16 May 2022

BNP Paribas S.A.
Paris, France

SUPPLEMENT NO. 2

PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 23 REGULATION (EU) 2017/1129 (**"PROSPECTUS REGULATION"**)
(THE "**SUPPLEMENT**")

TO THE

REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

OF 7 DECEMBER 2021

(the "Registration Document")

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the Registration Document of 7 December 2021, as supplemented on 12 April 2022 which has been approved by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht ("**BaFin**") as competent authority.

This Supplement constitutes a supplement to the Registration Document pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation for the purpose of updating certain information as described in the following and contained in the Registration Document.

During the validity of this Registration Document and as long as securities issued in connection with the Registration Document are publicly offered, copies of this Supplement and the Registration Document including any supplements thereto are freely available at BNPP's head office: 16, boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris, France.

In addition the prospectuses and the Supplements will be published on the website:

www.derivate.bnpparibas.com/service/basisprospekte for investors in Germany, in Austria and in Luxembourg.

New factor resulting in this supplement:

Publication of the First Amendment (of May 3rd 2022) to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document on the homepage https://invest.bnpparibas/en/search/reports/documents/financial-reports.

The new factor occurred:

4 May 2022 in the afternoon

1. In the Table of Contents the new item 13.3 First Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal **Registration Document (in English)** shall be added.

2. In **Chapter 1 RISK FACTORS**, the last paragraph before the header **1.1 Credit risks, counterparty risks and securitization risks in the banking book** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

   "The risks specific to the BNPP Group's business have, for the purposes of this Registration Document in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation in connection with Article 7 and Annex 6 (registration document for retail non-equity securities) and Article 8 and Annex 7 (registration document for wholesale non-equity securities) of the Prospectus Delegated Regulation and are presented below under 7 main categories pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Regulation, been extracted from BNPP's 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English) including the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 and the statutory auditors' report thereon (Document de référence et rapport financier annuel), filed on 25 March 2022 with the French Autorité des marchés financiers ("**AMF**"), as supplemented by the First Amendment to the 2021 Universal Registration Document, filed with the AMF on 3 May 2022."

3. In Chapter **1 RISK FACTORS**, the text under the header **1.1.1 Risk regarding a substantial increase in new provisions or a shortfall in the level of previously recorded provisions exposed to credit risk and counterparty risk** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

   "Credit risk and counterparty risk impact the BNPP Group's consolidated financial statements when a customer or counterparty is unable to honour its obligations and when the book value of these obligations in the BNPP Group's records is positive. The customer or counterparty may be a bank, a financial institution, an industrial or commercial enterprise, a government or a government entity, an investment fund or a natural person. If the default rate of customers or counterparties increases, the BNPP Group may have to record increased charges or provisions in respect of irrecoverable or doubtful loans (Lifetime expected credit losses for credit-impaired or doubtful financial assets ("**Stage 3**")), or of performing loans (12-month expected credit losses ("**Stage 1**") and Lifetime expected credit losses for non-impaired assets ("**Stage 2**")) increase in response to a deterioration in economic conditions or other factors, which may affect BNPPs' profitability.

   As a result, in connection with its lending activities, the BNPP Group regularly establishes provisions, which are recorded on its income statement in the line item Cost of Risk. These provisions amounted to EUR 2,925 billion at 31 December 2021, representing 34 basis points of outstanding customer loans (compared with 66 basis points at 31 December 2020 and 39 basis points at 31 December 2019). The significant increase in these provisions in 2020 reflects the economic consequences of the COVID-19 health crisis and is an example of the materialisation of this risk while their decrease in 2021 is explained by a high base in 2020, a limited number of defaults and write-backs of provisions on performing loans.

   The BNPP Group's overall level of provisions is based on its assessment of prior loss experience, the volume and type of lending being conducted, industry standards, past due loans, economic conditions and other factors related to the recoverability of various loans or statistical analysis based on scenarios applicable to asset classes.

   Although the BNPP Group seeks to establish an appropriate level of provisions, its lending businesses may have to increase their provisions for loan losses or sound receivables substantially in the future as a result of deteriorating economic conditions or other causes. Any significant increase in provisions for loan losses or a significant change in the BNPP Group's estimate of the risk of loss inherent in its portfolio of non-impaired loans, as well as the occurrence of loan losses in excess of the related provisions, could have a material adverse effect on the BNPP Group's results of operations and financial condition.

For reference, at 31 December 2021, the ratio of doubtful loans to total loans outstanding was 2.0% and the coverage ratio of these doubtful commitments (net of guarantees received) by provisions was 73.6%, against 2.1% and 71.5%, respectively, as at 31 December 2020.

While the BNPP Group seeks to reduce its exposure to credit risk and counterparty risk by using risk mitigation techniques such as collateralisation, obtaining guarantees, entering into credit derivatives and entering into netting agreements, it cannot be certain that these techniques will be effective to offset losses resulting from counterparty defaults that are covered by these techniques. Moreover, the BNPP Group is also exposed to the risk of default by the party providing the credit risk coverage (such as a counterparty in a derivative or a loan insurance contract) or to the risk of loss of value of any collateral. In addition, only a portion of the BNPP Group's overall credit risk and counterparty risk is covered by these techniques. Accordingly, the BNPP Group has very significant exposure to these risks."

4. In Chapter **1 RISK FACTORS**, the text under the header **1.2.2. Risk regarding an interruption in or a breach of the BNPP Group's information systems** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"As with most other banks, the BNPP Group relies heavily on communications and information systems to conduct its business. This dependency has increased with the spread of mobile and online banking services, the development of cloud computing, and more generally the use of new technologies. Any failure or interruption or breach in security of these systems could result in failures or interruptions in the BNPP Group's customer relationship management, general ledger, deposit, servicing and/or loan organisation systems or could cause the BNPP Group to incur significant costs in recovering and verifying lost data. The BNPP Group cannot provide assurances that such failures or interruptions will not occur or, if they do occur, that they will be adequately addressed.

In addition, the BNPP Group is subject to cybersecurity risk, or risk caused by a malicious and/or fraudulent act, committed virtually, with the intention of manipulating information (confidential data, bank/insurance, technical or strategic), processes and users, in order to cause material losses to the BNPP Group's subsidiaries, employees, partners and clients and/or for the purpose of extortion (ransomware). An increasing number of companies (including financial institutions) have in recent years experienced intrusion attempts or even breaches of their information technology security, some of which have involved sophisticated and highly targeted attacks on their computer networks. Because the techniques used to obtain unauthorised access, disable or degrade service, steal confidential data or sabotage information systems have become more sophisticated, change frequently and often are not recognised until launched against a target, the BNPP Group and its third-party service providers may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement in a timely manner effective and efficient countermeasures. Any failures of or interruptions in the BNPP Group's information systems or those of its providers and any subsequent disclosure of confidential information related to any client, counterpart or employee of the BNPP Group (or any other person) or any intrusion or attack against its communication system could cause significant losses and have an adverse effect on the BNPP Group's reputation, financial condition and results of operations. Regulatory authorities now consider cybersecurity as a growing systemic risk for the financial sector. They have stressed the need for financial institutions to improve their resilience to cyber-attacks by strengthening internal IT monitoring and control procedures. A successful cyber-attack could therefore expose the BNPP Group to a regulatory fine, especially should any personal data from customers be lost.

Moreover, the BNPP Group is exposed to the risk of operational failure or interruption of a clearing agent, foreign markets, clearing houses, custodian banks or any other financial intermediary or external service provider used by the BNPP Group to execute or facilitate financial transactions. Due to its increased interaction with clients, the BNPP Group is also exposed to the risk of operational malfunction of the latter's information systems. The BNPP Group's communications and data systems and those of its clients, service providers and counterparties may also be subject to malfunctions or interruptions as a result of cyber-crime or cyber-terrorism. The BNPP Group cannot guarantee that these malfunctions or interruptions in its own systems or those of other parties will not occur or that in the event of a cyber-attack, these malfunctions or interruptions will be adequately resolved. These operational malfunctions or interruptions accounted for an average of 3% of operational risk losses over the 2013-2021 period."

5. In Chapter **1 RISK FACTORS**, the text under the header **1.3.1. Risks of significant losses on trading and investment activities due to market fluctuations and volatility** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"The BNPP Group maintains trading and investment positions in the debt, currency, commodity and equity markets, and in unlisted securities, real estate and other asset classes, including through derivative contracts. These positions could be adversely affected by extreme volatility in these markets, i.e. the degree to which prices fluctuate over a particular period in a particular market, regardless of market levels. Moreover, volatility trends that prove substantially different from the BNPP Group's expectations may lead to losses relating to a broad range of other products that the BNPP Group uses, including swaps, forward and future contracts, options and structured products.

To the extent that the BNPP Group owns assets, or has net long positions, in any of those markets, a market downturn could result in losses from a decline in the value of its positions. Conversely, to the extent that the BNPP Group has sold assets that it does not own, or has net short positions in any of those markets, a market upturn could, in spite of the existing limitation of risks and control systems, expose the BNPP Group to potentially substantial losses as it attempts to cover its net short positions by acquiring assets in a rising market. The BNPP Group may from time to time hold a long position in one asset and a short position in another, in order to hedge transactions with clients and/or in view of benefitting from changes in the relative value of the two assets. If, however, the relative value of the two assets changes in a direction or manner that the BNPP Group did not anticipate or against which its positions are not hedged, it might realise a loss on those paired positions. Such losses, if significant, could adversely affect the BNPP Group's results and financial condition. In addition, the BNPP Group's hedging strategies may not be suitable for certain market conditions.

If any of the variety of instruments and strategies that the BNPP Group uses to hedge its exposure to various types of risk in its businesses is not effective, the BNPP Group may incur losses. Many of its strategies are based on historical trading patterns and correlations. For example, if the BNPP Group holds a long position in an asset, it may hedge that position by taking a short position in another asset where the short position has historically moved in a direction that would offset a change in the value of the long position. However, the hedge may only be partial, or the strategies used may not protect against all future risks or may not be fully effective in mitigating the BNPP Group's risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risk in the future. Unexpected market developments may also reduce the effectiveness of the BNPP Group's hedging strategies, as shown by the losses incurred by the BNPP Group's equity derivatives activities in the first quarter of 2020, due in particular to the market environment and the ECB decisions on dividend distributions. In addition, the manner in which gains and losses resulting from certain ineffective hedges are recorded may result in additional volatility in the BNPP Group's reported earnings.

The BNPP Group uses a "Value at Risk" (VaR) model to quantify its exposure to potential losses from market risks, and also performs stress testing with a view to quantifying its potential exposure in extreme scenarios. However, these techniques rely on statistical methodologies based on historical observations, which may turn out to be unreliable predictors of future market conditions. Accordingly, the BNPP Group's exposure to market risk in extreme scenarios could be greater than the exposures predicted by its quantification techniques."

6. In Chapter **1 RISK FACTORS**, the text under the header **1.3.3. Risks of adjustments to the carrying value of the BNPP Group's securities and derivatives portfolios and the BNPP Group's own debt** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"The carrying value of the BNPP Group's securities and derivatives portfolios and certain other assets, as well as its own debt, in its balance sheet is adjusted as of each financial statement date. As at 31 December 2021, on the assets side of the BNPP Group's balance sheet, financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes and financial assets at fair value through shareholders' equity amounted to EUR 683 billion, EUR 9 billion and EUR 46 billion respectively. In the liabilities column, financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes amounted to EUR 714 billion and EUR 10 billion, respectively, at 31 December 2021. Most of the adjustments are made on the basis of changes in fair value of the BNPP Group's assets or debt during an accounting period, with the changes recorded either in the income statement or directly in shareholders' equity. Changes that are recorded in the income statement, to the extent not offset by opposite changes in the value of other assets, affect the BNPP Group's consolidated revenues and, as a result, its net income. A downward adjustment of the fair value of the BNPP Group's securities and derivatives portfolios may lead to reduced shareholders' equity, and to the extent not offset by opposite changes in the value of the BNPP Group's liabilities, the BNPP Group's capital adequacy ratios may also be lowered. The fact that fair value adjustments are recorded in one accounting period does not mean that further adjustments will not be needed in subsequent periods."

7. In Chapter **1 RISK FACTORS**, the text under the header **1.4.1 Risk of less access to and higher cost of funding** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

   "The financial crisis, the euro zone sovereign debt crisis as well as the general macroeconomic environment, at times adversely affected the availability and cost of funding for European banks around ten years ago. This was due to several factors, including a sharp increase in the perception of bank credit risk due to exposure to sovereign debt in particular, credit rating downgrades of sovereigns and of banks, and debt market speculation. Many European banks, including the BNPP Group, at various points during these periods experienced restricted access to wholesale debt markets for institutional investors and to the interbank market, as well as a general increase in their cost of funding. In the context of the COVID-19 health crisis the European Central Bank ("**ECB**") also set up refinancing facilities designed to foster BNPPs' financing of the economy (Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Options or "**TLTRO**"), on which the BNPP Group has drawn. Such adverse credit market conditions may reappear in the event of prolonged stagnation of growth, deflation, resurgence of the financial crisis, another sovereign debt crisis, new forms of financial crises, factors relating to the financial industry or the economy in general (including the economic consequences of the COVID-19 health crisis) or to the BNPP Group in particular. In this case, the effect on the liquidity of the European financial sector in general or the BNPP Group in particular could be materially adverse and have a negative impact on the BNPP Group's results of operations and financial condition."

8. In Chapter **1 RISK FACTORS**, the text under the header **1.4.2 Risk of protracted market declines** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

   "In some of the BNPP Group's businesses, particularly Global Markets (which represented 14.8% of the BNPP Group's revenue in 2021) and Asset/Liability Management, protracted market movements, particularly asset price declines, can reduce the level of activity in the market or reduce market liquidity. These developments can lead to material losses if the BNPP Group cannot close out deteriorating positions in a timely way. This is particularly true for assets that are intrinsically illiquid. Assets that are not traded on stock exchanges or other public trading markets, such as certain derivative contracts between financial institutions, may have values that the BNPP Group calculates using models rather than publicly-quoted prices. Monitoring the deterioration of prices of assets like these is difficult and could lead to significant unanticipated losses (see section 5.8 Liquidity risk, paragraph Stress tests and liquidity reserve of the 2021 Universal registration document). The BNPP Group is exposed to the risk that the maturity, interest rate or currencies of its assets might not match those of its liabilities. The timing of payments on certain of the BNPP Group's assets is uncertain, and if the BNPP Group receives lower revenues than expected at a given time, it might require additional market funding in order to meet its obligations on its liabilities. While the BNPP Group imposes strict limits on the gaps between its assets and its liabilities as part of its risk management procedures, it cannot be certain that these limits will be fully effective to eliminate potential losses arising from asset and liability mismatches."

9. In Chapter **1 RISK FACTORS**, the text under the header **1.5.1 Risks of adverse economic and financial conditions** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"The BNPP Group's business is sensitive to changes in the financial markets and more generally to economic conditions in France (32% of the BNPP Group's revenues at 31 December 2021), other countries in Europe (45% of the BNPP Group's revenues at 31 December 2021) and the rest of the world (23% of the BNPP Group's revenues at 31 December 2021, including 5% related to activities of Bank of the West in the United States). A deterioration in economic conditions in the markets in the countries where the BNPP Group operates and in the economic environment could in the future have some or all of the following impacts:

- adverse economic conditions affecting the business and operations of the BNPP Group's customers, reducing credit demand and trading volume and resulting in an increased rate of default on loans and other receivables, in part as a result of the deterioration of the financial capacity of companies and households;
- a decline in market prices of bonds, equities and commodities affecting the businesses of the BNPP Group, including in particular trading, Investment Banking and asset management revenues;
- macroeconomic policies adopted in response to actual or anticipated economic conditions having unintended effects, and are likely to impact market parameters such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates, which in turn can affect the BNPP Group's businesses that are most exposed to market risk;
- perceived favourable economic conditions generally or in specific business sectors resulting in asset price bubbles, which could in turn exacerbate the impact of corrections when conditions become less favourable;
- a significant economic disruption (such as the global financial crisis of 2008, the European sovereign debt crisis of 2011 or the Covid-19 pandemic since 2020) having a substantial impact on all of the BNPP Group's activities, particularly if the disruption is characterised by an absence of market liquidity that makes it difficult to sell certain categories of assets at their estimated market value or at all. These disruptions, could also lead to a decline in transaction commissions and consumer loans;
- a significant deterioration of market and economic conditions resulting from, among other things, adverse political and geopolitical events such as natural disasters, geopolitical tensions, health risks such as the COVID-19 health crisis and its aftermath, the fear or recurrence of new epidemics or pandemics, acts of terrorism, societal unrest, cyber-attacks, military conflicts or threats thereof and related risks (in particular the ongoing war in Ukraine and related sanctions), may affect the operating environment for the BNPP Group episodically or for extended periods.

Since 2020, economies and financial markets have been, and should continue in 2022 to be particularly sensitive to a number of factors, including the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic and its economic consequences, in particular the increase in sovereign and corporate debt that pre-dated the COVID-19 health crisis and has been aggravated by it, as well as the strength and staying power of the economic recovery following the crisis' peak, which is itself dependent on a number of factors (see section 1.7.1 Epidemics and pandemics, including the ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and their economic consequences may adversely affect BNPP Groups business, operations, results and financial condition). In addition numerous factors are currently affecting or may affect the economy and the financial markets in the coming months or years, in particular geopolitical tensions, (notably in Eastern Europe, and in particular, the invasion of Ukraine, as discussed below), political risks directly affecting Europe, general trends in consumer and commodity prices characterised by high inflation, corresponding trends in wages, supply chain pressures, the changing economic situation in certain countries or regions that contribute to overall global economic growth, tensions around international trade and, as discussed below, the evolution of monetary policy and interest rates (these elements themselves being affected by the above-mentioned factors).

In particular, the invasion of Ukraine and the ongoing war, as well as the reaction of the international community, have been, continue to be, and could continue to be a source of instability for Global Markets, depressing stock market indices, inflating commodity prices (notably oil, gas and agricultural products such as wheat), aggravating supply chain disruption, and causing an increase in production costs and inflation more generally. These events are expected to have economic and financial repercussions that will increase inflation and decrease global growth, and the BNPP Group and its clients could be adversely affected as a result. More generally, the volatility of financial markets could adversely affect the BNPP Group's trading and investment positions in the debt, currency, commodity and equity markets, as well as its positions in other investments. For reference, Global Markets accounted for 14.8% of the BNPP Group's revenues in 2021. Severe market disruptions and extreme market volatility have occurred often in recent years and may occur again in the future, which could result in significant losses for the BNPP Group. Such losses may extend to a broad range of trading and hedging products, including swaps, forward and future contracts, options and structured products. The volatility of financial markets makes it difficult to predict trends and implement effective trading strategies.

It is difficult to predict economic or market declines or other market disruptions, and which markets will be most significantly impacted. If economic or market conditions in France or elsewhere in Europe, or Global Markets more generally, were to deteriorate or become more volatile, the BNPP Group's operations could be disrupted, and its business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected."

10. In Chapter **1 RISK FACTORS**, the text under the header **1.5.2 Risks of significant interest rate changes** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"The net interest income recorded by the BNPP Group during any given period significantly affects its overall revenues and profitability for that period. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond the BNPP Group's control, such as the rate of inflation, country-specific monetary policies and certain decisions concerning regulatory capital. Changes in market interest rates could affect the interest rates charged on interest-earning assets differently from the interest rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Any adverse change in the yield curve could cause a decline in net interest income generated by the BNPP Group's lending activities. In addition, increases in the interest rates at which the BNPP Group's short-term funding is available and maturity mismatches may adversely affect its profitability.

Since the 2008-2009 financial crisis, Global Markets have been characterised by an extended period of low interest rates. This low interest rate environment has weighed significantly on banks' profitability, including that of the BNPP Group, for a number of years. The relative impact on banks depends, in particular, on the proportion of their revenues represented by net interest income; this proportion was 46% for the BNPP Group in 2021. The situation has worsened since 2019, with the introduction of negative rates, particularly on placements by European banks with the ECB. If the low or even negative, interest rate environment continues despite higher inflation and the central bank's reactions to it, BNPP Group's profitability could be affected or even decline. In this respect, central banks have in 2020 and again in 2021 increased their monetary support in the face of the recession caused by the COVID-19 health crisis of 2020 and 2021. A reduction in these accommodative policies by central banks, particularly in response to increasing inflation, has begun to be implemented by the US Federal Reserve, the Bank of England and the ECB. For example, on March 16, 2022, the US Federal Reserve decided to raise its main benchmark interest rate by 0.25% and now plans to reduce its balance sheet by USD 95 billion per month. In addition, the ECB has indicated that it ended its emergency pandemic purchase programme ("**EPPP**") in March 2022 and that it will cease its targeted longer-term refinancing operations ("**TLTRO 3**") in June 2022.

However, despite the increasing level of inflation, the implementation of monetary tightening policies by the ECB could be delayed given the uncertainty resulting from the current economic situation.

During periods of low interest rates, interest rate spreads tend to tighten, and the BNPP Group may be unable to lower interest rates on deposits sufficiently to offset reduced income from lending at lower interest rates. Net interest income amounted to EUR 21,312 million in 2020 and EUR 21,209 million in 2021, respectively. On an indicative basis, over one-, two- and three-year timeframes, the sensitivity of revenues at 31 December 2021 to a parallel, instantaneous and definitive increase in market rates of +50 basis points (+0.5%) across all currencies had an impact of +EUR 127 million, +EUR 537 million and +EUR 694 million, respectively, or +0.3%, +1.2% and +1.5% of the BNPP Group's net banking income. The negative interest rate environment in which banks are charged for cash deposited with central banks, whereas banks typically do not charge clients for deposits, weighs significantly on banks' margins. In addition, the BNPP Group has been facing and may continue to face an increase in early repayment and refinancing of mortgages and other fixed-rate consumer and corporate loans as clients take advantage of lower borrowing costs. This, along with the issuance of new loans at the low prevailing market interest rates, has resulted and may continue to result in a decrease in the average interest rate of the BNPP Group's portfolio of loans thereby causing a decline in its net interest income from lending activities. Moreover, an environment of persistently low interest rates can also have the effect of flattening the yield curve in the market more generally, which could reduce the premium generated by the BNPP Group from its funding activities. A flattening yield curve can also influence financial institutions to engage in riskier activities in an effort to earn the desired level of returns, which can increase overall market risk and volatility. Low interest rates may also affect the profitability and even the solvency of the insurance activities of French banks, including the BNPP Group, particularly due to the prevalence in the market of life insurance contracts backed by euro- denominated funds, which may not be able to generate sufficient returns to be competitive with other investment products. Low interest rates may also adversely affect commissions charged by the BNPP Group's asset management subsidiaries on money market and other fixed income products. A reduction in credit spreads and decline in Retail Banking income resulting from lower portfolio interest rates may adversely affect the profitability of the BNPP Group's Retail Banking operations.

On the other hand, the end of a period of prolonged low interest rates, in particular due to the normalisation and tightening of monetary policy (as already initiated by some central banks and expected by the market) following the long period of accommodative monetary policies, or more generally, an economic recovery, or inflation at a higher level or lasting longer than expected by central banks, would also carry risks. If market interest rates were to rise generally, a portfolio featuring significant amounts of lower interest loans and fixed income assets would be expected to decline in value. If the BNPP Group's hedging strategies are ineffective or provide only a partial hedge against such a change in value, the BNPP Group could incur losses. Any sharper or more rapid than expected tightening could have a negative impact on the economic recovery, because of which the envisaged tightening of monetary policy could be delayed in some currency areas, such as the euro zone, in order to reduce the risk of recession caused by the economic situation and the war in Ukraine. On the lending side, it could in particular cause stress in loan and bond portfolios, possibly leading to an increase in non-performing exposures and defaults. More generally, the reduction of accommodative monetary policies already initiated by some central banks after a period of substantial liquidity infusions from asset purchases by central banks may even if implemented progressively lead to severe corrections in certain markets or asset classes (e.g., non-Investment grade corporate and sovereign borrowers, certain sectors of equities and real estate) that particularly benefited (including from very low risk premiums as compared to historical averages) from the prolonged low interest rate and high liquidity environment, and such corrections could potentially be contagious to financial markets generally, including through substantially increased volatility."

11. In Chapter **1 RISK FACTORS**, the text under the header **1.5.3 Risks regarding political, macroeconomic or financial changes in the countries and regions where BNPP Group operates** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"The BNPP Group is subject to country risk, meaning the risk that economic, financial, political or social conditions in a given foreign country in which it operates could adversely affect BNPP Group's operations, or its results, or its financial condition, or its business. The BNPP Group monitors country risk and takes it into account in the fair value adjustments and cost of risk recorded in its financial statements. However, a significant change in political or macroeconomic environments, may require it to record additional charges or to incur losses beyond the amounts previously written down in its financial statements. In addition, factors specific to a country or region in which the BNPP Group operates could make it difficult for it to carry out its business and lead to losses or impairment of assets.

At 31 December 2021, the BNPP Group's loan portfolio consisted of receivables from borrowers located in France (32%), Belgium and Luxembourg (16%), Italy (9%), other European countries (19%), North America, including Bank of the West (13%), Asia (6%) and the rest of the world (5%). Adverse conditions that particularly affect these countries and regions would have a significant impact on the BNPP Group. In addition, the BNPP Group has significant exposures in countries outside the OECD, which are subject to risks that include political instability, unpredictable regulation and taxation, expropriation and other risks that are less present in more developed economies.

In addition, the BNPP Group is present in Ukraine, a country invaded in February 2022 and a war zone since such time, through its subsidiary UkrSibbank in which it holds a 60% stake alongside the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (40%). At 31 December 2021, UkrSibbank's balance sheet totalled approximately 0.08% of that of the BNPP Group. The total equity of the subsidiary represented approximately 0.15% of consolidated equity of BNPP Group share. At 31 December 2021, the BNPP Group generated less than 0.5% of its pre-tax profit in Ukraine). The BNPP Group's total gross on- and off-balance sheet exposures to Ukraine (which are concentrated on UkrSibbank) represented less than 0.09% of the BNPP Group's gross exposures. The war in Ukraine has profoundly changed the continuing operations of local banks, which — since February 24, 2022 — are focused on the provision of payment instruments and services critical to the economy within the framework of the new regulations introduced by the central bank. In this context, the BNPP Group has estimated that as of March 31, 2022, it exerts significant influence over the entity within the meaning of the applicable accounting standards. Consequently, in accordance with applicable accounting standards, the BNPP Group has recorded, as of March 31, 2022, a 90% impairment of its shares amounting to EUR -159 million, as well as a loss of EUR 274 million relating to the recycling of the conversion reserve. With regard to Russia, which is subject to severe economic sanctions imposed notably by the European Union, USA and UK, gross on- and off- balance sheet exposures represented less than 0.07% of the BNPP Group's gross exposures. The amount of net residual exposures, both in Russia and Ukraine, is more limited given the way in which the Bank operates in these two markets and how it secures its activities, with guarantees and collateral. In addition, various customers or counterparties of the BNPP Group, in particular financial institutions and corporates, conduct business in these countries or have exposure to borrowers in these countries or have significant suppliers in those countries and could see their financial position weakened by the conflict and its consequences, particularly due to the cessation of their business in Ukraine and/or Russia or the reduction or termination (voluntarily, or involuntarily) of their supplies from these countries. The BNPP Group is diligently monitoring developments in the situation in conjunction with the authorities concerned and, in particular, the reactions of the international community with regard to economic sanctions."

12. In Chapter **1 RISK FACTORS**, the text under the header **1.6.1 Risks regarding impact of laws and regulations adopted in recent years, particularly in response to the global financial crisis, as well as new legislative proposals** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"***Laws and regulations adopted in recent years***

Laws and regulations have been enacted in the past few years, in particular in France, Europe and the United States, with a view to introducing a number of changes, some permanent, in the financial environment. The impact of the measures has changed substantially the environment in which the BNPP Group and other financial institutions operate.

The measures that have been adopted include:

- more stringent capital and liquidity requirements (particularly for global systemically important banks such as the BNPP Group), as well as changes to the risk-weighting methodologies and the methods of using internal models that have led, could have led, or could lead to increased capital requirements;
- restrictions on certain types of activities considered as speculative undertaken by commercial banks that are prohibited or need to be ring-fenced in subsidiaries (particularly proprietary trading) and are subject to prudential requirements and autonomous funding;
- prohibitions or restrictions on fees for certain types of financial products or activities;
- enhanced recovery and resolution regimes, in particular the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive of 15 May 2014 (the "**BRRD**"), as amended from time to time, which strengthens powers to prevent and resolve banking crises in order to ensure that

losses are borne largely by the creditors and shareholders of the banks and in order to keep the costs incurred by taxpayers to a minimum;

- the establishment of the national resolution funds by the BRRD and the creation of the Single Resolution Board (the SRB) by the European Parliament and Council of the European Union in a resolution dated 15 July 2014 (the "**SRM Regulation**"), as amended from time to time, which can initiate resolution proceedings for banking institutions such as the BNPP Group, and the Single Resolution Fund (the SRF), the financing of which by the BNPP Group (up to its annual contribution) can be significant;
- the establishment of national deposit guarantee schemes and a proposed European deposit guarantee scheme or deposit insurance which will gradually cover all or part of the guarantee schemes of participating countries;
- increased internal control and reporting requirements with respect to certain activities;
- the implementation of regulatory stress tests (including in relation to climate change risk) which could lead to additional regulatory capital requirements;
- greater powers granted to the relevant authorities to combat money laundering and terrorism financing;
- more stringent governance and conduct of business rules and restrictions and increased taxes on employee compensation over specified levels;
- measures to improve the transparency, efficiency and integrity of financial markets and in particular the regulation of high frequency trading, more extensive market abuse regulations, increased regulation of certain types of financial products including mandatory reporting of derivative and securities financing transactions, requirements either to mandatorily clear, or otherwise mitigate risks in relation to, over-the-counter derivative transactions (including through posting of collateral in respect of non-centrally cleared derivatives);
- the taxation of financial transactions;
- enhanced protection of personal data and cybersecurity requirements;
- enhanced disclosure requirements, including through the introduction of new disclosure requirements on (i) how banking groups providing asset management services such as the BNPP Group integrate sustainability risks or negative impacts, sustainable investment objectives or the promotion of environmental or social attributes when making investment decisions, and (ii) how and to what extent banking groups themselves finance or develop economic activities that can be considered environmentally sustainable as defined in the European Taxonomy;
- the introduction of new requirements for the integration of climate risk into the risk measurement and management systems of banking groups, including through the publication of proposals for banks to manage and disclose climate risk; and
- strengthening the powers of supervisory bodies, such as the French Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority (the "**ACPR**") and the creation of new authorities, including the adoption of the Single Resolution Mechanism (the "**SRM**") in October 2013, pursuant to which BNPP Group is under the direct supervision of the ECB.

These measures may have a significant adverse impact. For example, the introduction of a required contribution to the Single Resolution Fund resulted in a substantial additional expense for the BNPP Group (the BNPP Group made a EUR 967 million contribution to the Single Resolution Fund in 2021).

Measures relating to the banking sector could be further amended, expanded or strengthened. Moreover, additional measures could be adopted in other areas. It is impossible to predict what additional measures will be adopted or what their exact content will be and, given the complexity of the issues and the uncertainty surrounding them, to determine their impact on the BNPP Group. The effect of these measures, whether already adopted or that may be adopted in the future, has been and could continue to be a decrease in the BNPP Group's ability to allocate its capital and capital resources to financing, limit its ability to diversify risks, reduce the availability of certain financing and liquidity resources, increase the cost of financing, increase the cost of compliance, increase the cost or reduce the demand for the products and services offered by the BNPP Group, require the BNPP Group to proceed with internal reorganisations, structural changes or reallocations, affect the ability of the BNPP Group to carry on certain activities or to attract and/or retain talent and, more generally, affect its competitiveness and profitability, which could have an impact on its activities, financial condition and operating results. As a recent example on 27 October 2021, the European Commission presented a legislative package to finalise the implementation within the European Union of the Basel III agreement adopted by the Group of Central Governors and Heads of Supervision ("**GHOS**") on 7 December 2017. This legislative package will in the next stage be discussed by the European Parliament and Council with a view to agreeing on a final text. In the impact assessment accompanying the legislative package, the European Commission estimated, on the basis of an European Banking Authority ("**EBA**") impact study dated December 2020 and of additional European Commission estimates for some EU specific adjustments, that the implementation of the final Basel III standards may result in an average increase in total minimum capital requirements ranging between 6.4% and 8.4% after full implementation of the reform. On the basis of the EBA's updated impact analysis taking into account the combined effect of the reform and the potential consequences of the health crisis, the European Commission opted to apply the new capital requirements to EU banks as from 1 January 2025, with a phase-in period during which the requirements will be gradually increased through 2030 (and 2032 for certain requirements). On this basis, the BNPP Group has indicated a potential increase of 8% in its risk-weighted assets at the date of the first application announced for 1 January 2025, which implies a potential 8% increase in total minimum capital requirements resulting from the finalisation of Basel 3 (fully loaded). This estimate is subject to change depending on potential changes in the draft text, in the BNPP Group and the macroeconomic context.

The BNPP Group is subject to extensive and evolving regulatory regimes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. The BNPP Group faces the risk of changes in legislation or regulation in all of the countries in which it operates, including, but not limited to, the following:

- monetary, liquidity, interest rate and other policies of central banks and regulatory authorities;
- changes in government or regulatory policy that may significantly influence investor decisions, in particular in the markets in which the BNPP Group operates;
- changes in regulatory requirements applicable to the financial industry, such as rules relating to applicable governance, remunerations, capital adequacy and liquidity frameworks, restrictions on activities considered as speculative and recovery and resolution frameworks;
- changes in securities regulations as well as in financial reporting, disclosure and market abuse regulations;
- changes in the regulation of certain types of transactions and investments, such as derivatives and securities financing transactions and money market funds;
- changes in the regulation of market infrastructures, such as trading venues, central counterparties, central securities depositories, and payment and settlement systems;
- changes in the regulation of payment services, crowdfunding and fintech;
- changes in the regulation of protection of personal data and cybersecurity;
- changes in tax legislation or the application thereof;
- changes in accounting norms;
- changes in rules and procedures relating to internal controls, risk management and compliance; and
- expropriation, nationalisation, price controls, exchange controls, confiscation of assets and changes in legislation relating to foreign ownership.

These changes, the scope and implications of which are highly unpredictable, could substantially affect the BNPP Group and have an adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. Certain reforms not directed specifically at financial institutions, such as measures relating to the funds industry or promoting technological innovation (such as open data projects), could facilitate the entry of new players in the financial services sector or otherwise affect the BNPP Group's business model, competitiveness and profitability, which could in turn affect its financial condition and results of operations.

Finally, the regulatory accommodations implemented temporarily by national and European regulatory authorities in the context of the COVID-19 health crisis have either lapsed or are expected to lapse gradually, although their remaining course is not currently certain (see section 1.7.1. Risks due to epidemics and pandemics, including the ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and their economic consequences) may adversely affect the BNPP Groups business, operations, results and financial condition."

13. In Chapter **1 RISK FACTORS**, the text under the header **1.7.1. Risks due to epidemics and pandemics, including the ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and their economic consequences** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"A global pandemic linked to a novel strain of coronavirus (Covid-19) has severely disrupted economies and financial markets worldwide since 2020. The introduction of lockdown measures and other restrictions initially caused economies in many regions to contract, trade to decline, production capacity to decrease, growth forecasts to be cut and supply chains to be disrupted. In a second phase, the roll-out of vaccination campaigns and the adaptation of economic actors allowed the gradual adaptation of these measures and restrictions, leading to a recovery in economic activity. As a result, various growth forecasts converge on a strong economic recovery. For example, according to the IMF's January 2022 estimates and projections, world economic growth is expected to be 5.9% in 2021 and 4.4% in 2022. Nevertheless, uncertainties remain as to the strength and sustainability of the recovery, both in terms of the public health situation (e.g., the appearance of new strains of the virus) and the economy which could lead to doubts as to the extent and durability of the recovery. In this respect, the outlook for 2022 was lowered for both emerging and developing countries, as well as for advanced countries compared to the IMF projections published in October 2021. Various complicating factors will affect the trajectory of economic recovery. International supply chains – which had been strained severely by the pandemic - related mobility restrictions – remain heavily disrupted, generating shortages of certain consumer goods (such as a dearth of semiconductors causing delays in the production of telephones and automobiles) and oil and gas supply and labour market constraints, having both specific (e.g. raw materials price increases) and general (i.e., inflation rate) effects on prices. Further, while various governments and central banks implemented and supplemented measures to support the economy and its recovery – in order to mitigate the adverse economic and market consequences of the pandemic – there can be no assurance that such measures will suffice to redress the pandemic's negative impact on the regional or global economy over time, entirely compensate for or mitigate regional or global recessions (which occurred and could recur), or fully and over time prevent possible disruptions to the financial markets. The lifting of government support measures could also harm economic activity and the financial strength of economic actors. Overall, the crisis has impacted and may continue to impact the economies of the principal countries where the BNPP Group operates, particularly its domestic markets (France, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg), which collectively represented 57% of its total gross credit exposures as of 31 December 2021. The BNPP Group's results and financial condition have been and could continue to be adversely impacted by the effects of the crisis related to the pandemic and the resulting disruption of economic activity in the BNPP Group's principal markets. In particular, the crisis significantly affected the BNPP Group's cost of risk in 2020, reflecting macroeconomic projections based on various scenarios applying the framework in place prior to the crisis. Under this framework, macroeconomic projections – specifically GDP estimates and forecasts – are key to calculating the cost of risk, and the consequences of the COVID-19 health crisis included a decrease in GDP growth estimates for many of the BNPP Group's markets. The cost of risk calculation also takes into account the specific dynamics of the crisis in 2020, along with anticipated future impacts on credit and counterparty risk, including the consequences of lockdown measures on economic activity and the impact of government support measures and decisions. These factors contributed to the substantial increase in the BNPP Group's cost of risk in 2020 (66 basis points). The 2021 financial year showed an improvement with an increase in revenues of 4.4% to EUR 46,235 billion and an increase in net income attributable to the BNPP Group, due to the increase in Domestic Markets revenues (+5.2% compared to 2020) with the rebound of the economy and the resilience of CIB revenues (+3.4% compared to 2020), but also by the decrease in the cost of risk (-48.8% compared to 2020), particularly in connection with improving economic forecasts. Nevertheless, revenues in the International Financial Services businesses remain impacted by the consequences of the COVID-19 health crisis (-1.2% compared to 2020). However, developments in the current COVID-19 health crisis and market conditions have characteristics that could increase the probability and magnitude of various existing risks faced by the BNPP Group such as: i) pressure on revenues due in particular to (a) prolongation of the low interest rate environment and (b) lower revenues from fees and commissions; ii) renewed heightened risk linked to a an economic slowdown due to inflationary pressures (energy prices, labour market tensions), supply chain disruption or withdrawal of government support measures; iii) risk of financial market disruption in the event of poorly anticipated changes in monetary policies and iv) higher risk-weighted assets due to the deterioration of risk parameters, hence affecting the BNPP Group's capital position. The BNPP Group's results and financial condition could also be harmed by negative trends in the financial markets, to the extent that the pandemic initially caused extreme market conditions (volatility spikes, a sharp drop in equity markets, tensions on spreads, specific asset markets on hold, etc.). Uncertainties about the scope and durability of the economic recovery, the easing or strengthening of government support measures, and the pressures linked to supply chains and raw material procurement have generated and could generate unfavourable market conditions. Thus, unfavourable market conditions have had and could have an adverse impact on the BNPP Group's market activities, which accounted for 14.8% of its consolidated revenues in 2021, resulting in trading or other market-related losses, as seen in 2020, following restrictions implemented on short-selling and dividend distributions (notably EUR 184 million in the first quarter of 2020 related to the European authorities' restrictions on 2019 dividends). Further, certain of the BNPP Group's investment portfolios (for example, in its insurance subsidiaries) are accounted for on a mark-to-market basis and were impacted by adverse market conditions, particularly in the second quarter of 2020 and could continue to be impacted again in the future. The extent to which the short, medium and long-term economic consequences of the pandemic will continue to affect the BNPP Group's results and financial condition will indeed depend largely on i) the intensity and duration of restrictive measures that have been put in place or their periodic reintroduction, depending on the evolution of the health situation, ii) the timing and extent of a return to pre-pandemic lifestyles, business operations and economic interactions, iii) the effects of the measures taken to date or future measures that may be taken by governments and central banks to attenuate the economic fallout of the pandemic or the terms and conditions for lifting these measures and iv) the duration and extent of the pandemic's remaining course, including the prospect of new waves or the appearance of new strains of the virus and, consequently, a reinstatement or strengthening of lockdown measures or other restrictions, such as in relation to travel, in the BNPP Group's various markets, as well as the pace and mechanisms of deployment of immunisation programmes. In addition, while the actions of European Union and member states' authorities (in particular, central banks and governments) in response to the pandemic have to date helped and may well continue to help attenuate its adverse economic and market consequences, the authorities have also issued and may continue to issue additional restrictions or recommendations in respect of banks' actions. In particular, in 2020 and 2021 they limited banks' flexibility in managing their business and taking action in relation to capital distribution, capital allocation and compensation policies. Due to the unprecedented environment generated by the Covid-19 crisis various pandemic-related uncertainties, around public health, society and the economy, persist. The consequences for the BNPP Group will depend on the duration of the impact of the crisis, the measures taken by governments and central banks, and the ability of society to recover, and are therefore difficult to predict."

14. In Chapter **1 RISK FACTORS**, the text under the header **1.7.3 Risks of difficulties in integrating businesses following acquisition transactions realizing the benefits expected acquisitions** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"The BNPP Group engages in acquisition and combination transactions on a regular basis. The BNPP Group's most recent major such transactions were the integration of the BNPP Group's Prime Services and Electronic Equities platform of Deutsche Bank in 2019, the acquisition of 100% of Exane, previously 50% owned by BNPP, finalised on 13 July 2021, and the acquisition of 100% of Floa, a subsidiary of Casino and Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale (via the Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel ("**BFCM**")) and one of the French leaders in innovative payments, finalised on 1 February 2022. These operational integration activities resulted in 2021 in restructuring costs of EUR 164 million. Successful integration and the realisation of synergies require, among other things, proper coordination of business development and marketing efforts, retention of key members of management, policies for effective recruitment and training as well as the ability to adapt information and computer systems. Any difficulties encountered in combining operations could result in higher integration costs and lower savings or revenues than expected. There will accordingly be uncertainty as to the extent to which anticipated synergies will be achieved and the timing of their realisation. Moreover, the integration of the BNPP Group's existing operations with those of the acquired operations could interfere with its respective businesses and divert management's attention from other aspects of the BNPP Group's business, which could have a negative impact on the BNPP Group's business and results. In some cases, moreover, disputes relating to acquisitions may have an adverse impact on the integration process or have other adverse consequences, including financial ones.

Although the BNPP Group undertakes an in-depth analysis of the companies it plans to acquire, such analyses often cannot be complete or exhaustive. In the event that BNPP Group is unable to conduct comprehensive due diligence prior to an acquisition, it may acquire doubtful or troubled assets or businesses that may be unprofitable or have certain potential risks that only materialise after the acquisition. The acquisition of an unprofitable business or a business with materialised risks may have a significant adverse effect on the BNPP Group's overall profitability and may increase its liabilities."

15. In Chapter **1 RISK FACTORS**, the text under the header **1.7.4 Risks regarding intense competition amongst banking and non-banking operators** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"Competition is intense in all of the BNPP Group's primary business areas in France and the other countries in which it conducts a substantial portion of its business, including other European countries and the United States. Competition in the banking industry could intensify as a result of consolidation in the financial services area, as a result of the presence of new players in the payment and the financing services area or the development of crowdfunding platforms, as well as the continuing evolution of consumer habits in the banking sector. While the BNPP Group has launched initiatives in these areas, such as the debut of Hello bank! and its acquisition of Nickel or Floa, competitors subject to less extensive regulatory requirements or to less strict capital requirements (e.g. debt funds, shadow banks), or benefiting from economies of scale, data synergies, technological innovation (e.g. internet and mobile operators, digital platforms, fintechs), or free access to customer financial data could be more competitive by offering lower prices and more innovative services to address the new needs of consumers. New technologies that facilitate or transform transaction processes and payment systems, such as blockchain technologies and related services or that could significantly impact the fundamental mechanisms of the banking system, such as central bank digital currencies, have been developed in recent years or could be developed in the near future. While it is difficult to predict the effects of these developments and the regulations that apply to them, the use of such technology could nevertheless reduce the market share of banks, including the BNPP Group's, secure investments that otherwise would have used technology used by more established financial institutions, such as the BNPP Group or, more broadly, lead to the emergence of a different monetary system in which the attractiveness of using established financial institutions, such as the BNPP Group, would be affected. If such developments continue to gain momentum, particularly with the support of governments and central banks, if the BNPP Group is unable to respond to the competitive environment in France or in its other major markets by offering more attractive, innovative and profitable product and service solutions than those offered by current competitors or new entrants or if some of these activities were to be carried out by institutions other than banks, it may lose market share in key areas of its business or incur losses on some or all of its activities. In addition, downturns in the economies of its principal markets could add to the competitive pressure, through, for example, increased price pressure and lower business volumes for the BNPP Group and its competitors. It is also possible that the imposition of more stringent requirements (particularly capital requirements and business restrictions) on large or systemically significant financial institutions that new players may not be subject to, could lead to distortions in competition in a manner adverse to large private-sector institutions such as the BNPP Group."

16. In Chapter **1 RISK FACTORS**, the text under the header **1.7.6 Risk of changes in certain holdings in credit or financial institutions** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"Certain classes of assets may carry a high risk-weight of 250%. These assets include: credit or financial institutions consolidated under the equity method within the prudential scope (excluding insurance); significant financial interest in credit or financial institutions in which the BNPP Group holds a stake of more than 10%; and deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences.

The risk-weighted assets carrying a risk-weight of 250% amounted to EUR 18 billion at 31 December 2021, or 2% of the total risk-weighted assets of the BNPP Group. If the BNPP Group increases the amount of heavy risk-weighted assets (either by increasing the proportion of such heavy risk-weighted assets in its overall asset portfolio or due to an increase of the regulatory risk-weighting applicable to these assets), its capital adequacy ratios may be lowered."

17. In **Chapter 4 Information about BNPP**, the text under the header **4.1 Introduction** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"In 2021, BNPP decided to change its organisation with two new operating divisions: Commercial, Personal Banking & Services (CPBS) and Investment & Protection Services (IPS). With Corporate & Institutional Banking (CIB), the third operating division of BNPPs' diversified and integrated model, they are working in particular to prepare the 2022-2025 strategic plan. Within this framework, the BNPP Group's new organisation effective from 2022 is as follows:

Commercial, Personal Banking & Services, including:

- Commercial banks in the euro zone:
  - Commercial & Personal Banking in France (CPBF),
  - BNL banca commerciale (BNL bc), italian commercial banking,
  - Commercial & Personal Banking in Belgium (CPBB),
  - Commercial & Personal Banking in Luxembourg (CPBL);
- Commercial banks outside the euro zone, which are organised around:
  - Europe-Mediterranean, to cover Central and Eastern Europe and Turkey,
  - BancWest in the United States;
- Specialised businesses:
  - Arval,
  - BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions,
  - BNP Paribas Personal Finance,
  - BNP Paribas Personal Investors,
  - New digital business lines (Nickel, Paypal, etc.);

Investment & Protection Services, including:

- Insurance (BNP Paribas Cardif),
- Wealth and Asset Management (BNP Paribas Asset Management, BNP Paribas Wealth Management and BNP Paribas Real Estate), management of the BNPP Group's portfolio of unlisted and listed industrial and commercial investments (BNP Paribas Principal Investments);

Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB), including:

- Global Banking,
- Global Markets,
- Securities Services.

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

18. In **Chapter 4 Information about BNPP**, the information in the first paragraph under the header **4.3 Statutory Auditors** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"The statutory auditors ("*Commissaires aux comptes*") of BNPP for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2020 and the fiscal year ended 31 December 2021 and First Quarter 2021 Results are the following:"

19. In **Chapter 4 Information about BNPP**, the text under the header **4.4 Credit Rating assigned to BNPP** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"The BNPP Group is rated as at 3 May 2022 by four rating agencies.

The BNPP Group`s long-term credit ratings, which can also be found in the table below, are A+ with a stable outlook (S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited ("**Standard & Poor's**")), Aa3 with a stable outlook (Moody's Investors Service Ltd. ("**Moody's**")), AA- with a stable outlook (Fitch France S.A.S. ("**Fitch France**")) and AA (low) with a stable outlook (DBRS Limited ("**DBRS**")) and BNPP's short-term credit ratings, which can also be found in the table below, are A-1 (Standard & Poor's), Prime-1 (Moody's), F1+ (Fitch France) and R-1 (middle) (DBRS).

Long Term /Short Term Rating	**Standard & Poor's**	**Moody's**	**Fitch France**	**DBRS**
As at 25 March 2022	A+/A-1 (stable outlook)	Aa3/Prime-1 (stable outlook)	AA-/F1+ (stable outlook)	AA (low)/R-1 (middle) (stable outlook)
As at 3 May 2022	A+/A-1 (stable outlook)	Aa3/Prime-1 (stable outlook)	AA-/F1+ (stable outlook)	AA (low)/R-1 (middle) (stable outlook)
Date of last review	24 June 2021	4 December 2020	23 September 2021	29 June 2021

Explanation of the meaning of the ratings:

Standard & Poor's

Standard & Poor's defines "A" as follows: An obligation rated "A" is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong. Ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories."

S&P defines "A-1" as follows: "A short-term obligation rated "A-1" is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations is extremely strong."

Moody's

Moody's defines "Aa" as follows:" Obligations rated "Aa" are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk. Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to each generic rating classification Aa trough Caa. The modifier "1" indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier "2" indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier "3" indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category."

Moody's defines "Prime-1" as follows: "Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations."

Fitch France

Fitch France defines "AA-" as follows: "Very high credit quality". "AA" ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events. Within rating categories, the modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories."

Fitch France defines "F1" as follows: "Highest Short-Term Credit Quality." "F1" ratings indicate the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature."

DBRS

DBRS defines "AA" as follows: "Superior credit quality". The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from AAA only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events. All rating categories other than AAA and D also contain subcategories (high) and (low). The absence of either a (high) or (low) designation indicates that the rating is in the middle of the category."

DBRS defines "R-1 (middle)" as follows: "Superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from R-1 (high) by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events."

Each of Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch France and DBRS is established in the European Union and is registered under the Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended) (the "CRA Regulation"). As such each of Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch France and DBRS is included in the list of credit rating agencies published by the European Securities and Markets Authority on its website (at http://www.esma.europa.eu/page/List-registered-and-certified-CRAs) in accordance with the CRA Regulation.

The credit ratings mentioned above have been issued by DBRS Ratings Limited London, United Kingdom, Fitch France S.A.S. Paris, France, Moody's France S.A.S., Paris, France, and Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services France S.A.S., Paris, France respectively, as indicated. Each of these credit rating agencies is established in the European Community and is registered under Regulation (EC) n° 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 (as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 513/2011). The latest update of the list of registered credit rating agencies is published on the following website of the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA): CRA Authorisation (europa.eu)."

20. In **Chapter 4 Information about BNPP**, the text under the header **4.5 BNPP`s borrowing and funding structure and financing of its activities** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"A description of BNPP`s borrowing and funding structure and the financing of its activities is set out on pages 160 (3.7 "Financial structure") and 482 beginning with the headline "Liquidity risk management and supervision" to 498 of the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English, which is incorporated by reference herein, on page 18 ("Financial structure") of the First Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English, which is incorporated by reference herein (please see "13 INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE")."

21. In **Chapter 9 LITIGATION, REGULATORY AND SIMILAR MATTERS**, the text under the header shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"BNNP is party as a defendant in various claims, disputes and legal proceedings (including investigations by judicial or supervisory authorities) in a number of jurisdictions arising in the ordinary course of its business, including inter alia in connection with its activities as market counterparty, lender, employer, investor and taxpayer.

The related risks have been assessed by BNPP and are subject, where appropriate, to provisions disclosed in the consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2021; a provision is recognized when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle an obligation arising from a past event and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The main contingent liabilities related to pending legal, governmental, or arbitral proceedings as of March 31, 2022 are described below.

BNPP currently considers that none of these proceedings is likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial position or profitability; however, the outcome of legal or governmental proceedings is by definition unpredictable. BNPP and certain of its subsidiaries are defendants in several actions pending before the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York brought by the Trustee appointed for the liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC ("**BLMIS**").

These actions, known generally as "clawback claims", are similar to those brought by the BLMIS Trustee under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and New York state law against numerous institutions, and seek recovery of approximately USD 1.3 billion allegedly received by BNP Paribas entities from BLMIS or indirectly through BLMIS-related "feeder funds" in which BNPP entities held interests. As a result of certain decisions of the Bankruptcy Court and the United States District Court between 2016 and 2018, the BLMIS Trustee's actions were either dismissed or substantially narrowed. However, those decisions were either reversed or effectively overruled by subsequent decisions of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit issued on 25 February 2019 and 30 August 2021. As a result, the BLMIS Trustee may seek to re-file certain claims that were previously dismissed. BNPP has substantial and credible defenses to these actions and is defending against them vigorously.

Litigation was brought in Belgium by minority shareholders of the previous Fortis Group against the Société fédérale de Participations et d'Investissement, Ageas and BNPP seeking (amongst other things) damages from BNPP Group as restitution for part of the BNP Paribas Fortis shares that were contributed to BNPP Group in 2009, on the ground that the transfer of these shares was null and void. On 29 April 2016, the Brussels Commercial court decided to stay the proceedings until the resolution of the pending Fortis criminal proceeding in Belgium.

The criminal proceeding, in which the Public Prosecutor had requested a dismissal, is definitively closed, as the Council Chamber of the Brussels Court of first instance issued on 4 September 2020 a ruling (which since became final) that the charges were time-barred. Certain minority shareholders are continuing the civil proceedings against BNPP and the Société fédérale de Participations et d'Investissement before the Brussels Commercial court; BNPP continues to defend itself vigorously against the allegations of these shareholders. Like many other financial institutions in the banking, investment, mutual funds and brokerage sectors, BNPP has received or may receive requests for information from, or be subject to investigations by supervisory, governmental or self-regulatory agencies. BNPP responds to such requests, and cooperates with the relevant authorities and regulators and seeks to address and remedy any issues that may arise. On 26 February 2020, the Paris Criminal Court found BNP Paribas Personal Finance guilty of misleading commercial practice and concealment of this practice. BNP Paribas Personal Finance was ordered to pay a fine of EUR 187,500 and damages and legal fees to the civil plaintiffs. The damages award was of immediate effect. BNP Paribas Personal Finance filed an appeal on the merits on 6 March 2020. It also sought to suspend the immediate effectiveness of the judgment, which the court rejected by decision dated 25 September 2020. BNP Paribas Personal Finance paid to the civil plaintiffs the damages awarded, without prejudice to the pending appeal before the Court of Appeal of Paris and to the civil legal proceedings that are otherwise ongoing. There are no other legal, governmental or arbitral proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened) that could have, or during the last twelve months have had, significant effects on the Bank's financial condition or profitability."

22. In **Chapter 11. DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE**, the text in the last paragraph shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

    "the consolidated financial statements of BNPP Group for the financial years 2020 and 2021 and the interim financial statements for the first quarter ended 31 March 2022 (also available on the following website: https://www.derivate.bnpparibas.com/service/ueber-uns/finanzinformationen)."

23. In **Chapter 12 FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING BNPP`S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, FINANCIAL POSITION AND PROFITS AND LOSSES**, the text under the header **12.2 Interim Financial Information** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

    "The interim financial statements for the first quarter ended 31 March 2022 (First Quarter 2022 Results and Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022) on pages 3 to 74 of the First Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English) are hereby incorporated by reference herein (please see "13 INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE")."

24. In **Chapter 12 FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING BNPP`S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, FINANCIAL POSITION AND PROFITS AND LOSSES**, the text under the header **12.3 Significant Changes in the Financial Position of BNPP Group** shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

    "Save as disclosed in the First Amendment to the 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English), there have been no significant changes in the financial position of BNPP or the BNPP Group since 31 March 2022 (being the end of the last financial period for which interim financial statements have been published)."

25. In **Chapter 13 INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**, the following bullet point shall be added below the pint regarding the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English) with the following text: :

    "BNPP's first *Amendment au Document d'Enregistrement Universel* (in English), filed with the AMF for the purpose of the Prospectus Regulation (the "**First Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English)**"); it has been published on the website of BNPP https://invest.bnpparibas.com/en/registration-documents-annual-financial-reports) and can be downloaded by clicking on this link."

26. In **Chapter 13 INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**, the new header 13.3 First Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English) shall be added and the following table shall be added below the table:

"

Information Incorporated by Reference	**Reference**	**Relevant Part of this Registration Document**
BNPP`s borrowing and funding structure and financing of its activities		
	Page 18 ("Financial structure") of the First Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English)	"4.5 BNPP`s borrowing and funding structure and financing of its activities"
First Quarter 2022 Results	Pages 3 to 74 of the First Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English)	"12.2 Interim Financial Information"
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022	Page 78 of the First Amendment to the BNPP 2021 Universal Registration Document (in English)	"12.2 Interim Financial Information"

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