1963.5	0	This figure represents the amount of renewable electricity owned by company, produced on site and directly consumed during the reporting year in Belgium (159.67MWh), in Italy (1,149.989MWh), in Luxembourg (287.082 MWh) and in the United States of America (96.759MWh). 1,693.5 MWh = 159.67 + 1,149.989 + 287.082 + 96.759 MWh.
Off-grid energy consumption from an on-site installation or through a direct line to an off-site generator owned by another company	55.26	0	This figure represents the amount of renewable heat produced on site and directly consumed during the reporting year in Italy (55.264MWh).

CC11.5

Please report how much electricity you produce in MWh, and how much electricity you consume in MWh

Total electricity consumed (MWh)	Consumed electricity that is purchased (MWh)	Total electricity produced (MWh)	Total renewable electricity produced (MWh)	Consumed renewable electricity that is produced by company (MWh)	Comment
1059527.49	1057833.99	6657.13	6657.13	1693.5	/ The "Total electricity consumed" figure includes: Electricity purchased from average market mix (803,963.593 MWh), Renewable electricity purchased with green certificate (253,870.397 MWh), and Renewable Electricity produced on site and directly consumed (1,693.5 MWh). Total electricity consumed (MWh) : 1,059,527.49 MWh = 803,963.593 + 253,870.397 + 1,693.5 MWh / Consumed electricity that is purchased (MWh) : 1,057,833.99 MWh = 803,963.593 + 253,870.397 MWh / Total electricity produced (MWh) = Total renewable electricity produced (MWh) 6,657.13 MWh = 1,693.5 + 4,963.63 MWh / Total renewable electricity produced represents our Renewable Electricity produced on site and directly consumed (1,693.5 MWh) and our Renewable Electricity produced on site and sold back to the grid (4,963.634 MWh). Total renewable electricity produced = Total electricity produced / Consumed renewable electricity that is produced by company = Renewable electricity produced on site and directly consumed = 1,693.5 MWh

Further Information

Page: CC12. Emissions Performance

CC12.1

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

Decreased

CC12.1a

Please 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

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
Emissions reduction activities	4.3	Decrease	Emissions reduction activities include energy efficiency, renewable energy consumption, renewable district heat consumption and operational management: - The Group's energy consumption was 1,460 GWh in 2016. The energy efficiency policy led by the group has led to a 2.9% decrease of the annual energy consumption per surface from 207 kWh/sq.m. to 201 kWh/sq.m. between 2015 and 2016. - Efficient operational management has allowed to limit the increasing of the surface occupied by the Group's buildings without significantly impacting the output (the surface occupied decreased by 1.4%) This improvement in workspace management allowed us to reduce our gross global emissions. - Efforts include staff eco-friendly behaviour formations and building isolation improvements. / These 4.3% were assessed regarding the impact of the reduction of scope1&2 tCO2/FTE between 2015 and 2016. The total Scope1&2 overall emissions savings between 2015 and 2016 represents a decrease by 0.09 tCO2e/FTE. Considering that in 2015, the value of the total Scope1&2 overall emissions was of 2.09 tCO2e/FTE, change due to our activities of emission savings represents a decrease by 4.3% (0.09/2.09=4.3%).
Divestment			
Acquisitions			
Mergers			
Change in output	1.1	Decrease	In 2016 the Group has experienced a +1.1% growth for its revenue. Regarding a 2015 ratio 8.96tCO2e/revenue(M€) ratio, we can approximate that a 1.1% growth of the revenue could have led to a 4,233.14tCO2e increase. These 4,233.14tCO2e are equal to a 1.1% increase in our CO2 emissions regarding the 384,831.14tCO2 emitted, by the Group, in 2015 (Scope 1 and Scope 2 without scope 3 transports).
Change in methodology			
Change in boundary			
Change in physical operating conditions	4.3	Decrease	Thanks to the good monitoring of our buildings and their efficiency, their energy consumption was finely tuned according to the quite clement weather experienced in 2016 and resulted in energy savings, and thus CO2 emissions savings. / These 4.3% were assessed regarding the impact of the reduction of scope1&2 tCO2/FTE between 2015 and 2016. The total Scope1&2 overall emissions savings between 2015 and 2016 represents a

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
			decrease by 0.095 tCO2e/FTE. Considering that in 2015, the value of the total Scope1&2 overall emissions was 2.09 tCO2e/FTE, change due to our activities of emission savings represents a decrease by 4.3% (0.09/2.09=4.3%).
Unidentified			
Other			

CC12.1b

Is your emissions performance calculations in CC12.1 and CC12.1a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

CC12.2

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator: Unit total revenue	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.00000886	metric tonnes CO2e	43411000000	Location-based	3.76	Decrease	/ This intensity decrease is the result of the various emission reduction actions led by the group and described in CC12.1a. /

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator: Unit total revenue	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
						Gross global emissions for scope 1 and 2 decreased by 2.70% from the previous year. The difference between gross global emissions and intensity evolution is issued by the increase of activity suggested by the revenue increase (it has increased by 1.1% from previous year). 0.00000886 tCO2e/€ = 384,831.14 tCO2e / 43,411,000,000 €.

CC12.3

Please provide any additional intensity (normalized) metrics that are appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator: Unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
1.999	metric tonnes CO2e	full time equivalent (FTE) employee	192418	Location-based	4.35	Decrease	/ This intensity decrease is the result of the various emission reduction actions led by the group and described in CC12.1a. / Gross global emissions for scope 1 and 2 decreased by 2.70% from the previous year. The difference between gross global emissions and intensity evolution is issued by the increase of activity suggested by the increase of the total number of employees (it has increased by 1.77% from previous year). 1.999 tCO2e/FTE = 384831.14 tCO2e / 192418 FTE.

Further Information

Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

CC13.1

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC13.1a

Please complete the following table for each of the emission trading schemes in which you participate

Scheme name	Period for which data is supplied	Allowances allocated	Allowances purchased	Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	Details of ownership

CC13.1b

What is your strategy for complying with the schemes in which you participate or anticipate participating?

CC13.2

Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

Yes

CC13.2a

Please provide details on the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits canceled	Purpose, e.g. compliance

Further Information

Page: CC14. Scope 3 Emissions

CC14.1

Please account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Not relevant, explanation provided				For BNP Paribas, this category includes principally IT equipments (mainly computers and telephones), IT support, office supplies

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					(mainly paper), office furniture and consulting services purchased or acquired during the reporting year. / Size: The production of purchased goods and services does not contribute significantly to the Group's total anticipated scope 3 emissions. / Influence: There are little emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas, except for paper. The Group has already drawn up internal policies and quantified objectives for 2020: cut paper consumption per employee by 30% compared with 2012, and increase the share of responsibly sourced paper (produced from recycling or sustainably managed forests) to 80% of the total amount consumed internally. / 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

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					source of scope 3 emissions.
Capital goods	Not relevant, explanation provided				For BNP Paribas, this category includes the construction and the retrofitting of buildings (branches, office buildings and data centers) 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)	Not relevant, explanation provided				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

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					activities do not contribute significantly to the Group's total anticipated scope 3 emissions. Indeed, the Group's energy consumption amounted to 1,460 GWh in 2016. / 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	Not relevant, explanation provided				For BNP Paribas, this category includes principally transportation and distribution of IT equipments (mainly computers and telephones), office supplies (mainly paper) and office furniture purchased or acquired during the reporting year. / Size: The transportation

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					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, the transportation and distribution of purchased goods are not relevant sources of scope 3 emissions. Therefore, upstream transportation and distribution are not relevant sources of scope 3 emissions.
Waste generated in operations	Not relevant, explanation provided				For BNP Paribas, waste generated in operations includes: - Paper waste collected for recycling or reuse; - Plastic cups collected for recycling or reuse; - Fluorescent tubes waste

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					collected for recycling or reuse; - Waste electrical and electronic equipment collected for recycling or reuse; - Food waste; - Other types of waste collected for recycling or reuse; - Non separated waste. / Size: The disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations do not contribute significantly to the Group's total anticipated scope 3 emissions. Indeed, the Group's waste amounted to 46,356 tonnes in 2016. / Influence: There are little emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas. Concerning food waste: in order to contribute to combating food waste, Group corporate restaurants in France (17,000 meals a day) have deployed an action plan that is both rigorous and efficient: from 12% in the early 2000s, this waste has fallen to 3.5% today. / 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-

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					specific guidance. / Therefore, the disposal and treatment of waste generated in operations is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions.
Business travel	Relevant, calculated	137813.15	In 2016, Business travel was 910 million km (64.1% by air, 13.1% by train, 22.8% by car) or 4,730 km per FTE. / 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 (≤ 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	89.40%	For BNP Paribas, this category includes the transportation of employees for business-related activities by air, by rail and by road.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			by DEFRA. - Air Travel: EFs where 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.		
Employee commuting	Not relevant, explanation				For BNP Paribas, this category includes the transportation of employees between their

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
	provided				homes and their worksites. / Size: BNP Paribas had around 192,000 employees in 2016. / Influence: there are potential emissions reductions that could be undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas. / Risk: Emissions from employee commuting do not contribute significantly to the company's risk exposure. / Stakeholders: Employee commuting is not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society). / Sector guidance: employee commuting has not been identified as significant by bank-specific guidance. / Therefore, employee commuting is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions.
Upstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				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	Not relevant, explanation provided				BNP Paribas does not sell goods. / Therefore, downstream transportation and distribution are not relevant sources of scope 3 emissions.
Processing of	Not relevant,				BNP Paribas does not sell intermediate goods.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
sold products	explanation provided				/ Therefore, processing of sold products is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions.
Use of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				BNP Paribas does not sell goods. / Therefore, use of sold products is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions.
End of life treatment of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				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	Relevant, not yet calculated				For BNP Paribas, this category includes principally: - Arval: Arval is a BNP Paribas subsidiary specialised in long-term leasing of multibrand vehicles. Arval's clients are both internal (the Group BNP Paribas) and external. This category includes emissions from the operation of vehicles leased to external clients only. Indeed, the emissions from the operation of vehicles that have been leased by the Group in the reporting year are included in the scope 3 business travel category. - BNP Paribas Real Estate. / Size: The operation of downstream leased assets contributes significantly to the company’s total anticipated scope 3 emissions. / Influence: There are potential emissions reductions that are undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas: - Arval: For example, Arval experts offer their customers vehicles best suited to their needs. As a result of their advice, vehicle CO2 emissions are cut by around 5 tonnes per vehicle during the duration of the

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					contract. - BNP Paribas Real Estate: For example, in property development, all new projects are carried out according to the strictest environmental standards, with their quality officially certified by independent organizations. / Risk: Downstream leased assets do not contribute significantly to the Group's risk exposure. / Stakeholders: Downstream leased assets are not deemed critical by key stakeholders (e.g., customers, suppliers, investors, or civil society). / Sector guidance: downstream leased assets have not been identified as significant by bank-specific guidance. / Therefore, downstream leased assets are relevant sources of scope 3 emissions.
Franchises	Not relevant, explanation provided				BNP Paribas does not include franchises in its activity. / Therefore, the operation of franchises is not a relevant source of scope 3 emissions.
Investments	Relevant, not yet calculated				For BNP Paribas, this category is applicable as investor and provider of financial services. Financial investments rely on equity & debt investments, project finance and managed investments and client services. / Size: Investments contribute significantly to the Group's total anticipated scope 3 emissions. / Influence: There are potential emissions reductions that are undertaken or influenced by BNP Paribas: - Upholding the Equator

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					Principles on project financing - Sector policies: Since 2010, the BNP Paribas Group has published policies for sectors particularly sensitive on climate change issues and to which the Group is particularly exposed (palm oil, paper pulp, oil sands and coal-fired electricity generation). The policies set mandatory requirements and evaluation criteria for the Group’s financing and investment in these sectors, so that only responsible projects are selected. Since 2015, the Group no longer finances coal mining, be it in the form of mining projects or of mining companies specializing in coal extraction which do not have a diversification strategy. / Risk: Investments do contribute significantly to the Group's risk exposure. / Stakeholders: Investments are deemed critical by key stakeholders. / Sector guidance: we have tested all available methodologies to assess GHG emissions from investments, but none of them fully meets our criteria in terms of reliability and bias avoidance. Therefore, we continue to participate in the development of new methodologies and to test them when required. / Therefore, investments are relevant sources of scope 3 emissions. / In May 2015, BNP Paribas Investment Partners signed The Montréal Carbon Pledge which aimed at measuring and disclosing the carbon footprint

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					of the investments annually, to use this information and develop an engagement strategy and/or identify and set carbon footprint reduction targets. / Moreover, the Group has measured and disclosed the power mix that it finances: with 55.7% of fossil fuels and 23.5% of renewables sources, it is less carbon intensive that the global electricity mix that included 66.7% fossil sources and 22.6% renewables sources in 2013 (IEA). This leads indeed to a carbon content of 395 gCO2/kWh financed by BNP Paribas whereas the world average is over 570g gCO2/kWh. / In 2016, BNP Paribas also wanted a new perspective on its financing of the aviation sector.
Other (upstream)					
Other (downstream)					

CC14.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC14.2a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance		/ 7.7 Report by one of the Statutory Auditors, appointed as an independent third party, on the environmental, labour and social information presented in the management report of BNP Paribas. Pages 525-527.	ISAE3000	100

CC14.3

Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

Yes

CC14.3a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your Scope 3 emissions and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Business travel	Change in output	6.2	Decrease	The gross global emissions can be mainly explained by the Group's business travel optimization. Indeed, Business travel by Group employees is one of the major sources of GHG emissions. In 2016, a total of 910 million kilometers were travelled, i.e. 4,730 km per FTE (64 .1% by air, 13.1 % by rail, 22.8 % by car), compared with 5,055 km per FTE in 2015, a 6.2 % decrease in km per FTE in one year. This reduction stems from the widespread use of webconferences, videoconferences and even telepresence. In addition, new, more restrictive, travel policies have been implemented: employees are encouraged to use public transport rather than their company vehicles, or choose economy rather than business class for air travel. This is demonstrated by BNP Paribas Real Estate's ecofriendly mobility policy which, amongst other things, makes electric bikes available to employees.

CC14.4

Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers

CC14.4a

Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagements and measures of success

/ Our suppliers:

BNP Paribas pays special attention to the extra-financial issues of suppliers when analyzing tender offers, in accordance with the BNP Paribas Suppliers' CSR Charter which has been published in 2012 and updated in 2014.
The Group asks its suppliers to answer a questionnaire that evaluates their own environmental performance. It carries at least a weighting of 5% in the overall supplier assessment. In 2016, 1,639 suppliers were assessed for their CSR performance during calls-to-tender. CSR assessments conducted by third-party organizations were also undertaken for certain calls for tenders. After selection: we monitor the suppliers risk based on a procedure including the review of CSR criteria twice a year. Since 2015, the Groupwide program "Know your Supplier", is reinforcing the process by which internal buyers can identify and reduce the risks associated with our suppliers and our supply chain, and especially GHG related risks of our main providers of goods and services. A revised version of the CSR

questionnaires is planned. Its goal is to facilitate the process of assessing suppliers by entities lacking specific CSR expertise and it includes questions consistent with new regulations (e.g. Modern Slavery Act in the United Kingdom, Loi Sapin II). / As an example, the Group endeavours to reduce the consumption of its IT equipments, with a binding integration of energy criteria (Epeat and Energy Star) in tender invitations. The calls for tenders concerning the company car fleet have also integrated CSR criteria in the environmental issues specific to this category. Lastly, responsible paper is also promoted through the Groupwide paper policy "Consume less, consume better, sort more". The proportion of responsible paper (recycled paper or paper with ecolabel FSC or PEFC) increases every year within the Group and now accounts for 64.6% of volumes purchased (48.4% in 2013), with an objective of 80% in 2020 in order to avoid GHG emissions induced by deforestation.
Moreover, some entities include environmental and social clauses in the contracts signed by the Procurement teams. BNP Paribas Real Estate has set up an Eco-suppliers charter in order to select the best products and best practice on sustainable development criteria (40 different criteria requirements). At end-2014, it was signed by 95% of providers of Residential Promotion business line.

/ Our customers:

Supporting corporations as well as individuals, the Group seeks to finance responsible projects which favour the protection of the climate. Through its various business lines, BNP Paribas offers products and services to its corporate and retail customers wishing to reduce their impact on climate. As a signatory of the Equator Principles, Climate Principles, the Soft Commodities Compact and having its own environmental policy on investments, the Group has been influencing its customers to adopt various environmental friendly measures and refuses to participate in high GHG emitting projects. Wishing to curb the trend of CO2 emissions by 2020, so as to restrict climate warming to less than 2 degrees Celsius, BNP Paribas has decided to no longer finance coal mining, be it in the form of mining projects or of mining companies specializing in coal extraction which do not have a diversification strategy. It will also no longer finance coal-fired power plants in so-called “high income” countries, and will consider the possibility of projects in other countries. Moreover, BNP Paribas only finances companies that have a strategy to reduce the amount of coal used in their production which is at least as ambitious as the strategy of their country. These commitments apply to the Group’s existing clients and may therefore, in some cases, result in no longer being able to work with some of them. The Group has also refused to participate in the financing of more than 20 power plants, representing annual emissions of more than 138 MtCO2e.
Below, more details on our engagement on environment with our customers:
• Upholding the Equator Principles
• Upholding the Climate Principles
• Upholding the “Soft Commodities Compact” of Banking Environment Initiative since 2014 by which we engage our clients toward a zero net deforestation objective in 2020.
• Sector policies: Since 2010, the BNP Paribas Group has published policies (mandatory requirements and evaluation criteria) for some sectors particularly sensitive to climate change issues and to which the Group is particularly exposed: palm oil, paper pulp, oil sands and coal-fired electricity generation. The introduction of these criteria ensures that only responsible projects are selected. These policies apply to all Group businesses, entities and subsidiaries around the world. They are published on BNP Paribas’ website. Since 2015, agriculture is one of the sectors concerned by this strategy. This year, BNP Paribas also wanted a new perspective on its financing of the aviation sector.

CC14.4b

To give a sense of scale of this engagement, please give the number of suppliers with whom you are engaging and the proportion of your total spend that they represent

Type of engagement	Number of suppliers	% of total spend (direct and indirect)	Impact of engagement
Emissions reduction incentives	1639	30%	/ BNP Paribas and its various entities requires its suppliers to share its conception of environmental responsibility. In particular, suppliers are asked to answer a questionnaire in order to evaluate their own environmental performance. This questionnaire carries at least a weighting of 5% in the overall supplier assessment. / 1639 CSR evaluations of suppliers have been achieved in 2016 by our procurement teams during the calls for tenders, including their strategy on reducing GHG emissions. This represents an 11.5% increase compared with 2015. Crossing this figure with the expenses for each one, they represent around 30% of the Group total spend.

CC14.4c

Please explain why you do not engage with any elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies, and any plans you have to develop an engagement strategy in the future

Further Information

Module: Sign Off

Page: CC15. Sign Off

CC15.1

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category