

ANNUAL REPORT

2025



**BGL
BNP PARIBAS**

The bank for a changing world



ANNUAL REPORT

2025

CONSOLIDATED KEY FIGURES

	2025	2024	2023	2022 restated in accordance with IFRS 17 and 9	2021
<i>In millions of euro</i>					
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT					
Net banking income	2,008.5	1,939.2	1,840.1	1,689.4	1,621.1
Operating expenses	-921.8	-915.2	-911.4	-854.4	-818.3
Cost of risk	-175.4	-141.8	-97.6	-72.5	-76.6
Net income (group share)	514.5	477.9	577.6	405.8	394.3
BALANCE SHEET					
Balance sheet total	64,599.1	63,072.0	63,267.2	61,878.0	62,062.4
Loans and receivables payable by clients	37,986.4	38,427.8	38,067.4	38,331.9	36,500.3
Debts payable to clients	39,935.8	36,836.1	36,225.6	37,475.9	36,082.7
	2025 Basel III	2024 Basel III	2023 Basel III	2022 Basel III	2021 Basel III
Regulatory capital	6,911.6	6,783.9	6,715.6	6,449.8	6,429.4
Risk-weighted assets	33,599.2	29,442.4	27,787.5	27,733.0	27,358.1
Basel III solvency ratio	20.6%	23.0%	24.2%	23.3%	23.5%

RATINGS (MARCH 2026)

Short term

P-1
MOODY'S

A-1
STANDARD &
POOR'S

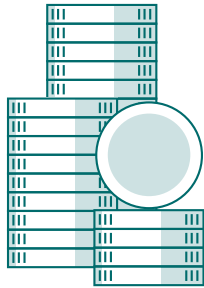
F1
FITCH

Long term

A2
MOODY'S

A+
STANDARD &
POOR'S

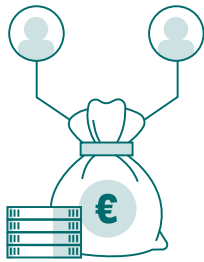
A+
FITCH



Net banking income
2,008.5
MILLIONS OF EURO



Total balance sheet
64,599.1
MILLIONS OF EURO



Regulatory capital
6,911.6
MILLIONS OF EURO

CONTENTS

This document is a translation into english of the annual report of BGL BP Paribas. The original version - in french - is available on the website of BGL BNP Paribas.

In case of discrepancies between the french and the english version, the french version will prevail.



THE BANK

BGLBNP Paribas

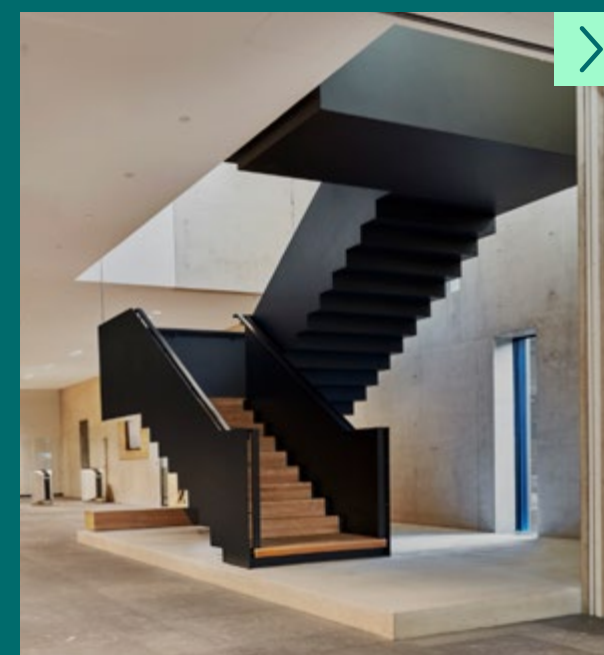
- 10 BGL BNP Paribas and its shareholders
- 12 The BNP Paribas Group in Luxembourg
- 16 History of BGL BNP Paribas
- 18 The bank's governing bodies
- 24 Branch network
- 26 Subsidiaries, participating interests, business centres/branches and other Group companies with a presence in Luxembourg



MANAGEMENT

REPORT

- 30 Management report by the Board of Directors



FINANCIAL

DATA

- 52 Consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025
- 72 Notes to the financial statements
- 214 Unconsolidated annual accounts as at 31 December 2025
- 216 Appropriation of profit



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



BGL BNP Paribas
and its shareholders

The BNP Paribas
Group in Luxembourg

History of BGL BNP Paribas

The bank's governing bodies

Branch network

Subsidiaries, participating
interests, business centres/
branches and other Group
companies with a presence
in Luxembourg



Management report >



Financial data >



THE BANK

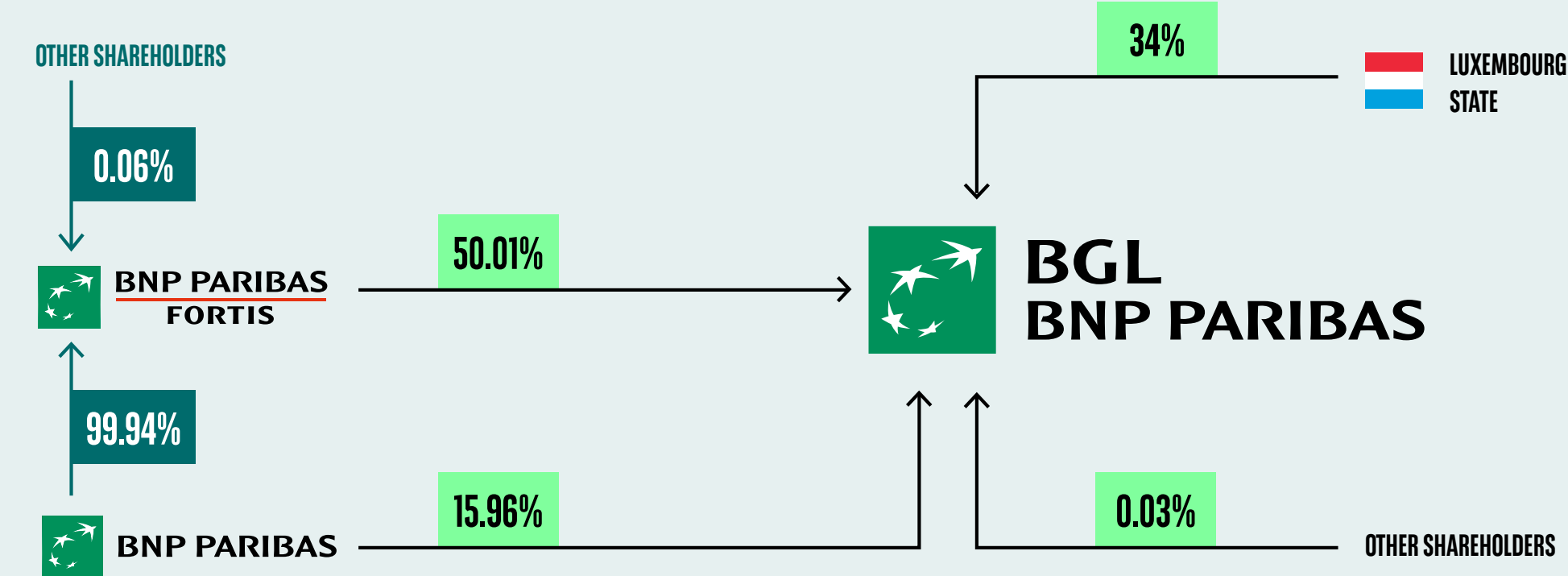
BGL
BNP PARIBAS



BGL BNP PARIBAS AND ITS SHAREHOLDERS

SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE

As at 31 December 2025





THE BNP PARIBAS GROUP IN LUXEMBOURG

The BNP Paribas Group in Luxembourg offers a full range of financial products and services tailored to the needs of all clients in Luxembourg and is the largest employer in the Luxembourg financial sector.

BGL BNP PARIBAS BUSINESSES

BGL BNP Paribas' Retail Banking business offers its clients (private individuals, professionals and entrepreneurs) a set of products and services ranging from daily banking to financing, as well as savings, bancassurance and investment products. It has one of the widest ranges of retail banking products in Luxembourg, including private leasing.

BGL BNP Paribas Private Banking provides clients who live in Luxembourg or the Greater Region with global and customised financial and wealth management solutions.

Wealth Management targets an international client base, in particular business owners and families, supporting them in their specific needs by means of tailored asset and financial management solutions, in addition to a suite of high-quality services: investment advice, discretionary management, wealth planning and organisation, asset diversification and financing.

Global General Partner S.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of BGL BNP Paribas, is a management company established under Luxembourg law in 2014. It supports the strategic development of BNP Paribas Wealth Management's alternative offering in terms of Private Equity, Private Real Estate and Private Infrastructure funds. It serves all BNP Paribas Wealth Management clients worldwide, giving them access to a wide selection of alternative investment funds.

Through its **Corporate Banking**, BGL BNP Paribas is Luxembourg's number one banking partner for large firms, the public sector and institutions, social organisations, real estate professionals and start-ups. The product line is structured around different areas such as Financing (classic, project, buyouts and acquisitions, real estate), Trade (letters of credit, documentary loans), Cash Management (cash pooling, multibank cash management tools, card programme, etc.), interest rate risk hedging (forex, interest) and Escrow Accounts. Part of BNP Paribas, BGL BNP Paribas also gives corporate clients access to all of the Group's specialist business expertise and services.

Corporate and Institutional Banking offers products and services related to the capital and financing markets in Luxembourg to the bank's corporate and institutional clients.

BGL BNP Paribas Development was created in 2021 to support Luxembourg businesses by acquiring minority interests. Through direct investment in unlisted Luxembourg commercial, industrial and technology companies, the bank intends to play a role in their organic and external growth plans, and to support them in business transfers.

OTHER BNP PARIBAS BUSINESSES IN LUXEMBOURG

BNP Paribas Asset Management Luxembourg is a management company licensed to manage UCITS (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) and AIFs (Alternative Investment Funds). As a cross-border Luxembourg fund distribution platform, BNP Paribas Asset Management Luxembourg has taken a key support role for the whole of the BNP Paribas Asset Management organisation, and aims to generate long-term returns for its clients, following a unique philosophy based on the sustainability of its funds' investments.

BNP Paribas S.A., Luxembourg Branch, Securities Services business, offers well-established and unrivalled expertise in fund administration and custody, international bond issues and the associated financial engineering. This select partner, certified as a Socially Responsible Company by the National Institute for Sustainable Development and Corporate Social Responsibility (INDR), is also the number one listing agent for bond issues on the Luxembourg stock exchange, and is ranked third Private Capital fund custodian in Luxembourg (Monterey Insight).

Cardif Lux Vie provides a wide selection of life insurance solutions (savings and pension) for retail and professional clients through bancassurance and brokerage networks in Luxembourg and the Greater Region. The company also makes wealthy international clients custom offers through a vast network of prestigious partners.

Arval Luxembourg offers its clientele of private individuals, professionals, SMEs, major international companies and public bodies bespoke solutions designed to optimise their transport and outsource the risks associated with managing a vehicle fleet. Its staff provide expert advice and impeccable service – core elements of the Arval brand promise – on a daily basis.

BNP Paribas Lease Group Luxembourg is the leading service provider in the local financial leasing market and offers attractive equipment financing solutions to its professional clients.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



BGL BNP Paribas
and its shareholders

The BNP Paribas
Group in Luxembourg

History of BGL BNP Paribas

The bank's governing bodies

Branch network

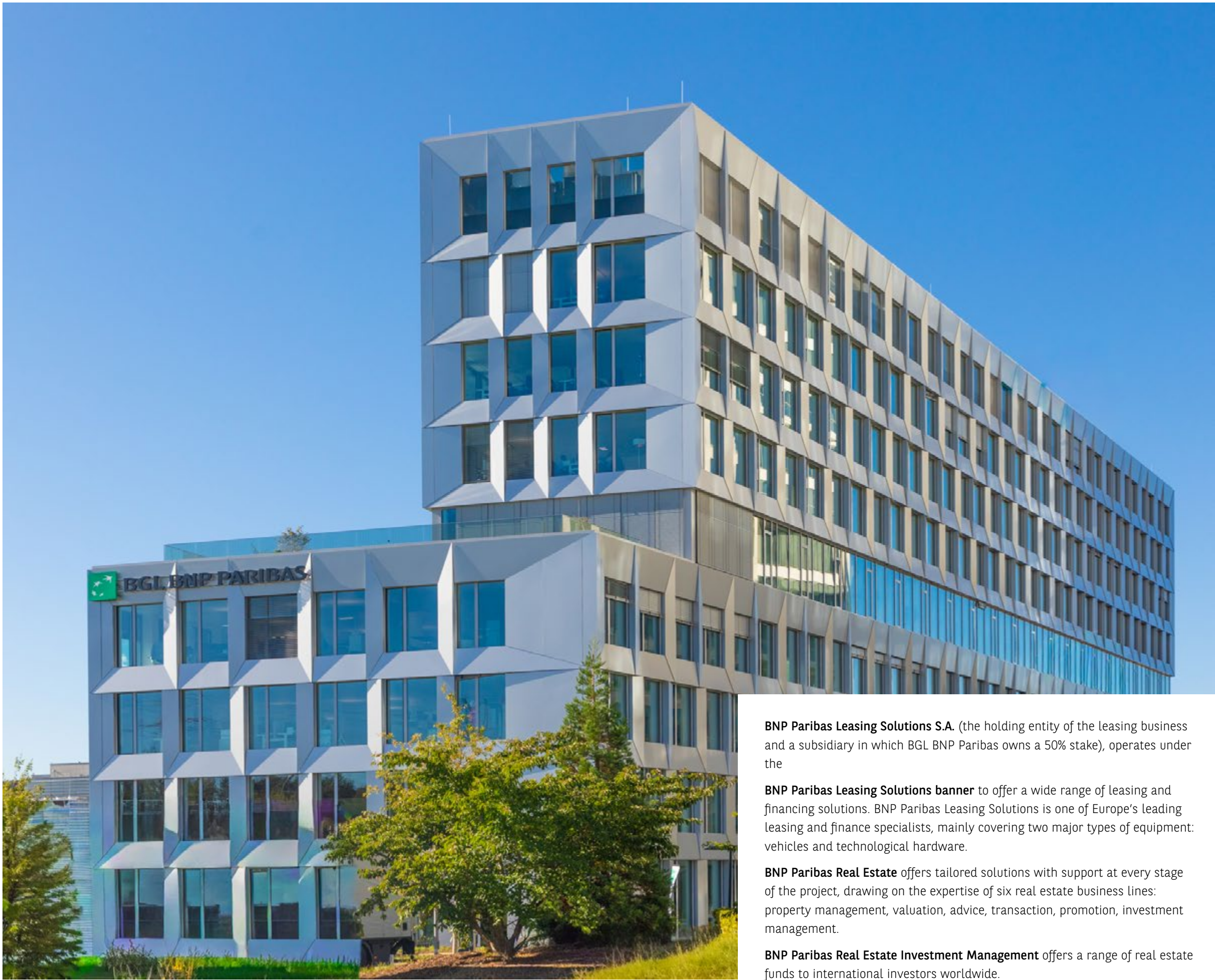
Subsidiaries, participating
interests, business centres/
branches and other Group
companies with a presence
in Luxembourg



Management report



Financial data



BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions S.A. (the holding entity of the leasing business and a subsidiary in which BGL BNP Paribas owns a 50% stake), operates under the

BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions banner to offer a wide range of leasing and financing solutions. BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions is one of Europe's leading leasing and finance specialists, mainly covering two major types of equipment: vehicles and technological hardware.

BNP Paribas Real Estate offers tailored solutions with support at every stage of the project, drawing on the expertise of six real estate business lines: property management, valuation, advice, transaction, promotion, investment management.

BNP Paribas Real Estate Investment Management offers a range of real estate funds to international investors worldwide.



BGL BNP Paribas
and its shareholders

The BNP Paribas
Group in Luxembourg

History of BGL BNP Paribas

The bank's governing bodies

Branch network

Subsidiaries, participating
interests, business centres/
branches and other Group
companies with a presence
in Luxembourg

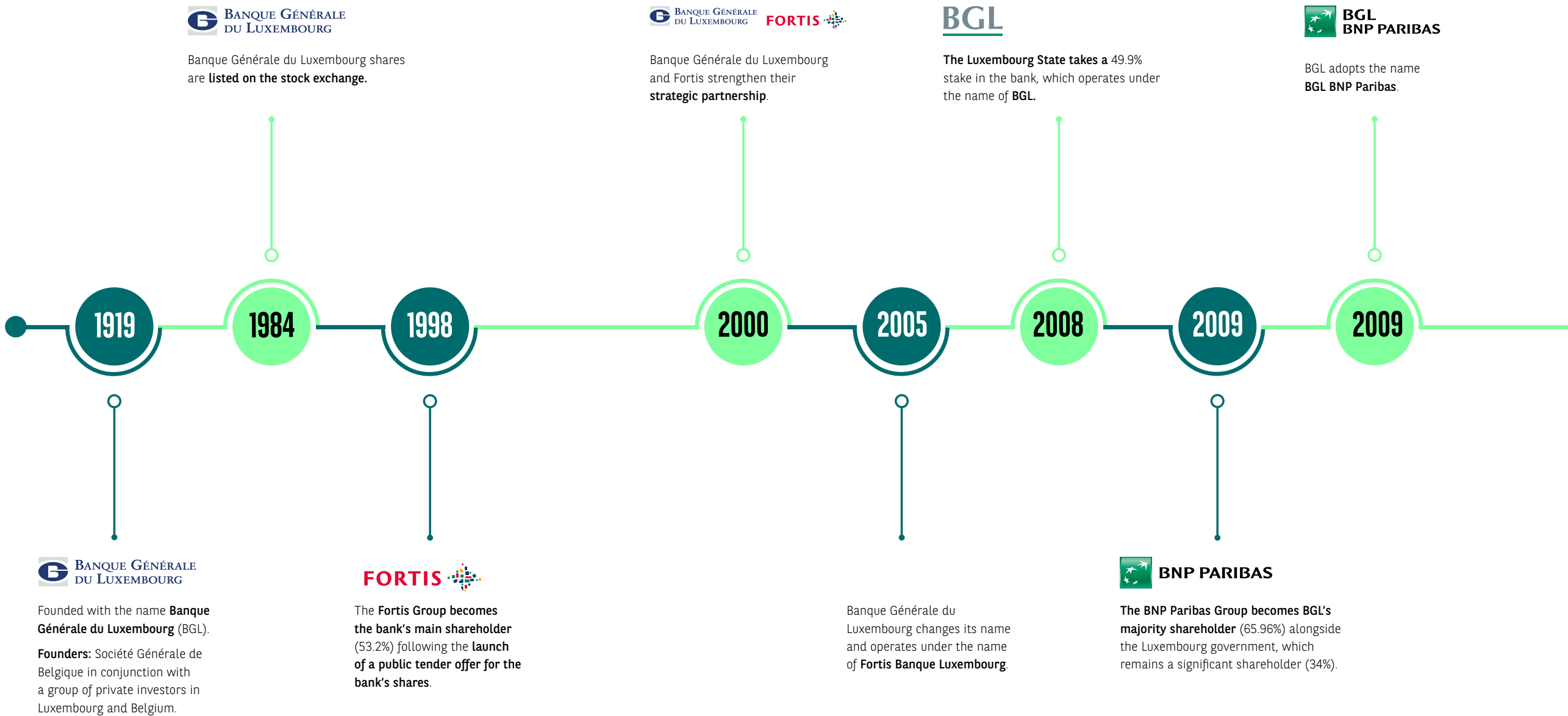


Management report >



Financial data >

HISTORY OF BGL BNP PARIBAS





THE BANK'S GOVERNING BODIES

As at 13 March 2026: Any further changes can be viewed on our [public website](#)

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Bob Kieffer,
Chair of the Board of Directors

BOB KIEFFER

Ministry of Finance - Director of the Treasury, Secretary General
Luxembourg
Chair

ALAIN PAPIASSE

Executive Adviser to the General Management of BNP Paribas
Paris
Vice-Chair

HRH PRINCE GUILLAUME OF LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg
Director

BEATRICE BELORGEY

Chair of the Executive Committee
and Director
(until 31 December 2025)¹
Luxembourg

¹ Appointment of NICOLAS OTTON from 1 January 2026 until the Ordinary General Meeting of 2 April 2026, at which the appointment of NICOLAS OTTON as Director, for a term of office expiring at the close of the General Meeting to be called in 2027 to approve the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2026, will be put to the vote of the shareholders

DOMINIQUE AUBERNON

Corporate Director
Paris
Director

DIDIER BEAUVOIS

Chair of the Group General
Management Credit Committee (CCDG)
Paris
Director (until 14 December 2025)²

FRANCIS CAPITANI

Staff representative
Luxembourg
Director

GUYLAINE DYEYRE

Secretary of the Executive Board
of BNP Paribas
Paris
Director

CINDY ENDRES

Staff representative
Luxembourg
Director
(from 11 December 2025)

JEAN-PAUL FRIEDRICH

Staff representative
Luxembourg
Director

SONIA HIRSCH-STOCCHI

Staff representative
Luxembourg
Director

MAXIME JADOT

Chair of the Board of Directors
of BNP Paribas Fortis
Brussels
Director

² Appointment of BEATRICE BELORGEY from 19 February 2026 until the Ordinary General Meeting of 2 April 2026, at which the appointment of BEATRICE BELORGEY as Director for a term of office expiring at the close of the General Meeting to be called in 2027 to approve the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2026 will be put to the vote of the shareholders, subject to the approval of the competent authorities

VINCENT LECOMTE

CEO BNP Paribas Wealth Management
Paris
Director

NADIA MANZARI

Attorney
Luxembourg
Director (from 13 February 2025)

ERIC MARTIN

Corporate Director
Paris
Director (until 13 February 2025)

LUCA PICCO

Staff representative
Luxembourg
Director

ERIC RAYNAUD

Corporate Director
Luxembourg
Director

LAURENT STEINBACH

Staff representative
Luxembourg
Director

DENISE STEINHÄUSER

Staff representative
Luxembourg
Director (until 28 November 2025)

CARLO THELEN

Director General
of the Chamber of Commerce
Luxembourg
Director

TOM THEVES

Senior adviser to Government
at the Ministry of the Economy
Luxembourg
Director



BGL BNP Paribas
and its shareholders

The BNP Paribas
Group in Luxembourg

History of BGL BNP Paribas

The bank's governing bodies

Branch network

Subsidiaries, participating
interests, business centres/
branches and other Group
companies with a presence
in Luxembourg



Management report >



Financial data >

BUREAU OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BOB KIEFFER

Chair of the Board of Directors
Chair

ALAIN PAPIASSE

Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors
Member

BEATRICE BELORGEY

Chair of the Executive Committee
Member
(until 31 December 2025)¹

RISK COMMITTEE

ERIC RAYNAUD

Director
Chair

DIDIER BEAUVOIS

Director
Member (until 14 December 2025)

BOB KIEFFER

Chair of the Board of Directors
Member

NADIA MANZARI

Director
Member (from 13 February 2025)

ERIC MARTIN

Director
Member (until 13 February 2025)

AUDIT COMMITTEE

DOMINIQUE AUBERNON

Director
Chair

DIDIER BEAUVOIS

Director
Member (until 14 December 2025)

ERIC RAYNAUD

Director
Member

CARLO THELEN

Director
Member

TOM THEVES

Director
Member

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

NADIA MANZARI

Director
Chair (from 13 February 2025)

ERIC MARTIN

Director
Chair (until 13 February 2025)

BOB KIEFFER

Chair of the Board of Directors
Member

ALAIN PAPIASSE

Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors
Member

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

CARLO THELEN

Director
Chair

JEAN-PAUL FRIEDRICH

Director
Member (from 11 December 2025)

BOB KIEFFER

Chair of the Board of Directors
Member

ALAIN PAPIASSE

Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors
Member

DENISE STEINHÄUSER

Director
Member (until 28 November 2025)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

BEATRICE BELORGEY

Chair
(until 31 December 2025)¹

GUILLAUME BRATEAU

Wealth Management
Member

FABRICE CUCCHI

Chief Transformation Officer
Member

LOUIS DE LOOZ-CORSWAREM

Human Resources
Member

¹ Nicolas Otton from 1 January 2026



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



BGL BNP Paribas
and its shareholders

The BNP Paribas
Group in Luxembourg

History of BGL BNP Paribas

The bank's governing bodies

Branch network

Subsidiaries, participating
interests, business centres/
branches and other Group
companies with a presence
in Luxembourg



Management report >



Financial data >

EMMANUELE DENIS

Chief Risk Officer

Member (from 1 October 2025)

MINE VOLLE

Chief Risk Officer

Member (until 30 September 2025)

VINCENT HEBERT

Head of Corporate and Institutional Banking

Member (from 1 July 2025)¹

ANNE-SOPHIE DUFRESNE

Head of Corporate and Institutional Banking

Member (until 31 March 2025)

LAURENT JANSEN

Chief Financial Officer

Member

FERNAND LEPAGE

Chief Compliance Officer (until 31 March 2026)²

Member

YVES NOSBUSCH

Private Banking Luxembourg, Chief Sustainability Officer

Member

PHILIPPE PEDROTTI

Chief Operating Officer

Member (until 31 March 2026)³

THIERRY SCHUMAN

Clients and Strategic Partners Luxembourg

Member (until 7 January 2025)⁴

CORPORATE SECRETARIAT

DELPHINE DU RETAIL

Corporate Secretary

1 Vincent Hebert is not part of the "authorised management" within the meaning of CSSF circular 12/552
2 Séverine Campagne from 1 April 2026. Fernand Lepage and Séverine Campagne, in their capacity as Chief Compliance Officer, are not part of the "authorised management" within the meaning of CSSF Circular 12/552
3 Fernand Lepage from 1 April 2026, subject to approval by the competent authorities
4 Thierry Schuman is not part of the "authorised management" within the meaning of CSSF Circular 12/552

EXTERNAL AUDITOR

DELOITTE AUDIT SÀRL

INTERNAL AUDITOR

YAN-ERIC DU PARC LOCMARIA

MANAGEMENT OF SUBSIDIARIES

Luxembourg

BNP PARIBAS LEASING SOLUTIONS S.A.

NEIL PEIN

Chief Executive Officer

BNP PARIBAS LEASE GROUP
LUXEMBOURG S.A.

VINCENT HAINAUT

General Manager

GLOBAL GENERAL PARTNER S.A.

PAOLO GIANFERRARA

General Manager

Photos of Executive Committee members at 31/12/2025. Photos and information on the members of the Executive Committee for the subsequent period can be viewed on our [public website](#)



1. Beatrice Belorgey

2. Guillaume Brateau

3. Fabrice Cucchi

4. Louis De Looz-Corswarem

5. Emmanuele Denis

6. Vincent Hebert

7. Laurent Jansen

8. Fernand Lepage

9. Yves Nosbusch

10. Philippe Pedrotti



BGL BNP Paribas
and its shareholders

The BNP Paribas
Group in Luxembourg

History of BGL BNP Paribas

The bank's governing bodies

Branch network

Subsidiaries, participating
interests, business centres/
branches and other Group
companies with a presence
in Luxembourg



Management report



Financial data



BRANCH NETWORK

LUXEMBOURG/BONNEVOIE

101-103, rue de Bonnevoie
L-1261 Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG/CLOCHE D'OR

8-10, rue Charles Darwin
L-1433 Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG/GARE

76, avenue de la Liberté
L-1930 Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG/KIRCHBERG-EUROPE

60, Avenue J. F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

Mortgage Loans Centre

LUXEMBOURG/KIRCHBERG

60, Avenue J. F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

Professional Client Centre

Business Centre Luxembourg
Tel.: (+352) 42 42 - 83 84

LUXEMBOURG/LIMPERTSBERG

43-45, allée Scheffer
L-2520 Luxembourg

Centre for Self-Employed Clients

LUXEMBOURG/MERL-BELAIR

123, avenue du X Septembre
L-2551 Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG/ROYAL

27, avenue Monterey
L-2163 Luxembourg

Mortgage Loans Centre

LUXEMBOURG/ BOULEVARD ROYAL (VILLA)

10A, boulevard Royal
L-2093 Luxembourg

**"Villa" private banking
centre**

Tel: (+352) 42 42 - 25 25
bpi.banque_privée@bgl.lu

BASCHARAGE/KORDALL

6, avenue de la Liberté
L-4950 Bascharage

BERELDANGE

70, route de Luxembourg
L-7240 Bereldange

DIEKIRCH

5, rue de Stavelot
L-9280 Diekirch

DIFFERDANGE

Tour Aurea
4, place Marie-Paule Molitor Peffer
L-4549 Differdange

DUDELANGE

59, avenue Gr.-D. Charlotte
L-3441 Dudelange

Professional Client Centre

ECHTERNACH

25, place du Marché
L-6460 Echternach

ESCH/CENTRE

30, rue de l'Alzette
L-4010 Esch-sur-Alzette

Centre for Self-Employed

Private Banking Centres (South)

Tel.: (+352) 42 42 - 54 93
Fax: (+352) 42 42 - 59 80

Business Centre South

Tel.: (+352) 42 42 - 67 90

ESCH/BELVAL

12, avenue du Rock'n Roll
L-4361 Esch-sur-Alzette

Mortgage Loans Centre

ETTELBRUCK

77-79, Grand-Rue
L-9051 Ettelbruck

Mortgage Loans Centre

Centre for Professional and Self-Employed Clients

Private Banking Centre North (Ettelbruck)

Tel.: (+352) 42 42 - 64 68
Fax: (+352) 42 42 - 59 56

GREVENMACHER

2, route de Trèves
L-6793 Grevenmacher

Mortgage Loans Centre

Professional Client Centre

JUNGLINSTER

2, route de Luxembourg
L-6130 Junglinster

MERSCH

1, route d'Arlon
L-7513 Mersch

Mortgage Loans Centre

MONDORF-LES-BAINS

58, avenue François Clement
L-5612 Mondorf-les-Bains

RÉDANGE-SUR-ATTERT

35, Grand-Rue
L-8510 Rédange-sur-Attert

SCHIFFLANGE

36-38, avenue de la Libération
L-3850 Schifflange

STEINFORT

5-7, square du Général Patton
L-8443 Steinfort

STRASSEN

255, route d'Arlon
L-8011 Strassen

Mortgage Loans Centre

Professional Client Centre

TÉTANGE/KÄLDALL

149, rue Principale
L-3770 Tétange

WEISWAMPACH

33, Gruuss-Strooss
L-9991 Weiswampach

Business Centre North

Tel.: (+352) 42 42 - 64 39

WILTZ

53-55, Grand-Rue
L-9530 Wiltz

Centre de Banque Privée Nord(Wiltz)

Tel.: (+352) 42 42 - 54 52
Fax: (+352) 42 42 - 53 98



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



BGL BNP Paribas
and its shareholders

The BNP Paribas
Group in Luxembourg

History of BGL BNP Paribas

The bank's governing bodies

Branch network

Subsidiaries, participating
interests, business centres/
branches and other Group
companies with a presence
in Luxembourg



Management report >



Financial data >

SUBSIDIARIES, PARTICIPATING INTERESTS, BUSINESS CENTRES/ BRANCHES, AND OTHER GROUP COMPANIES WITH A PRESENCE IN LUXEMBOURG

HEAD OFFICE

BGL BNP PARIBAS S.A.

60, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Tel: (+352) 42 42-1
Fax: (+352) 42 42-33 12 or -25 05
www.bgl.lu
info@bgl.lu

SUBSIDIARIES

Luxembourg

BNP PARIBAS LEASING SOLUTIONS S.A.

2, rue Edward Steichen L-2540 Luxembourg
Tel: (+352) 26 43 47-89
Fax: (+352) 26 43 47-88
www.leasingsolutions.bnpparibas.com

BNP PARIBAS LEASE GROUP LUXEMBOURG S.A.

2, rue Edward Steichen
L-2540 Luxembourg
Tel: (+352) 47 99-85 06
Fax: (+352) 47 99-52 96
www.bgl.lu
leasing@bgl.lu

GLOBAL GENERAL PARTNER S.A.

60, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Tel: (+352) 42 42-75 72
Fax: (+352) 42 42-81 37

PARTICIPATING INTERESTS

Luxembourg

CARDIF LUX VIE

23-25, avenue de la Porte-Neuve
L-2227 Luxembourg
Tel: (+352) 26 214-1
Fax: (+352) 26 214-93 71
www.cardifluxvie.com

BUSINESS CENTRES

Germany

BUSINESS CENTRE KOBLENZ

August-Thyssen-Straße 27
D-56070 Koblenz

BUSINESS CENTRE SAARBRÜCKEN

Europaallee 29
D-66113 Saarbrücken
Tel: (+49) 681 761686-62

Luxembourg

BUSINESS CENTRE LUXEMBOURG

60, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Tel: (+352) 42 42-20 08
Fax: (+352) 42 42-51 41

AND OTHER GROUP COMPANIES WITH A PRESENCE IN LUXEMBOURG

ARVAL LUXEMBOURG S.A.

2, rue Nicolas Bové
L-1253 Luxembourg
Tel: (+352) 44 91-801
Fax: (+352) 44 91-90
www.arval.lu
info@arval.lu

BNP PARIBAS ASSET MANAGEMENT LUXEMBOURG

60, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Tel: (+352) 26 46-30 01
Fax: (+352) 26 46-91 70
www.bnpparibas-am.lu

BNP PARIBAS REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LUXEMBOURG S.A.

2, rue Edward Steichen
L-2540 Luxembourg
Tel: (+352) 26 26-06 1
Fax: (+352) 26 26-06 26
www.realestate.bnpparibas.lu

BNP PARIBAS REAL ESTATE ADVISORY & PROPERTY MANAGEMENT S.A.

60, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Tel: (+352) 34 94-84
Fax: (+352) 34 94-73
www.realestate.bnpparibas.lu

BNP PARIBAS, LUXEMBOURG BRANCH

60, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg
Tel: (+352) 26 96-20 00



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



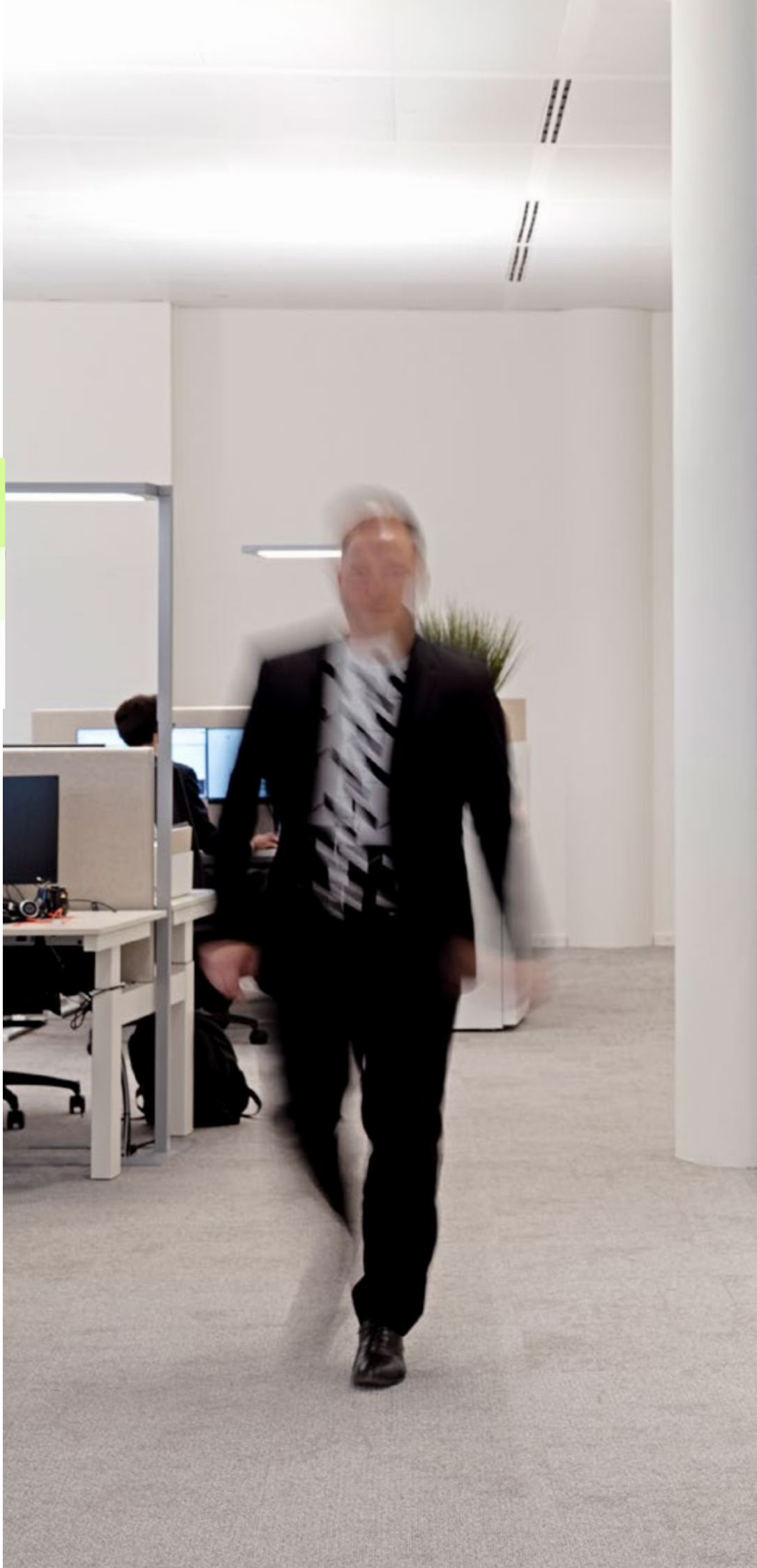
Management report



Management report by
the Board of Directors



Financial data



MANAGEMENT
REPORT



MANAGEMENT REPORT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PREAMBLE

2025 was marked by a convergence of monetary policies among the various central banks. As in 2024, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the US Federal Reserve (Fed) continued their monetary easing, albeit reaching different interest rate levels. In the eurozone, the ECB's key interest rate remained steady at 2.0% from June 2025 onwards. In the United States, the Fed began a new cycle of rate cuts in the second half of the year, setting its key rate within a range of 3.50% to 3.75%. When asked about the "neutral" level of their respective interest rates, the governors of both central banks advocated maintaining a cautious approach to future monetary policy actions.

In the eurozone, inflation continued to stabilise towards the target figure, falling from 2.4% at the end of 2024 to 2.1% at the end of 2025. Core inflation (excluding food and energy prices) continued to decline, reaching 2.3% over the same period. Headline US inflation followed a more volatile trend over the course of the year, ending 2025 at an unchanged level of 2.7%, while core inflation fell from 3.3% to 2.6%.

The latest estimates of GDP growth rates for 2025 point to different trajectories in Europe and the United States. Growth in the eurozone carried on rising – from 0.9% in 2024 to 1.5% in 2025. Across the Atlantic, growth stood at 2.2% in 2025, a decline of 0.6% compared with 2024.

Among the four largest economies in the eurozone, Germany regained momentum with growth of 0.4%, Spain maintained a rate of around 3%, France's growth stood at 0.8% and Italy remained stable at 0.6%.

Unemployment rates remained close to historic lows: 6.3% in the eurozone (unchanged year-on-year) and 4.4% in the US (up slightly).

In Luxembourg, STATEC forecast GDP growth of around 0.6% in 2025 and net employment growth of 1%. The growth in cross-border employment remained a cause for concern, with varying trends across the countries of the Greater Region (growth in jobs originating in France, stagnation in Belgium and a decline in Germany).

The unemployment rate reached 6.2% in 2025, up from 5.8% in December 2024.

Average annual inflation stood at 2.3%, up slightly by 0.3% year-on-year. This triggered a wage indexation in May 2025.

CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT

Consolidated results

	2025 finan- cial year	2024 finan- cial year	Value	%
<i>In millions of euro</i>				
Net banking income	2,008.5	1,939.2	69.3	4%
Operating expenses	(921.8)	(915.2)	(6.6)	1%
Gross operating income	1,086.7	1,024.0	62.7	6%
Cost of risk	(175.4)	(141.8)	(33.7)	24%
Operating income	911.3	882.2	29.0	3%
Share of net income of companies account- ed for by the equity method	18.6	13.4	5.2	39%
Net gain or loss on other fixed assets	(10.8)	(27.0)	16.1	-60%
Pre-tax income	919.0	868.7	50.4	6%
Corporate income tax	(247.3)	(225.2)	(22.1)	10%
NET INCOME	671.7	643.4	28.3	4%
of which net income (Group share)	514.5	477.9	36.7	8%



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Management report by
the Board of Directors

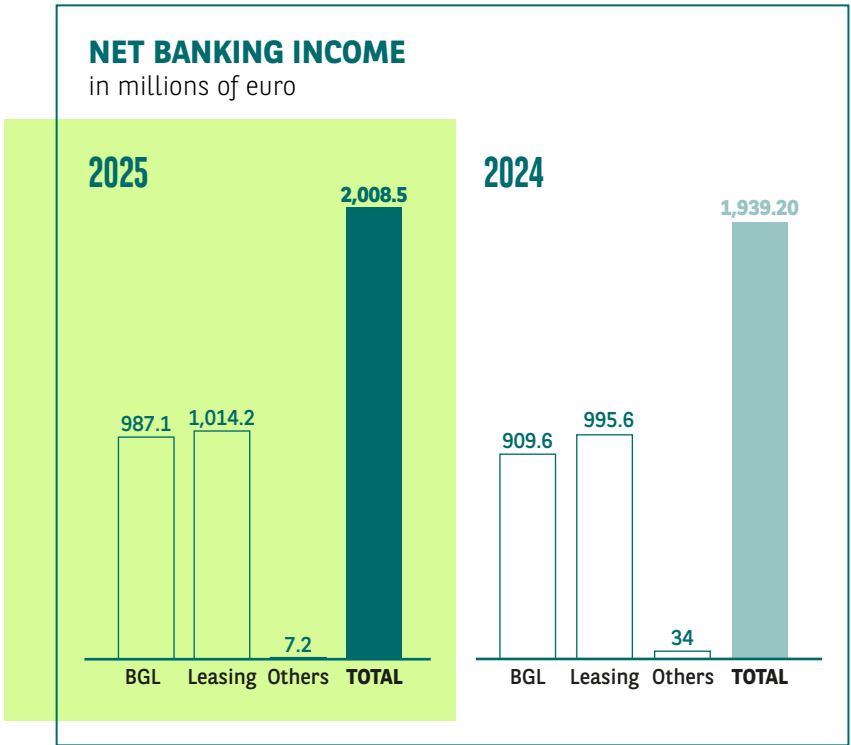


Financial data



Analysis of the profit and loss account
and balance sheet

Net banking income amounted to EUR 2,008.5 million as of 31 December 2025, up by EUR 69.3 million or 4% on the previous year.



Net interest income came to EUR 1,682.8 million, up EUR 87.9 million or 6% on 2024.

For banking activities, net interest income increased by EUR 89.2 million, or 13%, to EUR 784.3 million. This increase is mainly attributable to higher interest income from deposits, which rose by EUR 66.8 million, or 17%, driven by a favourable interest rate environment and broadly stable volumes. Conversely, interest income from loans fell by EUR 16.4 million, or 13%, due to persistent pressure on margins despite a slight increase in average volumes. The ALMT margin also made a positive contribution to this performance, rising by EUR 45.8 million, or 30%, driven by improved returns on the securities portfolio and more favourable financing costs.

Net interest income from International Leasing activities fell by a modest EUR 1.3 million. Restated for the reclassification of cash flows relating to the “booster” scheme (trailer fees paid to partners), this item rose by EUR 9.7 million, or 1%, benefiting from the strong performance of the previous year. Production volumes fell by 3%, mainly within the ELS (*Equipment and Logistics Solutions*) business line, and production margins were down, particularly within the TLS (*Technology & Lifecycle Solutions*) business line, which has refocused its activities on larger-scale projects that are less profitable but offer a lower risk profile. The persistent uncertainty surrounding the economic and geopolitical environment continued to affect the sector’s business momentum.

Net commission income came to EUR 223.6 million, an increase of EUR 8.8 million compared with 2024. This increase stems mainly from International Leasing, where commission income rose by EUR 7.9 million, or 20%, largely due to the reclassification of cash flows relating to the “booster” scheme (trailer fees paid to partners), which are now included in interest income. Restated for this impact, International Leasing fees remained broadly stable compared with the previous financial year, as did those at Bank level.

The **net gains on financial instruments** at market value through profit or loss fell by EUR 3.3 million to EUR 10.6 million. At Bank level, profit fell by EUR 3.6 million, mainly due to valuation impacts on certain equity investments and debt securities amounting to EUR 8.8 million and a base effect from the revaluation of an equity investment in 2024. This decline was partially offset by the positive contribution from accounting hedging derivatives of EUR 2.5 million. In International Leasing, net gains remained stable at EUR 3.7 million.

Net gains on financial instruments marked to market through equity amounted to EUR 9.6 million, down EUR 9.1 million on 2024. The Bank recorded net gains on disposals of sovereign, supranational and bank securities of EUR 1.6 million in 2025, compared with gains of EUR 10.1 million in 2024. Leasing International operations contributed EUR 8.0 million, a decrease of EUR 0.6 million compared to 31 December 2024. This change is mainly due to the fall in dividend income from non-consolidated participating interests.

Income and expenses from other activities decreased by EUR 14.9 million, or 15%, compared with the previous year. This decrease was mainly due to an unfavourable base effect, linked to the one-off recapture of EUR 27.2 million recognised in 2024 as part of a structured financing transaction within Volantis Sàrl, an entity consolidated since 2024.

At Bank level, the line item stood at EUR 17.6 million, which is unchanged from 31 December 2024.

By contrast, International Leasing recorded an increase of EUR 12.4 million (24%), driven in particular by the management of IT environments and industrial rolling stock fleets within specialised entities.

Net interest income

1,682.8

MILLIONS OF EURO

Net commission
income

223.6

MILLIONS OF EURO

Net gains on
financial instruments

10.6

MILLIONS OF EURO



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



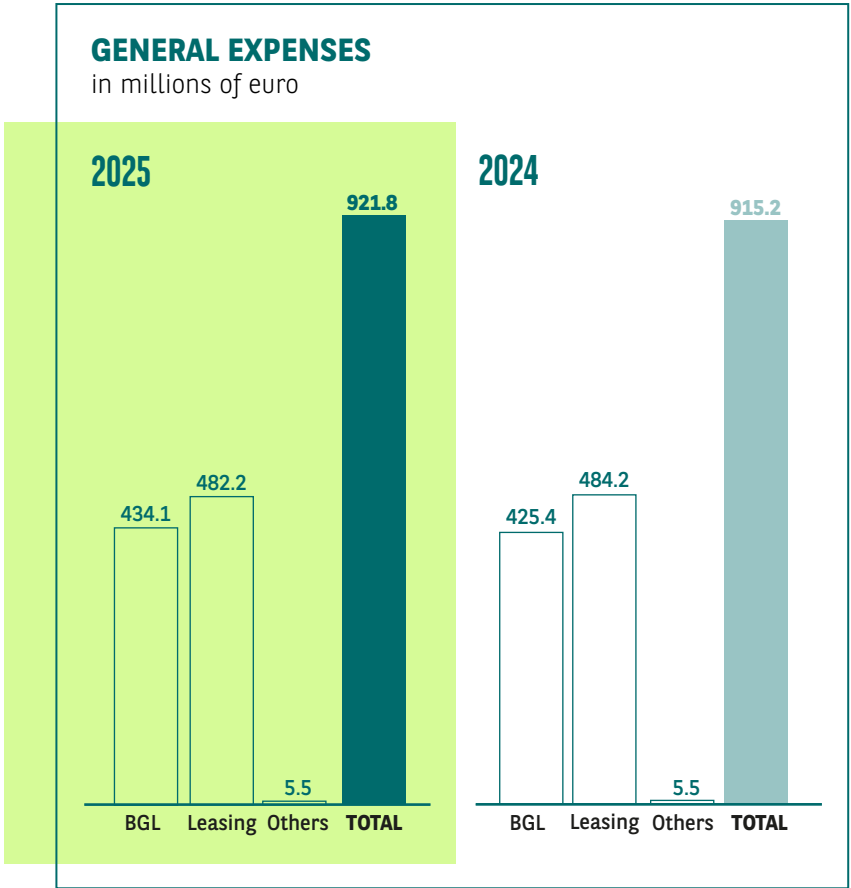
Management report by the Board of Directors



Financial data



At 31 December 2025, **general expenses** amounted to EUR 921.8 million, up EUR 6.6 million on 2024.



For banking activities, overheads were up EUR 8.7 million or 2%. Personnel costs rose by EUR 4.0 million or 2%, mainly due to higher wage costs.

This increase was partly offset by continued control over headcount, with the average number of full-time equivalents standing at 1,957 over the past year.

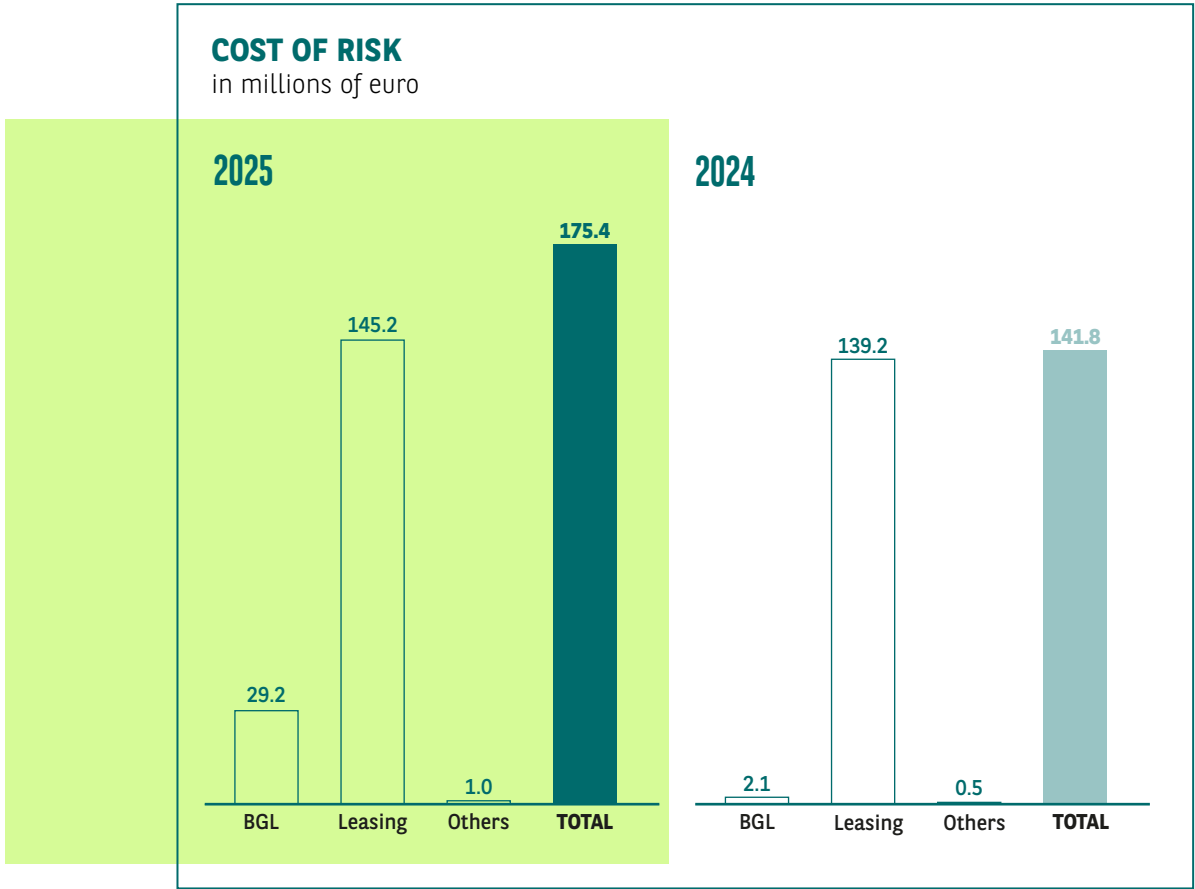
Other overheads remained broadly stable over the period, with savings made on certain operational expenses partially offsetting the rise in costs associated with transformation initiatives and the increase in the contribution to the Luxembourg Deposit Guarantee Fund (FGDL). Depreciation, amortisation and provisions for tangible and intangible fixed assets amounted to EUR 27.6 million, an increase of EUR 4.1 million following the commissioning of IT infrastructure projects (cloud migration) and real estate projects (new headquarters in Kirchberg).

Overheads for International Leasing activities fell by EUR 2.0 million. Staff costs were up EUR 12.1 million, or 4%, compared with December 2024, driven in particular by the impact of rising salary costs, and partially offset by a reduction in the number of full-time equivalents and a decrease in incentive bonuses and profit sharing.

Other operating expenses fell by EUR 15.7 million, or 9%, confirming the positive impact of cost-optimisation measures and benefiting from a favourable base effect linked to the non-renewal in 2025 of the windfall profits taxes in Spain and Portugal.

Gross operating profit totalled EUR 1,086.7 million, up EUR 62.7 million or 6% on the previous year.

The **cost of risk** came to EUR 175.4 million, or 46 basis points of outstanding client loans. This item is EUR 33.7 million higher than at 31 December 2024.



At Bank level, cost of risk rose by EUR 27.1 million. Doubtful loans resulted in net provisions of EUR 31.4 million, reflecting the deterioration in the financial position of a limited number of cases, particularly in the property development and industrial sectors.

This increase was partially offset by write-backs on healthy outstandings (stages 1 and 2) amounting to EUR 2.2 million.

The cost of risk for International Leasing rose by EUR 6.0 million to EUR 145.2 million. For healthy outstandings, net recovery amounted to EUR 8.3 million, but remained EUR 6.9 million lower than the figure recorded at 31 December 2024, mainly due to an unfavourable base effect linked to the updating of calculation models, particularly in Italy.

The cost of risk on doubtful loans (stage 3) remains in line with the previous year, with a concentration in France, Romania and the United Kingdom.

Share of net income for companies accounted for by the equity method stood at EUR 18.6 million versus EUR 13.4 million at 31 December 2024.

The contribution from Cardif Lux Vie SA, in which the Bank holds a 33% stake, amounted to EUR 11.2 million, down EUR 1.7 million (-13%). This change is mainly due to the decline in the value of the securities portfolio in 2025.

The contribution from International Leasing came to EUR 7.9 million, an increase of EUR 7.4 million, driven mainly by the performance of the joint venture in China, JFL BNP Paribas Agriculture And Technology Financial Leasing Co Ltd, which accounted for EUR 5.0 million, and an improvement in the cost of risk at two Italian entities compared with 2024.



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Management report by
the Board of Directors



Financial data



Net gains on fixed assets rose by EUR 16.1 million in 2025. This increase is mainly due to a capital gain of EUR 10.7 million realised on the sale of property.

The item also includes the effects arising from the application of IAS 29, which requires the adjustment of financial items in hyperinflationary economies, notably in Turkey, where International Leasing operates.

Income tax amounted to EUR 247.3 million, up EUR 22.1 million in line with the rise in income before tax. At Bank level, the item increased by EUR 8.8 million or 8%, due to the increase in taxable income.

After deduction of net income attributable to minority shareholders, **Net income (Group share)** as of 31 December 2022 was EUR 514.5 million, an increase of EUR 36.7 million or 8% relative to 2024. This performance reflects the strong performance of commercial activities in Luxembourg, overall cost control, and a solid contribution from international business lines.

BALANCE SHEET

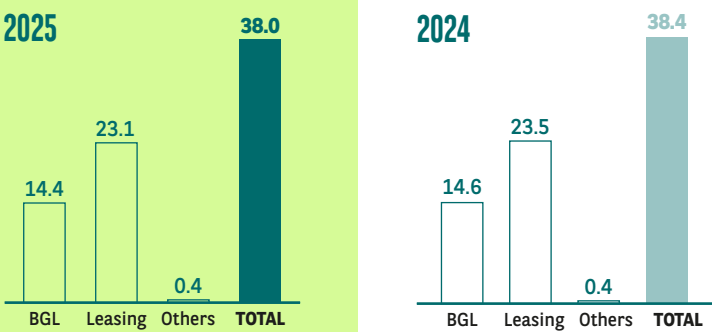
As of 31 December 2025, the balance sheet total was up EUR 1.5 billion versus the previous financial year, standing at EUR 64.6 billion.

In terms of assets, **Cash and amounts due from central banks** stood at EUR 10.6 billion versus EUR 9.5 billion as at 31 December 2024. This item consists mainly of short-term deposits with Banque Centrale du Luxembourg.

Financial assets at market value through equity amounted to EUR 4.4 billion, down EUR 4.7 billion from 2024. This change is mainly due to the disposal of the minority stake in BNP Paribas Asset Management.

The **Loans and receivables** at amortised cost fell by EUR 0.5 billion compared with 31 December 2024 to EUR 43.9 billion.

LOANS AND RECEIVABLES PAYABLE BY CLIENTS in billions of euro



- Loans and receivables due from credit institutions stodd at EUR 5.9 billion, down slightly by 1%.
- Loans and receivables payable by clients fell by EUR 441 million to EUR 38.0 billion.

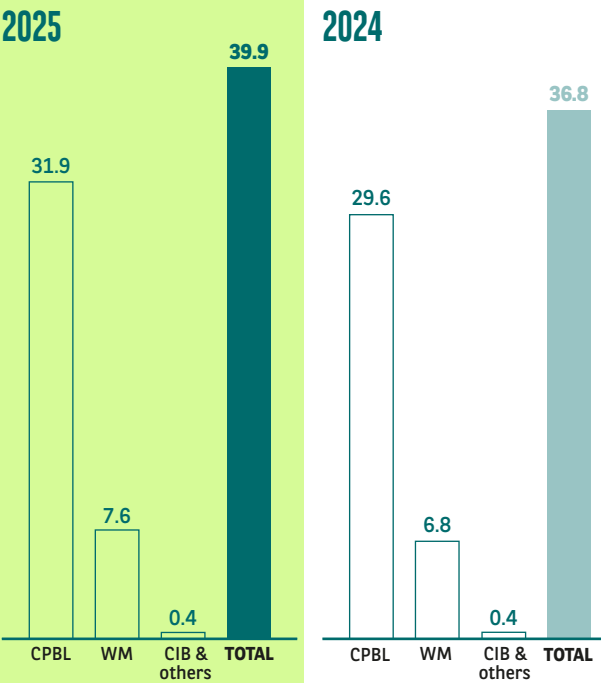
In the banking business, outstandings were stable at EUR 14.4 billion compared with 31 December 2024. The increase in retail lending is offset by a slight decline in corporate lending against the backdrop of a lacklustre market. Regarding International Leasing, Loans and receivables payable by clients fell by EUR 0.3 billion or 1% to EUR 23.1 billion.

Debt securities at amortised cost rose by EUR 1.5 billion following new bond purchases within the investment portfolio.

On the **liabilities** side, **debt at amortised cost** stood at EUR 51.5 billion at 31 December 2025, up 2% on the previous year.

- Debts payable to credit institutions at amortised cost** were down EUR 1.9 billion or 14% to EUR 11.5 billion as of 31 December 2025. These mainly relate to deposits held by entities within the BNP Paribas Group.
- Debts payable to clients at amortised cost** totalled EUR 39.9 billion at 31 December 2025, up by EUR 3.1 billion or 8% compared with 31 December 2024.

Debts payable to clients at amortised cost in billions of euro



This increase was largely due to a EUR 2.3 billion rise in local commercial bank (CPBL) deposits at the end of the period, driven in particular by a EUR 1.9 billion rise in corporate deposits. Wealth Management deposits from international clients also rose by EUR 0.8 billion.

Net income (Group share)
at 31 December 2025 stood
at a **net profit** of

514.5

MILLIONS OF EURO

which is an increase of

8%

compared with 2024.

Balance sheet total as
at 31 December 2025

64.6

BILLIONS OF EURO

which is an increase of

1.5

BILLIONS OF EURO

compared with the
previous financial year.



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Management report by
the Board of Directors



Financial data



CAPITAL

As of 31 December 2025, excluding income for the period and after deductions in accordance with prudential rules, regulatory capital stood at EUR 6.9 billion.

The solvency ratio was 20.57% as of 31 December 2025 compared with 23.04% (CRR2) at 31 December 2024.

For information purposes, when CRR3 was first applied on 1 January 2025, the Group had capital of EUR 6.8 billion and a ratio of 20.44%.

RISK MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE BANK

The bank's risk management policy is explained in more detail in "Pillar 3 of Basel III – BGL BNP Paribas as at 31 December 2025" in the "Risk management" section. The aim of this policy is to implement all measures necessary to respond to obligatory requirements on governance issues.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND NON-FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Non-financial disclosure, in accordance with Article 68a of the Law of 19 December 2002 regarding the trade and companies register and the accounting and annual financial statements of companies, as amended, and corporate governance disclosure, in accordance with Article 70a of the Law of 17 June 1992 regarding the financial statements of credit institutions, as amended, can be consulted on the bank's website.

<https://www.bgl.lu/en/official-documents/financial-results.html>

In an effort to better serve its clients and to meet their constantly evolving expectations and habits, the bank has continued to invest in its infrastructure, its IT system and the digitalisation of its services. At the same time, it has supported its clients with financing and investment solutions aimed at supporting the transition of the economy towards a more sustainable and inclusive model.

TRANSFORMATION – COOPERATION

In 2025, BGL BNP Paribas entered a new phase of its 2022–2025 Transformation Plan, with completion scheduled for 2026. It is called Growth, Technology and Sustainability 2025, and it aims to successfully transition BGL BNP Paribas towards a new and more sustainable economic model. The objectives are as follows:

- Growth: pursuit of sustainable growth by leveraging the Group's position as a European leader;
- Technology: harnessing technology for continuous improvement in client/employee experience and operational efficiency.
- Sustainability: ramping up and involving all Group businesses in issues around sustainable finance.

In 2025, BGL BNP Paribas achieved new structural milestones:

- the inauguration of its new head office, known as SeKoia, built to the highest standards of sustainability. The building provides an open environment suitable for flex office and collaborative working, and has been designed to be conducive to the well-being of its occupants. It is equipped with the very latest technology for hybrid working, such as secure Wi-Fi and multiple video-conferencing systems. The move was a great success, to the great satisfaction of our employees;
- the migration of the technical infrastructure and core banking system to the BNP Paribas Group cloud was completed smoothly. This important step in bringing the bank up to date reinforces the security of its information system, as well as the confidentiality and sovereignty of our data. The development opportunities offered by the cloud mean that we can take advantage of scalable computing power, which is essential for deploying artificial intelligence solutions, while at the same time reducing our local carbon footprint.

In addition to these major achievements, an initial assessment can be made of the Plan's five key challenges:

- the bank's **digital transformation is bearing fruit**, with BGL BNP Paribas making great strides forward in its digital positioning in Luxembourg (Apple score of 4.4/5 in December 2025) and increased client involvement in digital platforms. Use of our web banking and mobile application channels has jumped by 12 points, and our mobile application has become the channel employed exclusively by more than two thirds of users. Our results confirm the consistency of our strategy for investing in and creating new digital assets;
- for all of our clients, the extended remote interaction management system shows that it is **easier to reach the bank (call take-up rate) and get in touch with its account managers and experts**, with a sharply rising availability rate. The service model has continued to evolve, with the roll-out of a new sales structure for professional clients, entrepreneurs and small businesses, supported by a new dedicated digital platform, whose functional scope continues to be extended. For our private clients, our service model is now strengthened by artificial intelligence, through the provision of Genius, a conversational chatbot available on digital channels;
- the pooling of Know Your Client management services (i-Hub platform) for individuals is now operational and provides significant added value for BGL BNP Paribas, confirming the **strategy of industrialising our operating model**. The extension of this to all legal entities should be completed by early 2026;
- the **far-reaching, long-term transformation of the Information System** continued with the deployment of our core banking system (Transact) in the BNP Paribas cloud and the delivery of the first product (term deposits). Our strategy of building on the Group's platforms is well under way and will continue over the next few years;
- the bank has also continued to roll out agility at scale (an organisational method that enables several multi-disciplinary teams to work together on the same product or service), with preparations for the agile transformation of the Information Technology department at scale, planned for 2026. Work to implement agile governance on change issues continues, with a positive impact on the Net Promoter for Employee (NPE; +16 pts for teams with agile structures). The bank will continue to roll out the agile organisational model to meet the #GoFaster, #DoBetter and #BeHappier ambitions for clients and employees in 2026.



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Management report by
the Board of Directors



Financial data



SUSTAINABLE FINANCE AND SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

To accelerate the transition of the economy towards a more sustainable and inclusive model, BGL BNP Paribas supports its clients with financing and investment solutions . It also raises employee awareness through training, programmes and conferences on climate change, sustainability, social inclusion and community involvement.

These actions in favour of a more sustainable and inclusive world are deployed in all of the bank's activities, as illustrated in the following paragraphs, and are covered in greater detail in the BGL BNP Paribas CSR report: <https://www.bgl.lu/en/csr/csr-report.html>.

AWARDS AND LABELS

- In 2025, BGL BNP Paribas was awarded the Euromoney prize for “Best private banking in Luxembourg for sustainability” and “Best private banking in Luxembourg for discretionary portfolio management”.
- BGL BNP Paribas has been awarded the ESR (Socially Responsible Enterprise) label by the National Institute for Sustainable Development and Corporate Social Responsibility (INDR). This prize was awarded for the first time in 2011 and has been renewed every three years since.

THE BANK'S ACTIVITIES

Retail Banking in Luxembourg

The Retail Banking business line offers its private clients, as well as professionals and self-employed people, products and services ranging from day-to-day management through to financing of real estate projects, as well as savings, bancassurance and investment products.

It offers one of the most comprehensive ranges of banking products in the market, including private car leasing.

In 2025, Retail Banking in Luxembourg continued to work on the fluidity of its access channels with:

- better availability of telephone advisers thanks to a high-performance tool to identify clients' needs and ensure that their requests are dealt with by the bank's experts in the relevant subjects;
- greater accessibility to the sales network, with opening hours tailored to clients' needs and account managers available by appointment over the telephone or in branch.

Retail Banking's sales network in Luxembourg is made up of six regional centres covering two regions (Centre-Nord and Centre-Sud).

It is organised as follows:

- Twenty-five branches responsible for day-to-day banking activities and supporting digital culture;
- Six dedicated mortgage centres to support clients in their real estate projects;
- Six entrepreneurial spaces that support SMEs in their creation, development and transfer phase;
- Three centres dedicated exclusively to self-employed professional clients;
- One centre dedicated to non-residents and aimed more specifically at clients living outside the Greater Region;
- One Invest Expertise Centre to help clients transform their savings, in collaboration with the Save & Invest Tribe, organised in agile mode;
- the Servicing division complements the sales network by meeting the needs of remote clients (by telephone and e-mail) in the areas of day-to-day banking and digital banking. Thanks to this structure and digital self-service, clients can access the bank using the channel of their choice.

As clients increasingly demand remote services, Retail Banking is continuing to digitise client pathways:

- for their day-to-day needs, clients can independently select the offers they would like to sign up for and choose their debit or credit cards;
- Web Banking and the app to request appointments online have been redesigned to make them more accessible, automate the appointment booking process and reduce the number of telephone calls;
- our chatbot Genius, the everyday digital assistant, offers a range of advice, notifications and recommendations to help clients better manage their budgets. Introduced in 2025, it is already averaging 13,000 interactions per month. This is the first stage in setting up a personalised, transactional virtual assistant;
- the My Business Banking digital solution enables corporate clients to track their receipts and expenditure, manage their cash flow more effectively and define specific signing powers for their employees. In addition, since October, the range of services for managing receipts via electronic payment terminals, in collaboration with our new partner Axepta, has been upgraded and made more competitive;
- in investment, consultation on and subscription of securities positions have been greatly enhanced by new functionalities – both on the mobile app and the Web Banking platform – that are designed to make securities portfolios more transparent. The bank also offers a regular savings plan via a Socially Responsible Investment fund (Articles 8 and 9 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation) that is entirely digital (Direct Invest Clic);
- for personal loans, clients can easily assess their maximum borrowing capacity and start a loan application independently and online, as well as download the documents required to complete their application;
- for mortgages, borrowing capacity calculations and loan applications can also be done online.



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Management report by
the Board of Directors



Financial data



Corporate banking in Luxembourg

The Corporate Banking business line is the Grand Duchy’s leading banking partner for large firms, SMEs (companies with turnover of over EUR 7.5 million), the public sector and institutions, social organisations, private equity funds, real estate professionals and start-ups.

It brings together all the teams dedicated to client relations, as well as specialists in various activities such as financing (classic, project, buyouts and acquisitions, real estate, energy transition), trade (letter of credit, stand-by letter of credit, documentary credit), cash management (multi-currency and international cash pooling, multi-bank connectivity and cash management tool, card programme), interest rate or currency risk hedging and escrow accounts.

Each client segment benefits from tailored support, with specialised managers for each segment and a wide range of adapted solutions. As part of BNP Paribas, the Corporate Banking business line also provides local companies with the expertise and services of all the BNP Paribas Group’s specialised business lines (Investment Banking, Arval, Leasing, Factoring), as well as extra-financial services such as the automatic generation of financial dashboards for companies with EMASphere, ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) ratings with Ecovadis and the automation of currency management with Kantox. Corporate Banking also supports its clients’ international development through BNP Paribas’ One Bank for Corporates network.

As part of BGL BNP Paribas’ development, Corporate Banking supports Luxembourg SMEs by giving BGL BNP Paribas a minority stake in their share capital.

Corporate and Institutional Banking offers products and services related to the capital and financing markets in Luxembourg to the bank’s corporate and institutional clients.

Private Banking in Luxembourg

Private Banking offers clients resident in Luxembourg and the Greater Region tailor-made financial and wealth management solutions at its various Private Banking Centres throughout Luxembourg, including the Villa, located on boulevard Royal in Luxembourg City.

In addition to the close links that the Luxembourg Private Banking business line maintains with the branch network, direct collaboration with the various centres in charge of corporate clients reflects the importance that the bank attaches to the entrepreneurial approach.

In an unstable geopolitical environment, the cash allocation in our client portfolios has not decreased, despite the continuing fall in interest rates. Risk assets have continued to perform well. Our discretionary management and advisory mandates were well positioned to benefit from these positive trends and have generated good returns for our clients.

"ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE" LABELS AWARDED BY THE LUXFLAG ASSOCIATION

BGL BNP Paribas continued to support its clients in developing responsible investment solutions this year. For the third consecutive year, its Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) approach was recognised by LuxFLAG (Luxembourg Finance Labelling Agency), which awarded labels to nine discretionary management mandates.

BNP Paribas Wealth Management

BNP Paribas Wealth Management offers tailored asset and financial management solutions, in addition to a suite of high-quality services: investment advice, discretionary management, wealth management and planning, financing and asset diversification expertise.

BNP Paribas Wealth Management serves an international client seeking geographical diversification with a strong European base in wealth management, and offers a dedicated range of products and services for each client segment to meet their specific needs.

The business continues to transform itself through the roll-out of new technologies, such as AI and robotic process automation, particularly in payments and the identification of unusual transactions as part of Know Your Transaction systems.

Improving the quality of our client service remains central to our priorities. In this respect, the “Advocacy” programme, “Voice of Strategic/Key Clients”, which aims to study client satisfaction, was renewed for 2025. It confirms our strong position, with 89% of respondents considering BGL BNP Paribas to be their main banking partner.

As part of the ongoing development of its services and capitalising on the acquisition of Axa Investment Managers, BNP Paribas Wealth Management is strengthening its positioning in private investments. This strategic alliance will significantly broaden the range of products offered to clients thanks to the asset manager’s expertise in this area, particularly through the marketing of evergreen funds. These funds offer increased liquidity and greater accessibility, from EUR 25,000, allowing a larger number of investors to benefit from this opportunity.

Finally, in order to strengthen the collaboration between the Wealth Management business line and market professionals, and to improve the satisfaction of our shared clients, several events were organised to bring together and energise this community: a conference on investment opportunities in January, a master class on international wealth transfer in June, and a forum on the new pillars of family investment, in December. These discussions were in addition to regular presentations on investment strategy.

BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions

Working closely with the bank, the various leasing entities of the BNP Paribas Group - including BNP Paribas Lease Group Luxembourg S.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of BGL BNP Paribas, and BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions S.A., the holding company for the leasing business and a 50%-owned subsidiary of BGL BNP Paribas - support the development of their clients and partners under the BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions banner by offering them leasing and financing solutions with services. These solutions enable them to preserve their working capital, accelerate their transition to a low-carbon, circular economy and promote profitable business models based on the concept of use or “as a service”.

At the heart of financing the real economy, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions provides companies with the flexibility they need to remain competitive and develop responsibly and sustainably in their markets (agriculture, construction, IT, telecommunications, transport, medical, real estate, security, food, handling, mobility infrastructures, etc.).



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Management report by
the Board of Directors



Financial data



As a European leader with a global reach, more than 3,000 employees support the growth of our clients and partners in 20 countries.

BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions expert team supports:

- equipment manufacturers and professional software publishers with comprehensive and exclusive solutions aimed at stimulating and supporting the sales of their distribution networks and/or resellers;
- distributors, dealers, resellers and integrators of professional equipment with sales support solutions and a wide range of financial products and services designed to meet their clients' needs;
- businesses, local authorities, craftsmen and professionals with solutions for financing their investments.

BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions strives to give meaning to the day-to-day actions and expertise of its employees, while uniting teams around a shared objective: the functional economy. The way in which professional equipment is financed and used has a direct impact on the environment and society. That is why BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions supports its partners and clients in transforming their business models, prioritising usage over ownership, in order to optimise resources and promote circularity.

In 2025, BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions signed a EUR 200 million InvestEU guarantee with the European Investment Fund (EIF) designed to support small and medium-sized enterprises and mid-cap companies in France, Germany, Italy and Spain. The aim of this initiative is to facilitate access equipment leasing for financing energy transition and sustainability projects (green mobility, energy efficiency, green technologies and renewable energy). It is the largest multi-country guarantee provided by the EIF for leasing solutions related to the energy transition.

The joint venture launched in 2024 between BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and Jiangsu Financial Leasing (JFL) to support the agriculture and technology sectors in China helped to strengthen BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions' presence in Asia and consolidate its partnership with JFL in 2025. In line with its ambition to contribute to the financing of the real economy, this joint venture has arranged more than 20,000 contracts since its inception, primarily for farmers and small and medium-sized enterprises.

BNP Paribas' 3 Step IT refurbishment and remarketing centre had, by 2025, taken on 20 employees, 60% of whom have disabilities. This inclusive approach allows the skills of every individual to be valued and helps create a fully accessible working environment. In addition, the centre works with a number of ESATs (Etablissements et Services d'Accompagnement par le Travail – establishments and services of assistance through work) in the immediate vicinity to outsource electronic equipment sorting tasks. This cooperation strengthens the project's communal roots by supporting sheltered and local employment. All of these initiatives reflect a real commitment to supported employment and the social economy.

BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions received the "European Lessor of the Year" and "Vendor Finance Provider" awards at the 22nd Leasing Life Conference & Awards held in November 2025. BNP Paribas 3 Step IT was awarded "Best Circular Economy Model". These awards recognise not only the diversity and innovation of the financing solutions on offer, but also the commitment to both the circular economy and sustainable development.

Human Resources

BNP PARIBAS GROUP IN LUXEMBOURG CELEBRATES 10 YEARS OF TOP EMPLOYER CERTIFICATION

In 2025, BGL BNP Paribas celebrated ten consecutive years of Top Employer Luxembourg certification. This decade illustrates BGL BNP Paribas's ability to adapt, evolve and take itself to task, in order to offer first-rate working conditions that meet the expectations expressed by its employees.

EMPLOYEE EXPERIENCE

A historic increase in employee engagement

The Pulse engagement survey revealed a significant increase in employee engagement, exceeding the bank's expectations for 2025. The quality and flexibility of the working environment, enhanced by the move to SeKoia, are among the main factors behind this rise.

SeKoia: more than a building – a human adventure

In September 2025, BGL BNP Paribas inaugurated its new building, SeKoia, which meets the highest standards in terms of the environment and well-being.

To accompany this change, the bank has implemented a number of initiatives (workshops, conferences and an escape game), backed up by an original communications campaign that has helped to inspire enthusiasm among employees.

SeKoia is part of a broader flexible working experience that enables employees to reconcile their professional and private lives. This is complemented by teleworking and the satellite sites at Windhof and Bettembourg, which have seen ongoing improvements during 2025, such as the addition of parking spaces and better layout of workspaces.

In this hybrid work mode, SeKoia positions itself as a powerful force for cohesion, a place to live, exchange ideas and meet people, and offers real added value compared with working remotely.

A social and cultural life rooted in the DNA of BGL BNP Paribas

In 2025, the Kirchberg campus hosted a number of community-building events: a summer party, a family day enabling employees to show off their new offices to their friends and family, numerous conferences and a week dedicated to social inclusion that included the screening of a film ("Muganga, the One Who Treats"), an exhibition ("Simply Survivors") and an opera ("Opera for Peace").

This social life is rooted in the BGL BNP Paribas culture, which relies on particularly active networks: 24 friendship and sports groups, three diversity networks (MixCity, Ascent and Pride) and two Corporate Social Responsibility networks (Les Fresqueurs and Hope).



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Management report by
the Board of Directors



Financial data



HUMAN CAPITAL

Sustainable investment in employability

In a constantly changing world, BGL BNP Paribas considers the development of its employees’ skills to be a major strategic challenge.

In 2025, the bank organised its third Careers Fair. Bringing together the various business lines and the Human Resources teams, this event provided valuable insight into opportunities for occupational mobility and development, encouraging employees to grow professionally.

To strengthen the current and future skills of its teams, BGL BNP Paribas also rolled out the Group’s new training platform, “My Learning”, offering immediate, autonomous and personalised access to a wider range of training courses structured by subject.

In addition, to support employees in AI-related transformation, the bank has designed a dedicated training programme, lAventure, offering new content every quarter, combining e-learning courses, conferences and workshops.

In 2025, the bank also continued to develop its employees’ skills in sustainability and sustainable finance, through a number of workshops (climate and biodiversity murals and “2-tonne workshops” on reducing our carbon footprint) and programmes offered by the BNP Paribas Group Sustainability Academy.

At the same time, the bank launched a number of initiatives to promote soft mobility among its staff, including BlaBlaCar Daily, the creation of a Géovélo community, participation in Car Free Day, and a series of “En chemin” podcasts to share experiences of alternatives to going on holiday by plane.

These efforts are aimed at enhancing employability, offering stimulating careers and retaining talent. With this in mind, the Talent Management system was reviewed in 2025, with the creation of a Local Key People programme to broaden the range of employees eligible for this scheme.

ETHICS & INCLUSION

Uniting around a shared culture of ethics and inclusion

BGL BNP Paribas attaches great importance to its Code of Conduct and to respect between colleagues, which forms a pillar of its “good place to work” principle.

In 2025, through a campaign consisting of three testimonial videos, the bank reminded everyone that when it comes to Conduct, everyone plays a key role in ensuring a wholesome, respectful environment conducive to well-being at work.

A new Conduct & Inclusion survey was carried out at the end of 2025 to measure the progress made and identify areas for improvement, with a view to defining specific initiatives tailored to the needs expressed. A new version of the compulsory Conduct Journey online training course has also been introduced to raise awareness among all employees.

Lastly, the Navex reporting channel, which offers enhanced confidentiality, was launched in 2025, consolidating the system for preventing violence and harassment. Apart from reports of harassment, this tool also covers ethical alerts relating to compliance. It allows whistleblowers to submit reports, giving them the choice of remaining anonymous.

BGL BNP Paribas also continued to promote diversity and inclusion. To mark International Women’s Rights Day on 8 March, the bank once again organised a guided tour of the city of Luxembourg for its employees, focusing on the theme of “Discovering Luxembourg’s legendary women”, and also arranged a film screening and e-learning module on violence against women.

In May, during Diversity Day Lëtzebuerg, a conference and workshops led by Rémi Thélou, a Group employee suffering from Parkinson’s disease, raised awareness among teams of the challenges faced by people with disabilities and those around them.

In the autumn, Inclusion Days offered a rich and varied programme: new workshops on disability, a lecture by Frédérique Jeske on intergenerational collaboration in the workplace, and a lecture by neuroscientist Dr Marcia Goddard on unconscious bias, in collaboration with the new Pride employee network. This network, launched in 2025, was created to foster an environment where everyone can be themselves, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity, without fear of discrimination.

As part of its “We Care” psychosocial risk prevention programme, BGL BNP Paribas has also set up a support kit to help employees affected by long-term illness, as well as their colleagues and managers.

These many initiatives demonstrate BGL BNP Paribas’ commitment to the well-being of its employees and to providing an ethical, inclusive and caring working environment.



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas >



Management report ▾

Management report by
the Board of Directors



Financial data >

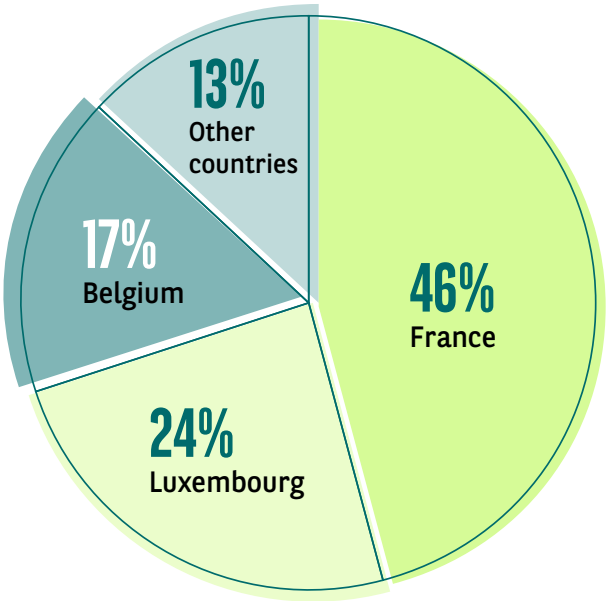
STAFFING SITUATION WITHIN BGL BNP PARIBAS

As at 31 December 2025, the total number of bank employees in Luxembourg was 2,083, including 1,061 women (50.9%) and 1,022 men (49.1%).

The percentage of employees working part time was 24.1%.

The percentage of cross-border commuters is 49.8%.

33 nationalities are represented within the bank, with the following breakdown by country:



OUTLOOK FOR 2026

2026 comes against a backdrop of gradual economic recovery in Luxembourg, which remains characterised by macroeconomic uncertainties, persistent pressures in certain markets – particularly real estate – and a volatile international environment.

With this being the case, BGL BNP Paribas is reaffirming its role as a local bank serving its client – individuals, entrepreneurs and businesses – by helping them to meet their evolving financial needs and realise their projects. To continue to meet their expectations, the bank is constantly adapting its product range and relationship methods, combining digital solutions, expert advice and a personalised service. This includes the launch of Wero (Europe’s new instant mobile payment solution) and MyM@ndate (a digital discretionary management service for Retail Banking and Private Banking clients in Luxembourg). BGL BNP Paribas also draws on the extensive range of services offered by the BNP Paribas Group in Luxembourg. Particular attention is still being paid to supporting clients with their transition to more sustainable models.

At the same time, the bank is continuing its internal transformation to enhance its operational efficiency and agility. Modernising our organisational model, changing our working methods, developing new client journeys and balancing digital interaction with a human presence are all key drivers for improving the experience for both our clients and employees. These changes are part of a broader strategy aimed at strengthening the bank’s long-term performance, keeping costs under control, and meeting growing regulatory and prudential requirements.

Finally, beyond its banking activities, BGL BNP Paribas reaffirms its commitment to social responsibility through the involvement of its employees as well as tangible initiatives to support of the community, thereby fulfilling its role as a responsible stakeholder in the Luxembourg economy.

Thus, 2026 looks set to be a year of consolidation and preparation, during which BGL BNP Paribas intends to combine client focus, financial discipline and the pursuit of its strategic transformation, in order to sustainably strengthen its position as a trusted partner serving its clients and the economy.

Luxembourg, 12 March 2026

The Board of Directors



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit



FINANCIAL
DATA



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at 31 December 2025

AUDIT REPORT

Audit report
To the Board of Directors of
BGL BNP Paribas S.A.
60, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

Statutory Auditor's report

In some cases, the figures presented in the financial statement tables may show non-material differences due to the use of rounding. These differences in no way affect the true and fair view of the Group's consolidated financial statements.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of BGL BNP Paribas S.A. and its subsidiaries (the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including significant disclosures about accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the attached consolidated financial statements accurately reflect the consolidated financial position of the Group as of 31 December 2025, as well as its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows on this date in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for our audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession (the Law of 23 July 2016) and International Standards on Auditing (ISA) as adopted for Luxembourg by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF). Our responsibility in accordance with Regulation (EU) N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISA standards as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are described in more detail in the section “Responsibilities of the statutory auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial statements” in this report. We are also independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including international independence standards, of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF and with the ethics standards applicable to the audit of consolidated financial statements, and we carried out all other responsibilities required of us by these rules. We believe that the evidence we have gathered is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters which, in our professional judgement, were of the greatest significance for the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the overall consolidated financial statements and for the purposes of forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Key audit matter

ASSESSMENT OF RECEIVABLES PAYABLE BY CLIENTS

As at 31 December 2025, the net amount of outstanding client loans exposed to credit risk was EUR 38.0 billion and the total amount of impairment losses was EUR 834.8 million.

The Group recognised impairment losses to cover credit risks inherent to its lending activities.

These impairment losses are determined in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 and the principle of expected credit losses.

Assessment of expected credit losses for client loan portfolios requires the Board of Directors to exercise its judgement, in particular in order to:

- assess the significant deterioration in credit risk to classify outstandings in stage 1, stage 2 or stage 3;
- estimate the amount of expected losses according to the different stages;
- draw up macro-economic projections that are incorporated into both the deterioration criteria and the measurement of expected losses.

We considered that the change in credit risk and the assessment of impairment was a key audit issue, as it involves the use of professional judgement and estimates by the Board of Directors, particularly in relation to corporate and retail credit risk.

Our response

We assessed the adequacy of the Group’s internal control system and tested the key controls relating to determining credit risk and assessing expected losses. Checks covered, among other things, controls on the monitoring of unpaid loans, controls on reviewing the valuation and recording of guarantees and controls on reviewing cases identified as being at risk.

Our work also covered the following processes:

- Ranking of outstandings by stage: we assessed the relevance and correct application of the indicators used by the various business lines to measure significant deterioration in credit risk;
- Assessment of expected losses (stages 1, 2 and 3):
 - **We assessed the methodologies and macroeconomic projection assumptions used by the Group for the various scopes of consolidation, their correct operational integration into the information system and the effectiveness of data quality controls;**
 - **We carried out detailed tests related to the assessment of receivables payable by clients on the basis of samples;**
 - **We performed analytical reviews to explain the variations observed in the item “Receivables payable by clients”;**
 - **For exposures considered sound, we tested the consistency of the internal rating assigned and the lack of need for specific provisioning;**
 - **For specific provisions for client loans classified in stage 3, we verified that a periodic review of the credit risk of the counterparties under supervision was performed.**



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Key audit matter

IT ENVIRONMENT

The reliability and security of information systems play a key role in the preparation of the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

A key audit issue is the assessment of general IT controls and application controls specific to the various information processing chains that contribute to the preparation of accounting and financial information.

In particular, the existence of a system for controlling access rights to information systems and authorisation levels according to employee profiles is a key control for limiting the risk of inappropriate modifications to the configuration of applications or the data underlying them.

Key audit matter

DISPUTES

Provisions for litigation amounted to EUR 12.3 million as at 31 December 2025.

The Group has a governance and internal control system that allows for the identification, validation and monitoring of legal disputes and related provisions. In this context, the business lines and the legal and operational risk departments participate on an ongoing basis in monitoring the consistency of the level of provisions applied to the various cases identified.

We consider the measurement of litigation provisions and the identification of contingent liabilities, which are based on the Group exercising its judgement, to be a key audit matter.

Management’s disclosures concerning contingent liabilities and provisions relating to the Group’s litigation are presented in notes 4.n and 7.j to the consolidated financial statements, respectively.

Our response

For the main systems used to prepare accounting and financial information, the work we carried out with the support of our IT specialists focused on the following aspects in particular:

- Understanding the systems, processes and controls that generate accounting and financial information;
- Assessment of general IT controls (management of access to applications and data, management of changes and developments relating to applications, management of IT operations) on systems identified as significant (in particular accounting applications, automatic reconciliation applications, operational applications that feed certain information into the accounts and the data warehouse on which part of the internal control system is based);
- Assessment of specific application controls (in particular the calculation of income such as interest and commission and the automatic reconciliation of transactions/positions on securities and cash transactions);
- Review of the control environment around manual entry posting.

Our response

We inspected the Group’s internal control procedures relating to the detection, provisioning and monitoring of legal disputes by means of interviews with the Group’s legal department and the operational risk department.

We also reviewed the minutes of meetings of the business line committees, the Operational Risk Room Committee and the litigation files provided by the legal department.

Finally, based on a selection, we conducted a survey of the lawyers handling the Group’s most significant cases as of 31 December 2025 in order to check the quality of the Group’s monitoring of legal disputes, the adequacy of provisions set aside and the exhaustiveness of the disputes considered.

We reviewed the information provided about these disputes and contingent liabilities in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Other information

Responsibility for the other information lies with the Board of Directors. The other information comprises the information presented in the consolidated management report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our statutory auditors’ report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not include the other information and we can give no form of assurance regarding this information.

With regard to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the other information and, in doing so, to assess whether there is any major inconsistency between it and the consolidated financial statements or the knowledge that we have gained during the audit, or whether the other information contains any material misstatements. If, in light of the work we have carried out, we determine that there is a material misstatement in the other information, we are required to report this fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors
and those charged with the Group’s
corporate governance for the consolidated
financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and honest presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern, for communicating any relevant going concern issues and for applying the going concern principle, unless the Board of Directors intends to liquidate the Group or to cease its operations or if no other realistic alternative is available.

It is the responsibility of those charged with corporate governance to oversee the Group’s financial reporting process.

Responsibility of the statutory auditor for the audit of
the consolidated financial statements

Our audit aims to provide reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole do not contain any material misstatements, either as a result of fraud or of error, and to produce a statutory auditor’s report containing our audit opinion. Reasonable assurance corresponds to a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISA as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always enable the detection of any material misstatement that may exist. Misstatements may arise as a result of fraud or error and are considered material if it is reasonable to assume that, taken individually or together, they may influence any economic decisions taken by users on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Within the framework of audits carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISA as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise our professional judgement and take a critical approach throughout the audit process. In addition:

- We identify and assess the risk of the consolidated financial statements containing material misstatements, whether as a result of fraud or error, we design and implement audit procedures in response to this risk, and obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence on which to base our audit opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatements resulting from fraud is higher than for material misstatements resulting from errors, as fraud may involve collusion, falsification, wilful omissions, false statements and the circumvention of internal controls.
- We gain an understanding of the internal controls that are relevant to our audit in order to design appropriate audit procedures, but not with the aim of expressing an opinion on the efficacy of the Group’s internal controls.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made and any related information provided by the Board of Directors.
- We form an opinion on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors’ use of the going concern principle and, based on the evidence obtained, on the existence or absence of any material uncertainty connected to events or situations likely to cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that there is any material uncertainty, we must draw the attention of readers of this report to the information provided in the consolidated financial statements in relation to this uncertainty or, should this information be inadequate, we must express a modified audit opinion. Our conclusions are based on evidence obtained up until the date of our audit report. However, future events or situations may result in the Group ceasing operations.
- We assess the overall presentation, form and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the information provided in the notes, and determine whether the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the underlying transactions and events.
- We obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence concerning the financial information of the Group’s entities and activities in order to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the management, supervision and execution of the audit of the Group, and assume full responsibility for our audit opinion.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

We communicate the scope and timing of our audit work and our major findings, including any significant deficiencies in the internal control system discovered during our audit, to those charged with corporate governance.

We also provide those charged with corporate governance with a statement indicating that we have complied with the relevant ethical rules concerning independence, informing them of any relationships or other factors that may reasonably be considered likely to affect our independence as well as measures taken to eliminate threats or any safeguard measures applied.

We determine which of the issues communicated to those charged with corporate governance were the most important for the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the period under consideration: these are the key audit matters. We describe these key audit matters in our report providing that this is not prohibited by any legal or regulatory texts.

Report on other legal and regulatory
requirements

We were appointed as the independent auditor by the Board of Directors on 21 September 2023 and the full length of our mandate without interruption, including extensions and previous renewals, is eight years.

The consolidated management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and has been drawn up in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

The consolidated management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and has been drawn up in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

We hereby confirm that we have not provided any services, other than the audit, prohibited by Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 and that we remained independent of the Group during the audit.

For Deloitte Audit,
Approved Audit Firm

Maryam Khabirpour,
Statutory Auditor
Partner

12 March 2026

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS PREPARED
ACCORDING TO THE IFRS
ACCOUNTING STANDARDS
ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN
UNION

The consolidated financial statements of the BGL BNP Paribas Group are presented for the years 2025 and 2024.

Consolidated profit and loss account

	Notes	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
<i>In millions of euro</i>			
Interest and similar income	2.a	3,219.4	3,739.8
Interest and similar charges	2.a	(1,536.6)	(2,144.9)
Fees (income)	2.b	297.2	333.5
Fees (expenses)	2.b	(73.6)	(118.7)
Net gains on financial instruments at market value through profit or loss	2.c	10.6	13.9
Net gains on financial instruments at market value through equity	2.d	9.6	18.7
Income from other activities	2.e	459.9	989.5
Expenses from other activities	2.e	(377.9)	(892.7)
NET BANKING INCOME		2,008.5	1,939.2
Operating expenses	2.f	(876.5)	(875.5)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	4.l	(45.3)	(39.7)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME		1,086.7	1,024.0
Cost of risk	2.g	(175.4)	(141.8)
OPERATING INCOME		911.3	882.2
Share of net income of companies accounted for by the equity method	2.h	18.6	13.4
Net gain or loss on other fixed assets	2.i	(10.8)	(27.0)
PRE-TAX INCOME		919.0	868.7
Corporate income tax	2.j	(247.3)	(225.2)
NET INCOME		671.7	643.4
of which minority interests		157.2	165.6
NET INCOME (GROUP SHARE)		514.5	477.9



STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME AND CHANGES IN REVALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN CONSOLIDATED EQUITY

In millions of euro

	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
Net income	671.7	643.4
Changes in revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	40.1	47.5
Items transferable to profit and loss	30.3	5.3
Items related to exchange rate movements	(18.6)	26.2
Changes in value of financial instruments at market value through equity	61.5	(58.4)
<i>Changes in value recognised directly in equity</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>(49.8)</i>
<i>Changes in value recognised in profit or loss for the period</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>(8.6)</i>
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	12.9	27.7
<i>Changes in value recognised directly in equity</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>28.3</i>
<i>Changes in value recognised in profit or loss for the period</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>(0.6)</i>
Corporate income tax	(19.2)	7.1
Changes in fair value of items related to equity associates, net of tax	(6.3)	2.7
Items that are not transferable to profit or loss	9.8	42.2
Changes in value of financial instruments at market value through equity option	11.9	42.8
Revaluation of liabilities attributable to own credit risk	(1.2)	(0.4)
Actuarial gains or losses related to post-employment benefits	3.2	9.1
Corporate income tax	(5.3)	(9.7)
Changes in fair value of items related to equity associates, net of tax	1.1	0.4
TOTAL	711.8	691.0
Group share	572.7	498.9
Attributable to minority interests	139.2	192.1



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Consolidated balance sheet

In millions of euro

	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and amounts due from central banks		10,617.2	9,483.7
Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss		303.9	364.4
Securities portfolio	4.a	205.6	219.8
Loans and repurchase agreements	4.a	63.1	72.1
Derivatives	4.a	35.2	72.5
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	4.b	504.6	521.6
Financial assets at market value through equity		4,419.2	4,689.2
Debt securities	4.c	4,283.2	4,319.1
Equity instruments	4.c	136.0	370.1
Financial assets at amortised cost		46,197.7	45,238.1
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	4.e	5,918.3	5,983.4
Loans and receivables payable by clients	4.e	37,986.4	38,427.8
Debt securities	4.e	2,293.1	826.9
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate-risk hedged portfolios		(10.8)	35.1
Current and deferred tax assets	4.i	107.9	120.0
Equalisation accounts and other assets	4.j	1,203.4	1,434.8
Investments in companies accounted for by the equity method	4.k	298.0	293.4
Tangible assets and investment property	4.l	662.6	623.4
Intangible assets	4.l	112.7	85.7
Goodwill	4.m	182.7	182.8
TOTAL ASSETS		64,599.1	63,072.0
LIABILITIES			
Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss		49.4	86.4
Debt securities	4.a	19.1	18.3
Derivatives	4.a	30.3	68.1
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	4.b	605.1	769.1
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		51,865.5	50,761.3
Debts payable to credit institutions	4.g	11,529.7	13,478.5
Debts payable to clients	4.g	39,935.8	36,836.1
Debt securities	4.h	400.0	425.3
Subordinated debt	4.h	0.0	21.4
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate-risk hedged portfolios		(132.2)	(143.0)
Current and deferred tax liabilities	4.i	549.7	482.4
Equalisation accounts and other liabilities	4.j	1,757.9	1,740.0
Provisions for contingencies and charges	4.n	124.9	126.8
TOTAL LIABILITIES		54,820.3	53,823.1
EQUITY			
Share capital and reserves		7,670.7	7,542.7
Net income for the financial year, Group share		514.5	477.9
Total share capital, retained earnings and net income for the financial year, Group share		8,185.2	8,020.6
Revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity		(92.7)	(150.8)
TOTAL GROUP SHARE		8,092.5	7,869.8
Reserves and net income attributable to minority interests		1,771.7	1,446.6
Revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity		(85.4)	(67.4)
Total minority interests	7.c	1,686.3	1,379.2
TOTAL CONSOLIDATED EQUITY		9,778.8	9,249.0
TOTAL LIABILITIES		64,599.1	63,072.0



Reconciliation of consolidated equity from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2025

GROUP SHARE

	Share capital and reserves			Revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that cannot be reclassified as profit or loss			Total
	Share capital and related reserves	Undistrib-uted reserves	Total share cap-ital and reserves	Financial instruments at market value through equity option	Debt issuer risk at market value through profit or loss	Actuarial gains or losses related to post-employment benefits	
In millions of euro							
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023	3,474.6	4,423.4	7,898.0	17.6	2.8	(14.7)	5.7
Dividends	-	(354.5)	(354.5)				-
Fees	-	(1.0)	(1.0)				-
Other changes	-	0.1	0.1				-
Changes in revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	27.7	(0.3)	3.2	30.6
Net income at 31 December 2024	-	477.9	477.9				-
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	3,474.6	4,546.0	8,020.6	45.3	2.5	(11.5)	36.3
Dividends	-	(292.6)	(292.5)				-
Fees	-	(1.0)	(1.0)				-
Other changes	-	(1.0)	(1.0)				-
Transfer of non-recyclable elements	-	(55.5)	(55.5)	55.5			55.5
Changes in revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	(42.9)	(0.8)	1.4	(42.3)
Net income at 31 December 2025	-	514.5	514.5				-
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	3,474.6	4,710.4	8,185.1	57.9	1.7	(10.1)	49.5

	Revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that can be reclassified as profit or loss					Total	Total equity (group share)
	Exchange rates	Financial instruments at market value through equity ¹	Insurance investments ¹	Derivatives used for hedging purposes			
<i>In millions of euro</i>							
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023	(112.9)	(5.0)	(14.6)	(45.1)	(177.6)	7,726.1	
Dividends					-	(354.5)	
Fees					-	(1.0)	
Other changes					-	0.1	
Changes in revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	11.8	(44.4)	2.7	20.4	(9.5)	21.1	
Net income at 31 December 2024					-	477.9	
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	(101.1)	(49.4)	(11.9)	(24.7)	(187.1)	7,869.8	
Dividends					-	(292.5)	
Fees					-	(1.0)	
Other changes					-	(1.0)	
Transfer of non-recyclable elements					-	-	
Changes in revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	(11.0)	46.6	(0.4)	9.8	45.0	2.7	
Net income at 31 December 2025					-	514.5	
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	(112.1)	(2.8)	(12.3)	(14.9)	(142.1)	8,092.5	

As at 31 December 2025, undistributed reserves included reserves not available for distribution according to Luxembourg regulation (CSSF n° 14-02) for a net amount of EUR 340.8 million (compared with EUR 320.8 million as at 31 December 2024).

* Including retained earnings of EUR 640.7 million

¹ Figures differ from those published in 2023, in application of IAS 8, with a transfer from the banking business to the insurance business.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas >



Management report >



Financial data v

Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

MINORITY INTERESTS

In millions of euro

	Reserves	Revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that cannot be reclassified as profit or loss	Revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that can be reclassified as profit or loss	Total minority interests
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023	1,420.9	37.2	(131.2)	1,326.9
Dividends	(61.9)	-	-	(61.9)
Interim dividend payments on the profit or loss for the financial year	(79.8)	-	-	(79.8)
Commitment to repurchase minority shareholders' interests	0.5	-	-	0.5
Changes in scope	1.2	-	-	1.2
Other changes	0.2	-	-	0.2
Changes in revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	-	11.8	14.8	26.6
Net income for the 2024 financial year	165.6			165.6
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	1,446.6	49.0	(116.4)	1,379.2
Dividends	(50.9)	-	-	(50.9)
Interim dividend payments on the profit or loss for the financial year	(0.2)	-	-	(0.2)
Capital increase and issues	212.5	-	-	212.5
Commitment to repurchase minority shareholders' interests	0.8	-	-	0.8
Other changes	(1.2)	-	-	(1.2)
Transfer of non-recyclable elements	6.9	(6.9)	-	-
Changes in revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	-	3.5	(14.6)	(11.1)
Net income for the 2025 financial year	157.2			157.2
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	1,771.7	45.6	(131.0)	1,686.3





ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Consolidated statement of cash flows

In millions of euro

	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
Pre-tax income	919.0	868.7
Non-monetary items included in pre-tax net income and other adjustments	427.5	72.4
Net depreciation/amortisation of tangible and intangible assets	112.4	109.4
Net additions to provisions for other fixed assets and impairment of goodwill	0.1	(0.6)
Net additions to provisions	180.2	165.8
Share of net income linked to companies accounted for by the equity method	(18.6)	(13.4)
Net income (expenses) from investing activities	(10.6)	(0.1)
Other movements	164.2	(188.7)
Net decrease related to assets and liabilities generated by operating activities	(443.1)	(2,777.4)
Net increase/(decrease) related to transactions with clients and credit institutions ¹	1,279.2	(1,261.7)
Net decrease related to transactions involving other financial assets and liabilities	(1,490.5)	(1,302.3)
Net decrease related to transactions involving non-financial assets and liabilities	(67.4)	(60.0)
Taxes paid	(164.4)	(153.3)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	903.5	(1,836.3)
Net increase related to financial assets and participating interests	174.5	45.2
Net decrease related to tangible and intangible assets	(94.3)	(75.9)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS RELATED TO INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	80.2	(30.7)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents related to transactions with shareholders	(131.2)	(496.2)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS RELATED TO FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(131.2)	(496.2)
Effect of exchange rate variations	(0.7)	(0.4)
NET CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	851.8	(2,363.5)
Balance of cash and cash equivalent accounts at the start of the period	9,645.6	12,009.2
Balance of cash and cash equivalent accounts at the end of the period	10,497.5	9,645.6

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In millions of euro

	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
Composition of cash and cash equivalents	10,497.5	9,645.6
Cash and amounts due from central banks	10,617.2	9,483.7
Demand deposits with credit institutions	1,060.8	1,097.5
Demand loans with credit institutions	(1,180.2)	(934.1)
Deduction of receivables and accrued interest on cash and cash equivalents	(0.3)	(1.4)

In millions of euro

	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
Additional information		
Interest paid	(1,609.6)	(2,160.0)
Interest received	3,229.4	3,748.5
Dividends paid	(343.4)	(496.2)
Dividends received	12.7	14.7

¹ This item includes debt securities and subordinated debt, details of which are provided in note 4.h.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Prepared according to the IFRS accounting standards adopted
by the European Union

GENERAL REMARKS

BGL BNP Paribas S.A., parent company of the BGL BNP Paribas Group (BGL), was founded on 29 September 1919 under the name Banque Générale du Luxembourg. It took the legal form of a société anonyme (public limited company), operating under Luxembourg law, on 21 June 1935. The bank's name was changed to "BGL BNP Paribas" following the decision taken by the Extraordinary General Meeting of 11 June 2009, with effect from 21 September 2009.

The object of the BGL BNP Paribas Group (hereinafter referred to as the "Group") is to carry out any banking and financial operations of any kind, to render any services, to acquire participating interests, and to undertake any commercial, industrial or other operations, involving movable or immovable assets, on its own behalf and on that of third parties, directly or indirectly linked to its corporate object or that might facilitate the accomplishment thereof. It may pursue its object in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and abroad.

The BNP Paribas Group is the majority shareholder of BGL BNP Paribas. It controls 65.97% of the capital of BGL BNP Paribas, both directly and indirectly through BNP Paribas Fortis S.A.

The Luxembourg State is a significant shareholder in the Group, with 34% of the capital.

The Group is included in the consolidated financial statements of BNP Paribas Fortis S.A., its main shareholder (50.01%). The consolidated financial statements of BNP Paribas Fortis S.A. are available at its registered office at 3 Montagne du Parc, B-1000 Brussels.

The BNP Paribas Group is the largest grouping of entities in which BGL BNP Paribas is integrated as a consolidated subsidiary. The consolidated financial statements of the BNP Paribas Group are available at its registered office at 16 boulevard des Italiens, F-75009 Paris.

On 1 September 2025, the Group's headquarters were moved from 50 Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L 2951 Luxembourg, to 60 Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L 1855 Luxembourg.

The Group's accounting year runs from 1 January to 31 December of the same year.

1. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES APPLIED BY THE GROUP

1.a Applicable or published accounting standards

1.A.1 APPLICABLE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

BGL BNP Paribas Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern principle and in accordance with international accounting standards (International Financial Reporting Standards – IFRS) as adopted by the European Union¹. Accordingly, certain provisions of IAS 39 on hedge accounting have been excluded.

Information on the nature and extent of risks associated with financial instruments, as required by IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: disclosures", and information on regulatory capital as required by IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements", is presented in Pillar 3. This information, which forms an integral part of the notes to the Group's consolidated financial statements, is covered by the statutory auditor's opinion on the financial statements and identified in the Pillar 3 report by the mention "audited". This document presents, in particular, the information relating to IFRS 7 concerning credit risk exposures and corresponding impairments broken down according to their status as performing or non-performing by geographical area and by sector.

Following the recommendations of Pillar II of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on the reform of international taxation, in December 2022 the European Union adopted Directive 2022/2523 introducing a minimum taxation of international groups for income tax purposes, applicable from 1 January 2024. This Directive was transposed into Luxembourg law in December 2023.

To clarify the potential impact of this directive, on 23 May 2023 the IASB issued a series of amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes", which were adopted by the European Union on 8 November 2023. In accordance with the provisions of these amendments, the Group applies the mandatory and temporary exception of not recognising the deferred tax associated with this additional taxation.

The entry into force of the other standards, amendments and interpretations, which became mandatory on 1 January 2025, had no effect on the Group's financial statements as at 31 December 2025.

¹ The full list of accounting standards adopted by the European Union can be consulted on the website of the European Commission at the following address: https://finance.ec.europa.eu/capital-markets-union-and-financial-markets/company-reporting-and-auditing/company-reporting_fr



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas >



Management report >



Financial data ▾

Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

1.A.2 MAIN NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS PUBLISHED
BUT NOT YET APPLICABLE

The Group chose not to pursue the early adoption of the new standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the European Union, when such application in 2025 was given as an option.

An assessment of the impact of the new standards and amendments not yet applicable by the Group is presented below:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

On 30 May 2024, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. These amendments, which were approved by the European Commission on 27 May 2025, will apply to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. These amendments:

- specify the date of recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for certain financial liabilities settled through an electronic payment system;
- clarifies and adds guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the criterion of cash flows that are only repayments of principal and payments of interest on principal outstanding (SPPI);
- require disclosures in the notes to the financial statements for certain instruments whose contractual terms could modify cash flows should a contingent event occur or fail to occur (e.g. for financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environmental, social and governance objectives); and
- update the disclosure requirements for equity instruments designated at market value through equity.

At this stage, the Group does not anticipate any material impact from the application of these amendments.

- Publication of IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" to replace IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements".

IFRS 18 will be mandatory from 1 January 2027, with retrospective effect.

IFRS 18 incorporates many of the requirements of IAS 1 without modification and supplements them with new requirements relative to

- the presentation of specific categories (operating, investing and financing) and subtotals in the income statement;
- information to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements on management-defined performance measures (MPMs – Management Performance Measures);
- the aggregation and disaggregation of information in the income statement.

The Bank has continued to assess the detailed implications of applying IFRS 18 to the Group's consolidated financial statements, and does not anticipate any significant changes to the presentation of its income statement other than those resulting from the reclassification to operating profit of items previously classified under "Net gains on other fixed assets" and "Goodwill".

1.b Consolidation principles

1.B.1 SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated accounts of BGL BNP Paribas include entities under the exclusive or joint control of the Group, or over which the Group exercises significant influence, with the exception of those whose consolidation is regarded as immaterial in drawing up the consolidated accounts of the Group. Companies that hold shares in consolidated companies are also consolidated.

A subsidiary is consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains effective control of it. Entities under temporary control are included in the consolidated financial statements until the date of disposal.

1.B.2 CONSOLIDATION METHODS

Exclusive control

Companies controlled by the Group are fully consolidated. The Group is considered to control a subsidiary when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns owing to its involvement with the entity, and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Where entities are governed by voting rights, the Group is generally deemed to control the entity if it holds the majority of the voting rights directly or indirectly (and there are no other contractual provisions altering the power of these voting rights), or if the power to manage the entity's relevant activities are conferred upon the Group by contractual agreements.

Structured entities are entities that have been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. They often have characteristics such as limited activities, a specific and well-defined purpose, and insufficient equity to enable them to finance their activities without making use of subordinated financial support.

For these entities, control analysis encompasses the purpose and design of the entity, the risks to which the entity is designed to be exposed and the extent to which the Group is exposed to the related variability of returns. The control assessment encompasses all relevant facts and circumstances that may be used to determine the Group's practical ability to make decisions that could significantly affect the returns it receives, even if such decisions are contingent on uncertain future events or circumstances.

In assessing whether it has control, the Group only considers substantive rights in relation to the entity held by the Group or by third parties. For a right to be substantive, the holder must have the practical ability to exercise that right when decisions about the relevant activities of the entity need to be made.

The control analysis is reassessed whenever one of the criteria used to measure control is changed.

Where the Group contractually holds decision-making power, for instance where the Group acts as fund manager, it shall determine whether it is acting as agent or principal. Indeed, when coupled with a certain level of exposure to the variability of returns, this decision-making power may indicate that the Group is acting on its own behalf and that it thus has control over those entities.

Minority interests are presented separately in the consolidated financial statements and consolidated balance sheet, within consolidated equity. The calculation of minority interests



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

takes into account, if relevant, any outstanding cumulative preferred shares classified as equity instruments issued by the subsidiaries, when such shares are held by companies outside of the Group.

For transactions resulting in a loss of control, any equity interest retained by the Group is remeasured at market value through profit or loss.

Joint control

Where the Group carries out an activity with one or more partners, sharing control by virtue of a contractual agreement which requires unanimous consent on relevant activities (those that significantly affect the entity's returns), the Group is deemed to exercise joint control over the activity. Where the jointly controlled activity is conducted via a separate legal structure in which the partners have rights to the net assets, this joint venture is accounted for using the equity method. Where the jointly controlled activity is not conducted via a separate legal structure or where the partners have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of the jointly controlled activity, the Group recognises its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses in accordance with the applicable IFRS.

Significant influence

Companies over which the Group exercises significant influence, referred to as affiliated companies, are accounted for by the equity method. Significant influence is the power to participate in an entity's financial and operating policy decisions, without exercising control over the entity. Significant influence is presumed to exist if the Group directly or indirectly holds 20% or more of an entity's voting rights. Participating interests below this threshold may be included in the scope of consolidation if the Group exercises effective significant influence. This is the case, for example, for companies developed in partnership with other partners, in which the Group is involved in the company's strategic decisions by being represented on the management bodies, or exerts an influence over the associate's operational management by providing management systems or managerial personnel, or provides technical assistance for the development of this company.

Changes in the equity of companies accounted for using the equity method are recognised on the assets side of the balance sheet under the heading "Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method" and on the liabilities side of the balance sheet under the appropriate equity component. Goodwill on a company accounted for using the equity method is also shown under "Investments in companies accounted for by the equity method".

As soon as there is an indication of impairment, the carrying value of investments accounted for using the equity method (including goodwill) is subjected to an impairment test by comparing its recoverable amount (equal to the higher of its value in-use and market value net of costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Where appropriate, an impairment is recognised under "Share of net profits of companies accounted for by the equity method" in the consolidated profit and loss account and can be reversed at a later date.

If the Group's share in the losses of a company accounted for by the equity method equals or exceeds its investment in the company, the Group stops recognising its share of further losses. The investment is then reported as having a value of zero. Provisions to cover additional losses by the company accounted for by the equity method are only created when the Group has a legal or implied obligation to do so, or when it has made payments on behalf of the company.

Realised gains and losses on investments in consolidated securities are recognised in the profit and loss account under the heading "Net gains or losses on other fixed assets".

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting methods with respect to transactions and comparable operations involving similar circumstances.

1.B.3 CONSOLIDATION PROCEDURES

Elimination of intragroup transactions

Intragroup balances arising from transactions between consolidated companies of the Group and the transactions themselves (including income, expenses and dividends) are eliminated. Profits and losses arising sales of assets within the Group are eliminated, except where there is an indication that the asset sold is impaired. Unrealised gains and losses included in the value of assets at market value through equity are retained at Group level.

Translation of financial statements expressed in foreign currencies

The consolidated financial statements of BGL BNP Paribas are prepared in euro.

The financial statements of companies whose functional currency is not the euro are translated using the closing rate method. Under this method, all assets and liabilities, both monetary and non-monetary, are translated using the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average rate over the period.

The accounts of the Group's subsidiaries located in countries with hyperinflationary economies, already adjusted for the effects of inflation using indices reflecting general price changes, are translated at the closing rate. This rate applies to the translation of assets and liabilities as well as to income and expenses.

Differences arising from the translation of balance sheet items and profit and loss items are recorded in equity under "Exchange rates", for the portion attributable to the Group, and in "Minority interests" for the portion attributable to third parties.

In the event of the liquidation or disposal of all or part of an investment in a company outside the eurozone that results in a change in the nature of the investment (loss of control, loss of significant influence or loss of joint control without retaining significant influence), the cumulative translation adjustment on the date of liquidation or disposal, determined using the step-by-step method, is recorded in profit or loss.

In the event of a change in the percentage interest held by the Group that does not change the nature of the investment, the translation adjustment is reallocated between the Group share and minority interests if the entity is fully consolidated; in the case of a company accounted for by the equity method, the proportionate share relating to the participating interest that has been sold shall be recorded in profit and loss.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

1.B.4 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND MEASUREMENT
OF GOODWILL

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method.

Under this method, the acquiree’s identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at market value or its equivalent on the acquisition date, except for non-current assets classified as assets held for sale, which are accounted for at market value less costs to sell.

The contingent liabilities of the acquiree are only recognised in the consolidated balance sheet to the extent that they represent a current obligation at the date of the acquisition, and where their market value can be reliably estimated.

The acquisition cost is the market value or its equivalent, on the date on which assets are exchanged by the buyer, liabilities incurred or assumed, or equity instruments issued to obtain control of the acquiree.

Any additional costs are included in the acquisition cost, as soon as control is obtained, at market value on the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the value of any additional costs, qualifying as a financial liability, are recognised in the financial statement.

The costs directly attributable to the business combination are treated as a separate transaction and recognised through profit and loss. Similarly, amounts paid to the seller (or to parties related to the seller) that represent consideration for transactions separate from the business combination are excluded from the cost of acquisition. These include, for example, amounts paid in respect of commercial contracts entered into at the same time as the acquisition and which did not previously exist within the acquired business. These amounts are accounted for separately in accordance with the applicable IFRS standards.

The Group has a period of 12 months from the acquisition date to finalise the accounting for the business combinations under consideration.

Goodwill represents the difference between the acquisition cost and the acquirer’s proportionate interest in the market value, or its equivalent, of the identifiable assets and liabilities on the acquisition date. On this date, positive goodwill is recognised in the acquirer’s balance sheet, while negative goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Goodwill is recognised in the functional currency of the acquiree and translated using the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

When the Group takes control of an entity, any interest previously held in the latter is remeasured at market value through profit or loss. When a business combination has been achieved through several exchange transactions (step acquisition), goodwill is determined by reference to market value on the date on which the Group takes control.

Since the adoption of the revised IFRS 3 was only prospective, business combinations completed prior to 1 January 2010 have not been restated to reflect the changes to IFRS 3.

As permitted under IFRS 1, business combinations that took place before 1 January 2004, and were recognised in accordance with the previously applicable Luxembourg accounting standards, were not restated in accordance with IFRS 3.

Measurement of goodwill

The Group tests goodwill for impairment on a regular basis.

Cash-generating units

The Group has broken down all its activities into “cash-generating units”¹. This breakdown is consistent with the way in which the Group’s business lines are organised and managed, and reflects the independent nature of each unit in terms of results generated and management approach. This breakdown is reviewed on a regular basis, to take account of events likely to affect the composition of cash-generating units, such as acquisitions, disposals and major reorganisations etc.

Impairment tests for cash-generating units

Impairment tests of goodwill allocated to each cash-generating unit are carried out whenever there is an indication that a unit may be impaired, and in any event at least once a year. The carrying amount of the cash-generating unit is then compared to its recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an irreversible impairment loss is recognised, and the goodwill is written down by the excess of the carrying amount of the unit over its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit

The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is defined as the higher of its market value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

The market value is the price that would be received if a cash-generating unit were sold under the prevailing market conditions on the measurement date. This is determined mainly by reference to the actual prices of recent transactions involving similar entities or on the basis of stock market multiples for comparable listed companies.

Value in use is based on an estimate of future cash flows that will be generated by the cash-generating unit, derived from annual forecasts prepared by the unit’s management and approved by the senior management of the Group, and from analyses of long-term changes in the relative positioning of the unit’s activities in their market. These cash flows are discounted at a rate that reflects the level of return expected by an investor from an investment in the business sector and the geographical region in question.

1.c Translation of foreign currency transactions

The method used to account for and measure the foreign exchange risk inherent to the assets and liabilities relating to foreign currency transactions entered into by the Group depends on whether these assets and liabilities are considered to be monetary or non-monetary.

1 The term used in IAS 36 to denote similar business lines is “cash-generating unit”.



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Monetary assets and liabilities¹ expressed in foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the relevant Group entity at the closing rate. Exchange differences are recognised through profit or loss, except for any exchange differences relating to financial instruments that qualify as cash flow hedges or net foreign currency investment hedges, which are recognised through equity.

Non-monetary assets expressed in foreign currencies

Non-monetary assets may be measured either at historical cost or at market value. Non-monetary assets expressed in foreign currencies are, in the first instance, measured using the exchange rate on the transaction date, i.e. the date on which the non-monetary asset is first recognised. They are subsequently measured at the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date.

Exchange differences on non-monetary assets expressed in foreign currencies and measured at market value (equity instruments) are recognised in the financial statements if the asset is classified under “Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss”, and in equity if the asset is classified under “Financial assets at market value through equity.”

1.d Financial information in hyperinflationary economies

The Group applies IAS 29 for the presentation of the financial statements of its consolidated subsidiaries located in countries with hyperinflationary economies.

IAS 29 sets out a number of quantitative and qualitative criteria for assessing whether an economy is hyperinflationary, including a three-year cumulative inflation rate approaching or exceeding 100%.

IAS 29 requires balance sheet and income statement amounts that are not expressed in the year-end unit of measurement to be restated using a price index.

To this end:

- All non-monetary assets and liabilities of subsidiaries in hyperinflationary countries, including shareholders' equity, are revalued based on changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) between 1 January and the balance sheet date. Each income statement line is revalued on the basis of changes in the CPI between the transaction date and the balance sheet date.
- Assets and liabilities linked by agreements providing for price changes, such as index-linked loans and bonds, are adjusted at the balance sheet date in accordance with these agreements.

¹ Monetary assets and liabilities are assets and liabilities to be received or paid for in fixed or determinable amounts of cash.

In a period of inflation, an entity that holds more monetary assets than monetary liabilities loses purchasing power, and an entity whose monetary liabilities exceed its monetary assets gains purchasing power, insofar as these assets and liabilities are not linked to a price level. The loss or gain on the net monetary position, which reflects this loss or gain in purchasing power, realised by the Group during the financial year, is determined by the difference resulting from the restatement of non-monetary assets, shareholders' equity and the income statement, and from the adjustment of index-linked assets and liabilities. It is recorded under "Net gains on other fixed assets".

The restated financial statements of any subsidiaries are then translated into euro at the closing rate.

In accordance with the provisions of the IFRIC decision of March 2020 on classifying the effects of indexing and translating accounts of subsidiaries in hyperinflationary economies, the Group has opted to present these effects (including the effect on the net position at the date of first application of IAS 29) as a revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity related to foreign exchange movements.

From 1 January 2022, the Group has applied IAS 29 to the financial statements of its consolidated subsidiaries in Turkey.

1.e Interest margin, income and expenses on commissions and other activities

1.E.1 NET INTEREST MARGIN

Income and expenses arising from financial debt instruments measured at amortised cost or at market value through equity are recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows throughout the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the asset or liability on the balance sheet. The effective interest rate calculation takes into account all fees received or paid that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of the contract, transaction costs, and premiums and discounts.

Fees considered as an additional component of interest are included in the effective interest rate and are recognised in the profit and loss account under “Interest and similar income and charges”. This category specifically includes fees for financing commitments when it is more likely than not that the loan will be taken out. The fees received for financing commitments are deferred until the loan is drawn and are then included in the effective interest rate calculation and spread over the life of the loan. This category also includes syndication fees for the share of fees equating to the income of other syndication participants.

1.E.2 INCOME AND EXPENSES ON COMMISSIONS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Fees received or paid for the provision of banking and similar services (except those arising from the effective interest rate) and revenue from services provided in connection with lease contracts fall under the scope of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

This standard defines a single five-step model for revenue recognition. In particular, these five steps allow for the identification of the distinct performance obligations included in the contracts and for the allocation of a transaction price to each one. Revenue relating to each performance obligation is recognised when the performance obligation is fulfilled, i.e. when control of an asset has been transferred or a service has been rendered.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

The price for a service may include a variable element. Variable amounts can only be recognised to profit or loss if it is highly likely that the amounts recognised will not require significant downwards revision.

Fees

The Group recognises income and expenditure from service fees in the financial statements as follows:

- if an ongoing service is provided to the client, then fees are recognised in stages to match provision of the service. Such fees include: certain transaction fees with clients when services are provided on an ongoing basis; fees for financing commitments not included in the interest margin as there is little likelihood of them leading to a loan drawing; financial guarantee fees; clearing fees for financial instruments; fees relating to trust and similar activities; custody fees for securities, etc.
- fees received in respect of financial collateral commitments are considered to represent the commitment's initial market value. The resulting liability is subsequently amortised over the term of the commitment, under fee income;
- in other cases, fees are recognised when the service is provided. Such fees include: distribution fees received; syndication arrangement fees; fees for advisory services; etc.

Income and expenses from other activities

Income and expenses from services related to operating leases are recognised in "Income from other activities" in the consolidated profit and loss account.

The Group recognises income as the services are provided, i.e. pro rata with the costs incurred on the maintenance contracts.

1.f Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are classified at amortised cost, market value through equity or market value through profit or loss based on the business model for managing the asset and the asset's contractual characteristics upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost or at market value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets carried out within a time frame established by the regulations or an agreement in a particular market are recognised in the balance sheet on the settlement date.

1.F.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

Financial assets are classified at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met: the instrument is held within a business model whose objective is to hold it in order to collect contractual cash flows ("hold to collect"), and cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category includes, in particular, loans granted by the Group, as well as reverse repurchase agreements and securities held as part of asset-liability management and treasury activities with a view to collecting contractual cash flows and which meet the cash flow criterion.

Business model criterion

The financial assets are held in order to collect cash flows from the receipt of contractual payments over the lifetime of the instrument.

Disposing of instruments close to the maturity date and for an amount close to contractual cash flows remaining due or as a result of an increase in the credit risk of the counterparty is consistent with a hold to collect business model.

In this regard, the bank authorises the sale of securities approaching maturity under the following conditions:

- If the residual term of the security at the date of initial recognition is under 2 years, it may be sold in the 3 months leading up to its maturity date;
- If the residual term of the security at the date of initial recognition is between 2 and 5 years inclusive, it may be sold in the 6 months leading up to its maturity date;
- If the residual term of the security at the date of initial recognition is between 5 and 10 years inclusive, it is acceptable to sell it in the 9 months leading up to its maturity date;
- If the residual term of the security at the date of initial recognition is over 10 years, it is possible to sell it in the 12 months leading up to its maturity date.

Sales made as a result of regulatory constraints or in order to manage credit concentration risk (without an increase in credit risk) are compatible with this business model, providing such sales are infrequent and of insignificant value.

Any desire to sell a security for a reason other than its maturity must be documented and escalated to a dedicated committee prior to the sale so that the committee can ensure that sales are not material and give formal approval. In such cases, quantitative indicators such as the annual turnover of the portfolio (total sales over the year divided by the portfolio's assets under management at the end of the previous year) and the duration of the portfolio will be taken into account when deciding whether to authorise or block the sale.

In 2025, the bank did not dispose of any securities in this category.

Cash flow criterion

The cash flow criterion is satisfied if the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount of outstanding principal.



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

The criterion is not satisfied by contractual terms that expose the holder to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are not consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Nor is the criterion met if there is any leverage that increases volatility in the contractual cash flows.

Interest represents consideration for the time value of the money, the credit risk, any other potential risks (e.g. liquidity risk), costs (e.g. administrative costs), and a profit margin consistent with that of a basic lending arrangement. The cash flow criterion may still be satisfied if interest is negative.

The time value of the money is the element of interest (generally referred to as the “rate” element) that provides consideration for just the passage of time. The relationship between the interest rate and the passage of time must not be altered by the type of specific characteristics that could call into question compliance with the cash flow criterion.

Therefore, if a financial asset’s interest rate is periodically reset but the frequency of that reset does not match the length of time for which the interest rate is established, then the time value of the money can be assumed altered and, depending upon the extent of this alteration, the cash flow criterion may not be satisfied. Some of the Group’s financial assets show a mismatch between the frequency with which the rate is revised and its maturity, and rates determined based on averages. The Group has developed a consistent approach to analyse the effect of the time value of money.

Some contractual clauses may modify the timing or amount of cash flows. Early repayment clauses do not call into question the cash flow criterion if the repayment substantially represents the outstanding principal and related interest. It may also include reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. Actuarial penalties corresponding to the discounted difference between the contractual cash flows remaining on the loan and their replacement with a similar counterparty or on the interbank market for an equivalent maturity are also considered to be reasonable, including where the penalty may be positive or negative (i.e. symmetric penalty). Clauses relating to a switch from a variable to fixed rate do not undermine the cash flow criterion if the fixed rate is determined from the outset, or if it represents the time value of money for the term to maturity of the loan on the date on which the clause is exercised. Margin adjustment clauses based on the achievement of environmental, social or governance (ESG) objectives, present in financing granted to encourage companies’ sustainable development, do not affect the cash flow criterion as long as this adjustment is considered de minimis or linked to the deterioration of counterparty risk. Structured instruments listed on ESG market indices do not fulfil the cash flow criterion.

In the particular case of financial assets that are contractually linked to payments received on a portfolio of underlying assets and include a subordination ranking for payments of cash flows between investors (tranches), thus creating concentrations of credit risk, a specific analysis is carried out. The contractual characteristics of the tranche and of the portfolios of underlying financial instruments must satisfy the cash flow criterion, and the credit risk exposure inherent in the tranche must be lower than or equal to the credit risk exposure of the portfolio of underlying financial instruments.

The “Financial assets at amortised cost” category comprises the majority of loans granted by the Group, as well as reverse repurchase agreements and securities used for ALM Treasury activities, which are held with a view to collecting the contractual cash flows, and which meet the cash flow criterion.

Recognition

At initial recognition, financial assets are measured at market value including any directly attributable transaction costs and fees linked to arranging the loans.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost, including interest accrued and not yet due, and deducting any interest and principal repayments made in the intervening period. These financial assets are also subject from inception to an impairment calculation for expected credit losses (see note 1.f.5).

Interest is calculated using the effective interest rate determined at the start of the contract.

1.F.2 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are classified at market value through equity if both of the following criteria are met:

- business model criterion: the financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets (“hold to collect and sell”). The sale of the financial assets is not incidental, but an integral part of the business model.
- cash flow criterion: the principles are identical to those applicable to financial assets at amortised cost.

This category specifically includes securities held as part of ALM Treasury activities with a view to collecting contractual cash flows or selling the securities, and which respect the cash flow criterion.

At initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at market value including any directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at market value, with any changes in market value recognised in a specific heading of equity entitled “Revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity that can be reclassified as profit or loss”.

Equally, expected losses, which are calculated using the same methods as those applicable to debt instruments at amortised cost and recognised in cost of risk, are classified under this specific item of equity. Upon disposal, amounts previously recognised in equity are reclassified in profit or loss.

In addition, interest is recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest rate determined at the start of the contract.

Equity instruments

An election is made on a transaction by transaction basis to classify investments in equity instruments such as shares as instruments at market value through equity (under a specific heading). When the shares are sold, the changes in value previously recognised in equity are not recognised in profit or loss. Only dividends are recognised in profit and loss, provided that they represent a return on the investment and not a repayment of capital. These instruments are not subject to impairment.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas >



Management report >



Financial data v

Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Puttable fund units no longer meet the definition of equity instruments. They do not meet the cash flow criteria either, and are therefore recognised at market value through profit or loss.

1.F.3 FINANCING AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

Financing and collateral commitments that are not recognised at market value through profit or loss are presented in the note relating to the commitment given or received. They are each subject to impairment for expected credit losses. These impairment losses are presented under “Provisions for contingencies and charges”.

The Group may issue performance bonds which entitle it to claim from the party whose non-performance would have led to the exercise of the bond, any amount paid to the beneficiary of the bond. This type of commitment exposes the Group to credit risk and gives rise to the recognition of expected credit losses.

1.F.4 IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST
AND DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The credit risk impairment model is based on expected losses.

This model applies to loans and debt instruments measured at amortised cost or at market value through equity, to loan commitments and financial guarantees granted that are not recognised at market value, to lease and commercial receivables, and contract assets.

General model

The Group identifies three “stages”, each of which corresponds to a specific situation regarding the development of counterparty credit risk since initial recognition of the asset.

- 12-month expected credit losses (stage 1): if, at the reporting date, the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, this instrument is subject to a provision for impairment for an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (resulting from the risk of default in the coming 12 months).
- Credit losses at maturity for assets that are not impaired (stage 2): the provision for impairment is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (to maturity) if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and the asset is not considered to be impaired or doubtful.
- Expected credit losses at maturity for impaired or doubtful financial assets (stage 3): the impairment provision is also assessed for an amount equal to the expected credit losses at maturity.

This general model is applied to all instruments subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, except assets written down at the time of their acquisition or issue, and instruments for which a simplified model is used (see below).

The approach to expected credit losses under IFRS 9 is symmetrical, i.e. if the expected credit losses were recognised at stage 2 or 3 in a previous reporting period, and if it appears that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk for the financial instrument in the current reporting period since it was initially recognised, the provision will be reclassified as stage 1 and measured as such (provided the probation period has been observed).

Interest income on assets classified in stage 1 and stage 2 is calculated on the gross book value. For stage 3 assets, interest income is calculated on the basis of the amortised cost of the loan, i.e. the gross book value net of the provision for impairment.

Simplified model

The simplified model is to recognise an impairment provision based on an expected credit loss at maturity at inception and at each reporting date. This model is based on expected credit losses by means of the historic default rate for the portfolio in question, plus a weighting for the residual duration if the residual duration is less than one year. The observation period considered for deducting the historical default rate is at least three years. This model is applicable to all credit positions acquired in 2018 through the acquisition of companies (wind-up portfolio), positions considered to be unusually loss-making, lease receivables and commercial receivables, and part of the Leasing scope. For the latter, the bank checks that the difference in method is not material.

The Group classifies these exposures according to the different stages of the general model, taking into account the initial credit quality and its subsequent evaluation.

Definition of default

The definition of default is aligned with that of the Basel Accords, with a rebuttable presumption that default has occurred at the latest when a loan payment is 90 days overdue. This definition takes into account the EBA guidance of 28 September 2016, in particular on thresholds for default and probationary periods.

The definition of default is applied consistently for assessing the increase in credit risk and the extent of expected credit losses.

Impaired or non-performing financial assets

Definition

A financial asset is considered to be impaired or non-performing and classified in stage 3 when one or more events have occurred that have a detrimental impact on the future cash flows of that financial asset.

On an individual level, an objective indication of an impairment loss includes observable data regarding the following events: the existence of outstanding payments more than 90 days overdue; knowledge or indications that the counterparty is experiencing significant financial difficulties, such that a risk can be considered to have arisen, whether or not any payments are overdue; and concessions granted on credit terms that would not have been granted in the absence of financial difficulties of the borrower (see the section “Restructuring of financial assets”).

Significant increase in credit risk

The significant increase in credit risk can be assessed on an individual or collective basis (grouping together financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics), taking into account all reasonable and justifiable information and comparing the risk of loss for the financial instrument at the balance sheet date with the risk of loss for the financial instrument on the date of initial recognition.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

To assess deterioration, the Group uses forecast information, taking into account several economic scenarios and segment information where relevant. The indicators used are calibrated on data based on the term of the product and PiT (Point in Time) and reflect the economic characteristics of the financial instruments at each reporting date.

Specifically, the assessment of increase in credit risk is based on comparing the probability of default at the reporting date over the term of the product and the probability of default over the term of the product determined at product inception as well as qualitative criteria. There is a “Significant Increase of Credit Risk” if the ratio of default probabilities is greater than 3. An additional 400 bp internal backstop is always applied to improve the method.

In addition, under the standard there is also a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

As regards rebuttable presumptions, the Risk department carries out a quarterly analysis of the cases in which delays of over 30 or 90 days have not triggered a shift to the next level up and exercises its judgement to confirm or correct the type of impairment calculated for each case concerned.

When the Group receives the annual financial statements of its professional debtors, it systematically assesses compliance with contractual financial covenants. Given the exceptional circumstances, certain loans may be subject to a temporary or permanent breach of covenant, particularly as regards financial covenants such as debt or guarantee ratios. The Group assesses each situation on a case-by-case basis and decides on the measures it will take to keep risk levels under control. These range from temporarily suspending the obligation to adhere to a covenant (in the most favourable cases) to amending covenants for the remaining period or even introducing additional conditions or guarantees. If a debtor’s financial situation appears to have been permanently compromised, the Group’s last resort is to contractually terminate the loan to which the unfulfilled covenant relates so as to safeguard its interests.

The principles applied in assessing a significant increase in credit risk are detailed in note 2.g “Cost of risk”.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are defined as an estimate of credit losses, i.e. the present value of any cash shortfall, weighted by the probability of these losses occurring during the expected lifetime of the financial instruments. They are calculated individually for each exposure.

In practice, for amounts classified as stage 1 or stage 2, expected credit losses are calculated as the product of the probability of default (PD), the loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD), discounted at the effective interest rate of the exposure. They are based on the risk of default in the coming 12 months (stage 1) or the risk of default during the lifetime of the facility (stage 2).

For outstanding amounts classified as stage 3, expected credit losses are calculated based on the cash shortfall over the lifetime of the instrument discounted at the effective interest rate. Cash shortfalls represent the difference between the cash flows that are contractually due and the expected cash flows, i.e. that are likely to be received.

The methodology that has been developed is based on existing concepts and frameworks (notably the Basel framework) for exposures for which capital requirements for credit risk are calculated according to the IRBA. This framework is also applied to portfolios for which capital requirements for credit risk are calculated according to the Standardised approach. In addition, the Basel framework has been adjusted to comply with the provisions of IFRS 9, in particular as regards the inclusion of forecast information.

Maturity

All contractual conditions over the lifetime of the financial instrument including early repayment, extensions and similar options are taken into account. In the rare cases where the expected lifetime of the financial instrument cannot be reliably estimated, the time to contractual maturity is used. The Standard states that the maximum contractual period represents the maximum period to be considered when calculating expected credit losses. However, for authorised overdrafts and credit lines, in accordance with the exception permitted under IFRS 9 for these products, the maturity used in the calculation of expected credit losses is the period during which the entity is exposed to the credit risk, which may extend beyond the contractual maturity (notice period). For authorised overdrafts and credit lines granted to counterparties other than retail clients, the contractual maturity may be used, in particular when these items are managed individually and the next credit review occurs when the contract reaches maturity

Probability of default (PD)

The probability of default is an estimate of the probability of a default arising over a given time horizon.

PDs are determined based on the BNP Paribas Group’s internal rating system, which takes into account environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks as well as other factors in its credit and rating policies, notably through a new assessment tool: ESG assessment.

Measurement of expected credit losses requires an estimate of the probability of default at one year and at maturity.

The 1-year PDs are derived from the regulatory PDs, based on long-term averages across the cycle, to reflect current macroeconomic scenario conditions ('Point in Time' or 'PiT').

The PD at maturity are defined using migration matrices showing the expected development of the internal rating of the exposure to maturity and the associated PD.

Loss given default (LGD)

The loss given default is the difference between the contractual cash flows and the expected cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate (or an approximation thereof) at the date of default. The LGD is expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

The estimate of expected cash flows takes into account cash flows resulting from the sale of collateral held and other credit enhancements, provided these are included in the contractual conditions and not recognised separately by the entity (e.g., a mortgage guarantee related to a property loan), net of the costs of obtaining and selling this collateral.



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Regarding loans guaranteed by the Luxembourg State (PGE), the collateral is considered an intrinsic part of the loan contract since it is included in the terms and conditions of the loan and granted at the same time as the loan itself. Moreover, the expected repayment amount can be linked to a specific loan (there is no pooling effect linked to a subordination mechanism or overall ceiling for an entire portfolio). It can therefore be taken into account when calculating expected credit losses.

The LGD used for the requirements of IFRS 9 is derived from the Basel framework parameters for LGD. It is restated for the impact of the “bottom-of-the-cycle” and for margins of conservatism, in particular regulatory, except for margins for model uncertainty. For business clients, this LGD is determined by taking into account macroeconomic scenarios.

Exposure at default (EAD)

The exposure at default of an instrument is the expected residual amount due by the debtor at the time of default. This amount is defined on the basis of the expected repayment profile and takes into account the contractual repayment schedule, expected early repayments and expected drawdowns on the credit lines, by type of exposure.

The inclusion of forecast information

Expected credit losses are measured on the basis of probability-weighted scenarios, in view of past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable economic forecasts. Forward-looking information specifically takes into account the risks associated with climate change and transition, in particular through the use of long-term scenarios.

The principles applied to the inclusion of economic scenarios in the calculation of expected credit losses are detailed in note 2.g “Cost of risk”.

Write-offs

A write-off consists of reducing the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when there is no longer a reasonable expectation that all or part of the financial asset will be recovered or when it has been totally or partially abandoned. A loss occurs when all avenues of recourse available to the bank have been exhausted, and generally depends on the specific context of each jurisdiction.

If the amount of the loss at write-off is higher than the accumulated provision for impairment, the difference is recorded as an additional loss of value in “Cost of risk”. Any amount recovered after derecognition of the financial asset (or part of this asset) in the balance sheet is recorded as income in “Cost of risk”.

Amounts recovered from enforcement of the collateral

When a loan is secured by a financial or non-financial asset received as a guarantee or collateral and the counterparty defaults, the Group may decide to exercise the guarantee or collateral and, dependent on the jurisdiction, may then become the owner of the asset. In such a situation, the loan is derecognised against the asset received as collateral.

Once beneficial title to the asset is established, it is recognised at market value and classified in the balance sheet on the basis of its intended business model.

Restructuring of financial assets as a result of financial difficulties

The restructuring of an asset as a result of financial difficulties experienced by the borrower is viewed as a modification to the terms and conditions governing the initial transaction that the Group is only considering for economic or legal reasons linked to the borrower’s financial difficulties.

For any restructuring that does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, the restructured asset is subject to a value modification to reduce its carrying amount to the present value of the new expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. The modification in the value of the asset is recognised in profit and loss under “Cost of risk”.

An assessment is then made to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk in the financial instrument by comparing the default risk after restructuring (based on the modified contractual terms and conditions) with the credit risk on the date of initial recognition (based on the original contractual terms and conditions). Very good payment behaviour must be demonstrated over a certain period of time to prove that the criteria for the recognition of expected credit losses at maturity no longer apply.

When the restructuring consists of a partial or full settlement using substantially different assets (for example, exchanging a debt instrument for an equity instrument), the original debt is considered repaid and the assets received in settlement are recognised at their market value on the settlement date. The difference in value resulting from this exchange is recognised in profit and loss under “Cost of risk”.

Changes in financial assets that are not realised due to the borrower’s financial difficulties, nor in the context of moratoria (i.e. commercial renegotiations) are generally analysed as the early repayment of the old loan, which is derecognised, followed by the introduction of a new loan under market conditions. They consist of resetting the loan rate to market conditions, with the client being able to change credit institutions and not being in financial difficulty.

Trial periods

The Group applies observation periods to assess the possible return to a better quality stage. Consequently, for the transition from stage 3 to 2, a probationary period of three months is observed, extended to 12 months in case of restructuring due to financial difficulties.

For the transition from stage 2 to 1, a trial period of two years is observed for claims that have been restructured due to financial difficulties.

A commitment is no longer considered restructured once all of the following cumulative conditions are met:

- if analysis of the counterparty shows that it is no longer in financial difficulty and able to meet its commitments, in which case its status is “performing”.
- if the commitment has undergone a two-year probation period from the date on which the restructured facility was classed as coming from a performing third party.
- if the commitment has given rise to regular and substantial principal repayments for at least half of the two-year probation period. This condition does not apply to interest-only loans if the other conditions are met.
- if there were no further material payment delays of over 30 days or additional restructuring measures during the probation period.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

1.F.5 COST OF RISK

Cost of risk includes the following elements of profit or loss:

- movements in provisions for impairment covering expected credit losses at 12 months and at maturity (stage 1 and stage 2) relating to debt instruments recognised at amortised cost or at market value through equity, to loan commitments and financial collateral that are not recognised at market value, lease receivables, contract assets and commercial receivables,
- - movements in provisions for impairment for financial assets for which there is an objective indication of a loss of value (stage 3), losses on irrecoverable loans and amounts recovered on loans written off.

The cost of risk also includes expenses relating to external fraud and to disputes inherent to the financing business.

1.F.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT
OR LOSS

Trading book and other financial assets at market value through
profit or loss

The trading book includes instruments held for trading purposes, including derivatives.

Other financial assets at market value through profit or loss are debt instruments not held for trading purposes that do not fulfil the criteria of the “hold to collect” or “hold to collect and sell” business models, or that of cash flows. This category also includes equity instruments not designated as measured at market value through equity.

Lastly, financial assets may be designated at market value through profit or loss if this enables the entity to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement and recognition mismatch that would exist if the financial assets and liabilities concerned were recognised in different categories.

These financial instruments are measured at market value with initial transaction fees recognised directly in the profit and loss account. At the balance sheet date, changes in market value are presented under "Net gains or losses on financial instruments at market value through profit or loss" in the income statement. Income, dividends and realised gains and losses on disposals in the trading book are treated in the same way.

Financial liabilities at option-based market value through profit
or loss

The Group uses this category in the following two cases:

- when they are hybrid financial instruments containing one or more embedded derivatives that otherwise would have been separated and recognised separately. An embedded derivative is one for which the economic characteristics and risks are not closely linked to those of the host contract;
- when use of this option allows for the elimination of, or a significant reduction in, an asymmetry in the valuation and recognition of assets and liabilities that would result from their classification in separate accounting categories.

Changes in market value resulting from changes in own credit risk are recognised in a separate line in equity.

Liabilities measured at option-based market value through profit or loss currently held by the Group mainly comprise issues of debt instruments hedged by derivatives.

1.F.7 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument issued which contains different components classified as financial liabilities or an equity instrument in accordance with the economic substance of the legal contract.

Financial instruments issued by the Group are qualified as debt instruments if there is a contractual obligation for the Group company issuing these instruments to deliver cash or a financial asset to the holder of the securities. The same applies if the Group is required to exchange financial assets or liabilities with another entity under potentially unfavourable conditions, or to deliver a variable number of its own shares.

Equity instruments arise from contracts representing a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deduction of all its liabilities.

Debt securities and subordinated debt

Debt securities and subordinated debt are measured at amortised cost if not measured at market value through profit or loss.

Debt securities are initially recognised at the issue value including transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Callable bonds or bonds that are convertible into own shares are likely to contain a debt element and an equity element, and these are determined when the transaction is initially recognised. In this case, they are referred to as hybrid instruments.

Equity instruments

The term “own shares” refers to shares of the company BGL BNP Paribas SA and of its fully consolidated subsidiaries. External costs that are directly attributable to the issue of new shares are deducted from equity, net of any related taxes.

Own shares held by the Group are netted against consolidated equity, irrespective of the reason for holding them, and any related profit or loss is eliminated from the consolidated profit and loss account.

As shares issued by fully controlled subsidiaries of the Group are treated in the same way as shares issued by the consolidating company, when the Group purchases securities issued by these subsidiaries, the difference between the acquisition price and the share of net assets acquired is recognised in consolidated retained earnings, Group share. Similarly, where applicable, the value of any debt representing put options granted to minority shareholders in these subsidiaries, and any change in this value, is included in minority interests and, failing that, in consolidated retained earnings, Group share. Until these options are exercised, the profit or loss linked to minority interests is included in minority interests in the consolidated profit and loss account. A fall in the percentage interest held by the Group in a fully consolidated subsidiary is treated in the accounts as a movement in equity.

Distributions on financial instruments classified as own shares are recognised directly as a deduction to equity. Similarly, transaction costs in relation to instruments classified as own shares are recognised as a deduction to equity.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Depending on the method of settlement, derivatives on own shares are recognised as follows:

- as equity instruments if settlement results in the physical delivery of a fixed number of own shares for a fixed amount of cash or other financial asset; in this case, the instruments are not revalued;
- as derivatives if settled in cash or with the option of the physical delivery of own shares or cash. In this case, any changes in value are recognised in profit or loss.

In addition, if the contract includes an obligation, even if only conditional, for the bank to repurchase its own shares, a debt is recognised at its present value against equity.

1.F.8 HEDGE ACCOUNTING

The Group has chosen the option permitted under the standard to maintain the hedge accounting principles under IAS 39 until the new macro hedging standard comes into force. Moreover, IFRS 9 does not explicitly address the fair value hedge of the interest rate risk on a portfolio of financial assets or liabilities. The provisions of IAS 39 for these portfolio hedges, as adopted by the European Union, continue to apply.

Derivatives entered into as part of a hedging relationship are categorised according to the purpose of the hedge.

Value hedges are particularly used to hedge interest rate risk on fixed-rate assets and liabilities, both for identified financial instruments (securities, debt issues, loans, borrowings) and for portfolios of financial instruments (in particular, demand deposits and fixed-rate loans).

Hedging of future earnings is used in particular to hedge interest rate risk on revisable-rate assets and liabilities, including rollovers, and foreign exchange risk on highly probable forecast foreign currency revenues.

On inception of the hedge, the Group prepares formal documentation: identifying the instrument or portion of the instrument, or portion of risk that is being hedged, the hedging strategy and type of risk hedged, the hedging instrument, and the methods used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

In accordance with IAS 39, the Group carries out prospective and retrospective testing of the effectiveness of hedges at inception and at least quarterly thereafter. Retrospective tests of effectiveness aim to ensure that the relationship between the actual changes in value or cash flows of the hedging instruments and those of the hedged instruments are within a range of 80% to 125%. Prospective tests aim to ensure that the expected changes in value or cash flows of the hedging instruments over the remaining life of the hedge sufficiently offset those of the hedged instruments. Highly probable transactions are identified on the basis of historical data for similar transactions.

In application of IAS 39 adopted by the European Union (excluding certain provisions concerning accounting for portfolio hedging), fair value hedges of the interest rate risk on a portfolio of assets or liabilities are used.

In this context:

- the risk that is hedged is the interest rate risk linked to the interbank rate component included in interest rates on commercial loan transactions offered to clients, savings accounts and demand deposits;
- for each maturity band, the instruments considered as hedged correspond to a fraction of the position made up of the gaps related to the hedged underlyings;
- only simple interest rate swaps are used as hedging instruments;
- prospective hedge effectiveness is ensured by the fact that at inception the impact of all hedging instruments must be to reduce the interest rate risk of the portfolio of hedged underlyings. On a retrospective basis, these instruments no longer qualify as hedges if the underlyings specifically linked to them for each maturity band become insufficient (as a result of early repayments or deposit withdrawals).

The accounting treatment of derivatives and hedged instruments depends on the hedging strategy.

In a value hedging relationship, derivatives are revalued at market value on the balance sheet, with changes in market value recognised in the profit and loss account under “Net gain/loss on financial instruments at market value through profit or loss”, symmetrically with the revaluation of the hedged items to reflect the hedged risk. On the balance sheet, the revaluation of the hedged component is recognised either in accordance with the classification of the hedged item in the case of a hedge of identified assets or liabilities, or under “Revaluation spread on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk” in the case of a portfolio hedging relationship.

If a hedging relationship is interrupted or no longer fulfils the effectiveness criteria, hedging derivatives are transferred to the trading book and recognised in accordance with the principles applicable to this category. As regards identified fixed income instruments that are initially hedged, the revaluation amount recognised on the balance sheet is amortised at the effective interest rate over their remaining life of the instrument. As regards portfolios of fixed income instruments that are initially hedged against interest rate risk, the adjustment is amortised on a straight-line basis over the remainder of the original term of the hedge. If the hedged items no longer appear on the balance sheet, in particular due to early redemptions, the adjustment is immediately transferred to the profit and loss account.

In a cash flow hedging relationship, derivatives are revalued at market value on the balance sheet, with changes recorded in equity under “Changes in value recognised directly in equity”. The amounts recognised in equity over the life of the hedge are transferred to the financial statements under “Interest and similar income and charges” as and when the cash flows from the hedged item affect profit or loss. The hedged items continue to be recognised in accordance with the principles applicable to the category to which they belong.

If the hedging relationship is interrupted or no longer fulfils the effectiveness criteria, the cumulative amounts recognised in equity in respect of the revaluation of the hedging instrument remain in equity until the hedged transaction itself affects profit or loss, or until it becomes clear that the transaction will not occur. These amounts are then transferred to profit and loss.

If the hedged item ceases to exist, the cumulative amounts recognised in equity are immediately posted to the financial statement.

Whatever hedging strategy is used, any ineffective portions of the hedges are posted to the profit and loss account under “Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at market value through profit or loss”.

Hedges of net foreign currency investments in subsidiaries and branches are accounted for in the same way as future earnings. Hedging instruments may be currency derivatives or any other non-derivative financial instrument.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

1.F.9 DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUE

Market value is the price that would be received on the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in a transaction conducted under normal market conditions between market participants in the principal market or most advantageous market, on the measurement date.

The Group determines the market value of financial instruments either by using prices obtained directly from external data or by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques are primarily market and income approaches encompassing generally accepted models (e.g. discounted cash flows, Black-Scholes model, and interpolation techniques). They maximise the use of observable data and minimise the use of unobservable data. They are calibrated to reflect current market conditions. Valuation adjustments are applied as appropriate when factors such as model, liquidity and credit risk are not captured by the valuation techniques or the parameters used but are nevertheless considered by market participants when determining market value.

Market value must be determined for each financial asset or liability individually, but measurement of the portfolio as a whole is possible when certain conditions are met. Accordingly, the Group makes use of this exception when a group of financial assets and financial liabilities and other contracts falling within the scope of application of the standard concerning financial instruments is managed on the basis of net exposure to similar market and credit risks that offset one another, in accordance with the duly documented internal risk management strategy.

Assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at market value are categorised into the following hierarchy:

- Level 1: market values are determined using directly quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. The characteristics of an active market include the existence of a sufficient frequency and volume of activity and of continuously available prices.
- Level 2: market values are determined based on valuation techniques for which significant parameters are directly or indirectly observable market data. These techniques are regularly calibrated and the parameters are corroborated with information from active markets.
- Level 3: market values are determined using valuation techniques for which significant parameters are unobservable or cannot be corroborated by market data, due for instance to the illiquidity of the instrument or significant model risk. An unobservable parameter is an input for which no market data is available and that is therefore derived from proprietary assumptions about what other market participants would consider when assessing fair value. The assessment of whether a product is illiquid or subject to significant model risks is a matter of judgment.

The level of the market value hierarchy within which the asset or liability is classified in its entirety corresponds to the lowest level of the parameters that are significant for the market value.

For financial instruments disclosed in Level 3 of the market value hierarchy, a difference between the transaction price and the market value may arise. This margin (“Day One Profit”) is deferred and recorded in the profit and loss account over the period during which the valuation parameters are expected to remain unobservable. When originally unobservable parameters become observable, or when the valuation can be substantiated through a comparison with recent similar transactions in an active market, the unrecognised portion of the margin is then posted in profit or loss.

1.F.10 DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises all or part of a financial asset when the contractual rights to the asset’s cash flows expire or when the Group transfers the asset – either by transferring contractual rights to the cash flows or by keeping the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset and the obligation to pay the asset’s cash flows as part of an eligible retrocession – and almost all of the risks and rewards related to ownership of the asset in question. Unless all of these conditions are met, the Group retains the asset on its balance sheet and recognises a liability for the obligations created at the time of the asset’s legal transfer.

If the Group transfers the cash flows of a financial asset but has neither transferred nor retained almost all the risks and rewards related to ownership of the asset and has not retained practical control of the financial asset, the Group derecognises the asset in question and registers an asset or liability that represents the rights and obligations created or retained at transfer of the asset if necessary. If the Group has retained control of the financial asset, it retains the asset on its balance sheet to the extent of its continuing involvement in the asset.

When a financial asset is derecognised in its entirety, a gain or loss on disposal is recognised in the profit and loss account in an amount equal to the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the value of the collateral received, adjusted where appropriate for any unrealised gain or loss previously recognised directly in equity.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises all or part of a financial liability when all or part of the liability is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is extinguished, cancelled or has expired. A financial liability may also be derecognised if there is a material change in its contractual terms or if it is exchanged with the lender for an instrument with substantially different contractual terms.

Repurchase agreements and securities lending/borrowing

Securities temporarily sold as part of a repurchase agreement continue to be recorded on the Group’s balance sheet, in their original portfolio. The corresponding liability is recognised at amortised cost under the appropriate “Financial liabilities at amortised cost” heading, with the exception of repurchase agreements contracted for the Group’s trading purposes, where the corresponding liability is classified under “Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss”.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Securities temporarily acquired as part of a reverse repurchase agreement are not recognised on the Group’s balance sheet. The corresponding receivable is recognised at amortised cost under the appropriate “Financial assets at amortised cost” heading, with the exception of reverse repurchase agreements contracted for the Group’s trading purposes, where the corresponding receivable is recognised under “Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss”.

Securities lending transactions do not result in derecognition of the lent securities, and securities borrowing transactions do not result in recognition of the borrowed securities on the balance sheet. If borrowed securities are subsequently sold by the Group, the obligation to deliver the borrowed securities on maturity is recognised in the form of a financial liability in the balance sheet under “Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss”.

1.F.11 OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented on the balance sheet when and only when, the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Repurchase agreements and derivatives whose principles of operation meet both criteria required by the standard are offset on the balance sheet.

1.g Fixed assets

Fixed assets shown on the Group’s balance sheet include both tangible and intangible assets for operations as well as investment property. Rights of use relating to leased assets (see Section 1.h.2) are presented under fixed asset items corresponding to similar assets held.

Operating fixed assets are those used in the provision of services or for administrative purposes. Non-property assets leased by the Group are included in this category.

The investment property category comprises property assets held to generate rental income and capital gains. After initial recognition, the Group, which has chosen the cost model, must value all of its investment properties according to the provisions of IAS 16 that relate to this principle.

Operating fixed assets are initially recognised at purchase price plus directly attributable costs, together with borrowing costs when a long period of construction or adaptation is required before the asset can be brought into service.

Software developed internally, when it fulfils the capitalisation criteria, is capitalised at direct development cost, which includes external costs and staff costs directly attributable to the project.

Subsequent to initial recognition, fixed assets are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation or amortisation and any impairment losses.

The depreciable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is determined after deducting the residual value of the asset. Only assets leased by the Group are presumed to have a residual value, as the useful life of operating fixed assets is generally the same as their expected economic life.

Fixed assets are depreciated or amortised using the straight-line method over the asset’s expected useful life for the company. Depreciation and amortisation expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account under “Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets”.

When an asset consists of a number of components that may require replacement at regular intervals, or that have different uses or produce economic benefits at a different frequency, each component is recognised separately and appreciated using a method appropriate to that component. The component-based approach has been adopted for property used in operations and for investment property.

The depreciation periods used for office buildings are 50 years for the structure of the buildings, 15 years for general and technical installations and 10 years for fixtures and fittings.

Depending on its nature, software is amortised over a maximum of 8 years for infrastructure developments, and over 3 years or 5 years for developments primarily linked to providing services to clients. Furniture is depreciated over a period of 5 or 10 years.

Software maintenance costs are recognised as expenses in the profit and loss account as they are incurred. On the other hand, expenses contributing to the upgrading of software functionalities or to extending its useful life are added to the initial acquisition or creation costs.

Depreciable tangible and intangible assets are tested for impairment if there is an indication of potential impairment on the reporting date. Non-depreciable fixed assets are tested for impairment at least annually based on the model of that used for goodwill allocated to cash-generating units.

If there is an indication of impairment, the asset’s new recoverable value – defined as the higher of its market value less costs of disposal and its value in use – is compared with the asset’s carrying amount. If the asset is found to be impaired, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. This loss is reviewed in the event of a change to the estimated recoverable amount or if there is no longer any indication of impairment. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account under “Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets”.

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets used in operations are recognised in the profit and loss account under “Net gain or loss on non-current assets”.

Gains and losses on disposals of investment property are recognised in the profit and loss account under “Income from other activities” or “Expenses from other activities”.



1.h Leases

Group companies may either be the lessee or the lessor in a lease agreement.

1.H.1 GROUP COMPANY LESSOR IN THE LEASE

Leases contracted by the Group as lessor are categorised as either finance leases or operating leases.

Finance leases

In a finance lease, the lessor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee. It is treated as a loan granted to the lessee in order to finance the purchase of the asset.

The present value of the lease payments, plus any residual value, is recognised as a receivable. The net income earned from the lease by the lessor is equal to the amount of the interest on the loan, and is recorded in the profit and loss account under “Interest and other income”. The lease payments are spread over the term of the finance lease, and are allocated to the reduction of the principal and to interest such that the net income reflects a constant rate of return on the net investment outstanding on the lease. The rate of interest used is the interest rate implicit in the lease.

The provisions established for these receivables follow the same rules as described for financial assets recognised at amortised cost.

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease under which substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are not transferred to the lessee.

When leased, the asset is recognised as a fixed asset by the lessor at its acquisition cost less its residual value, and is then depreciated on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Depreciation charges and rental income are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease, under "Income from other activities" and "Expenses from other activities" respectively.

1.H.2 GROUP COMPANY LESSEE IN THE LEASE

Leases entered into by the Group, with the exception of agreements with a term of 12 months or less, low-value leases and BGL car leases analysed and recognised in accordance with IAS 19, are recognised under balance sheet assets as right-of-use assets, and under liabilities as financial liabilities for lease payments and other payments during the lease term. The right of use is amortised on a straight-line basis and financial liabilities are amortised on an actuarial basis over the lease period. Dismantling costs corresponding to specific and sizeable equipment are included in the initial right of use, with a corresponding entry under liability provisions. The Group has chosen to exempt all entities whose total annual rental payments amount to less than EUR 500,000 from the application of IFRS 16.

The key assumptions used in valuing rights of use and lease liabilities are as follows:

- Lease terms correspond to the non-cancellable period of contracts, plus any renewal options that the Group is considered reasonably certain to exercise as well as any additional term to be consistent with the useful life of leasehold improvements;
- For contracts that are tacitly renewed and do not have a fixed term, rights of use and lease liabilities are calculated on the basis of the notice period if it exceeds 12 months.
For contracts with an initial fixed term of at least one year, and which are tacitly renewed for this period or another fixed period, until notice of termination is provided, the related rights of use and liabilities are recognised at each renewal date;
- For each asset, the discount rates applied to the calculation of the right of use and lease liabilities are determined as the implicit rate of the contract, if available, or more generally based on the lessees’ marginal borrowing rate on the date of signature.

If the contract is amended, the lease commitment is recalculated based on the new remaining lease term and the right-of-use asset and lease liability are recalculated.

In the case of a sale and leaseback transaction, the right of use is different from the lease liability (discounting of future lease payments) because of the capital gain generated by the sale of the asset. Part of the capital gain is “retained” to help pay the rent, thereby reducing the right of use.

At least once per year, the Group ensures that it is not aware of any indications of a loss of value on its right-of-use assets. Should it find such indications, the Group will impair the relevant assets.

1.i Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

When the Group decides to sell non-current assets or a group of assets and liabilities, and it is highly probable that the sale will occur within 12 months, these assets are shown separately on the balance sheet, on the line “Non-current assets held for sale”. Any liabilities associated with these assets are also shown separately on the balance sheet, on the line “Debts related to non-current assets held for sale”. Where the Group is planning a sale and is highly likely to lose control of a subsidiary within one year, it must classify all of this subsidiary’s assets and liabilities as being held for sale.

Once classified in this category, non-current assets or the group of assets and liabilities are assessed at the lower of their carrying amount and their market value less selling costs.

Such assets are no longer depreciated. If an asset or group of assets and liabilities becomes impaired, an impairment loss is recognised in the financial statement. Impairment losses recognised for this purpose may be reversed.

Moreover, when a group of assets and liabilities held for sale represents a cash-generating unit, it is categorised as a “discontinued operation”. Discontinued operations include operations that are held for sale, operations that have been shut down, and subsidiaries acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Any gains or losses relating to these transactions are presented separately in the profit and loss account under “Net profit (loss) on discontinued operations and assets held for sale”. This item includes the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations, the post-tax gain or loss arising from the reassessment of market value (less selling costs), and the post-tax gain or loss on disposal.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

1.j Employee benefits

Group employee benefits are classified under four categories:

- short-term benefits such as salaries, annual leave, incentive bonuses, profit-sharing and contributions matching;
- long-term benefits including paid leave, long-service payments and certain deferred cash payments;
- termination benefits;
- post-employment benefits, which relate specifically to retirement schemes, in some cases backed by pension funds.

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefits (other than termination benefits and equity compensation benefits) are those which fall wholly due within the 12 months following the end of the year in which the staff members rendered the corresponding services.

The company recognises an expense when it has used services rendered by employees in exchange for employee benefits.

Long-term benefits

Long-term benefits are all benefits that are not short-term benefits, post-employment benefits or termination benefits. This relates, in particular, to compensation deferred for more than 12 months, paid in cash and not linked to the BNP Paribas share price, which is recognised in the financial statements for the period in which it is earned.

The actuarial assessment method is similar to that used for defined benefit post-employment benefits, except that the revaluation items are recognised in the financial statements and not in equity.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are the benefits payable to a staff member in return for termination of the employment contract, either as a result of the Group terminating the employment contract before the legal retirement age, or by the staff member’s voluntary departure in return for compensation. Termination benefits payable more than twelve months after the reporting date are discounted to present value.

Post-employment benefits

In keeping with generally accepted principles, the Group makes a distinction between defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans do not give rise to a commitment for the company and therefore do not require a provision. The amount of the employer’s contributions payable during the period is recognised as an expense.

Only defined benefit plans give rise to a commitment for the company, which must therefore be assessed and provisioned.

The classification of plans into either of the two categories is based on the plan’s economic substance, which is reviewed to determine whether or not the Group has a constructive obligation to pay the agreed benefits to employees.

Post-employment benefits under defined benefit plans are assessed using actuarial techniques that take demographic and financial assumptions into account.

The net liability recognised with respect to post-employment benefit plans is the difference between the present value of the defined benefit commitment and the market value of any plan assets.

The present value of the defined benefit commitment is measured on the basis of the actuarial assumptions applied by the company, while using the projected unit credit method. This assessment method takes into account various parameters, specific to each country or Group division, such as demographic assumptions, early retirement, wage increases, a discounting rate and the inflation rate.

When the value of hedging assets exceeds the value of the commitment, an asset is recognised if it represents a future economic benefit for the Group in the form of a reduction of future contributions or an expected partial refund of amounts paid into the plan.

The annual expense recognised in the financial statements under “staff costs”, with respect to defined benefit plans includes the current service cost (the rights vested by each employee during the period in return for services rendered), the net interest linked to the effect of discounting the net defined benefit liability (asset), the past service cost arising from plan amendments or curtailments, and the effect of any plan settlements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognised in equity and are never reclassified to profit or loss. They include actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding amounts included in net interest on the defined benefit liability or asset).

1.k Share-based payments

Share-based payments are payments based on shares issued by BNP Paribas S.A., whether they are settled by the award of shares or an amount of cash that depends on the development of the value of the shares.

IFRS 2 requires share-based payments granted after 7 November 2002 to be recognised as an expense. The amount recognised is the value of the share-based payment granted to the employee.

BGL BNP Paribas may grant employees options in a BNP Paribas S.A. share ownership plan and immediate or deferred compensation paid in cash and indexed to the value of the BNP Paribas S.A. share price.

This deferred variable compensation paid in cash and linked to the share price is recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which the employee provides the corresponding services.

When a share-based payment of deferred variable compensation is explicitly subject to a vesting condition linked to presence, services are presumed to have been received during the vesting period and the corresponding compensation expense is recorded pro rata temporis over this period in staff expenses with a compensating liability entry. The expense is adjusted to reflect any non-compliance with presence or performance conditions, and any change in the value of the BNP Paribas share.

If the compensation is not conditional on the staff member’s presence, the expense is recognised in full with a compensating liability entry, which is subsequently revalued at each reporting date up until the date of payment, based on any potential performance conditions and any change in the value of the BNP Paribas share.



1.l Provisions for liabilities

Provisions recorded under liabilities on the Group’s balance sheet, other than those relating to financial instruments and employee benefits, mainly relate to restructuring, claims and litigation, fines and penalties, and tax risks.

A provision is recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources representing economic benefits will be required to settle an obligation arising from a past event, and it is possible to reliably estimate the value of the obligation. The amount of such commitment is discounted in order to determine the provision amount, provided that this discounting will have a material impact.

1.m Current and deferred taxes

The current income tax charge is determined on the basis of the tax laws and tax rates in force in each country in which the Group operates during the period in which the income is generated.

Deferred taxes are recognised when temporary differences arise between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and their tax bases.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences other than:

- taxable temporary differences on the initial recognition of goodwill;
- taxable temporary differences on investments in companies under exclusive or joint control, insofar as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused carryforwards of tax losses only to the extent that it is probable that the entity in question will generate future taxable profits against which these temporary differences and tax losses can be offset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the liability method, using the tax rate that is expected to apply over the period in which the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been or will have been enacted by the reporting date for the period. They are not discounted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they arise within a single group tax under the jurisdiction of a single tax authority, and when there is a legal right to offset.

In assessing uncertain tax positions, the Group adopts the following approach:

- the likelihood that an uncertain tax treatment will be approved by the tax authorities is assessed;
- any uncertainty is reflected in the determination of taxable income by using either the most likely amount (highest probability of occurrence) or the mathematical expectation (sum of possible outcomes weighted by their probability of occurrence).

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as tax income or expenses in the profit and loss account, except for those relating to a transaction or an event directly recognised in equity, which are also recognised in equity.

When tax credits on revenue from receivables and securities are used to settle the corporate income tax payable for the period, the tax credits are recognised on the same line as the income to which they relate. The corresponding tax expense continues to be carried in the profit and loss account under “Corporate income tax”.

1.n Statement of cash flows

The cash and cash equivalents balance is composed of the net balance of cash accounts, accounts with central banks and the net balance of interbank demand loans and deposits.

Changes in cash and cash equivalents related to operating activities reflect cash flows generated by the Group’s operations, including cash flows related to transferable debt securities.

Changes in cash and cash equivalents related to investment activities reflect cash flows resulting from acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, as well as acquisitions and disposals of property, plant and equipment excluding investment property and property held under operating leases.

Changes in cash and cash equivalents related to financing activities reflect the cash inflows and outflows resulting from transactions with shareholders, cash flows related to bonds and subordinated debt, and debt securities (excluding transferable debt securities).



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

1.o Use of estimates in the preparation
of the financial statements

The preparation of the Group’s financial statements requires managers of business lines and functions to make assumptions and estimates that are reflected in the measurement of income and expense in the profit and loss account and of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet, and in the disclosure of information in the notes to the profit and loss account. This requires managers to exercise their judgement and to make use of information available at the date on which the financial statements are drawn up when making their estimates. The actual future results from operations where managers have made use of estimates may in reality differ significantly from those estimates, mainly as a result of market conditions, which may have a material impact on the financial statements.

This applies in particular to the following:

- analysis of the cash flow criterion for certain financial assets;
- the calculation of expected credit losses. More specifically, this relates to determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the models and assumptions used to measure expected credit losses, including those relating to climate risks, and assessment of the various economic scenarios and their weighting;
- analysis of renegotiated loans in order to determine whether they are to be kept on the balance sheet or derecognised;
- analysis of whether a market is active and the use of internal models to calculate the market value of financial instruments not listed on an active market classified in “Financial assets at market value through equity” or as an asset or liability in “Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss”, and more generally, calculations of the market value of financial instruments subject to a market value disclosure requirement within the notes to the financial statements;
- assumptions used to assess the sensitivity of the market value of financial instruments to each type of market risk, as well as the sensitivity of such valuations to key unobservable parameters, as presented in the notes to the financial statements;
- appropriateness of the classification of certain cash flow hedges using derivatives and the measurement of hedge effectiveness;
- impairment tests carried out on intangible assets and goodwill, in particular on the valuation of future cash flows, discount and growth rates and terminal values to take account of the macro-economic context, among other factors;
- deferred tax assets;
- measurement of tax treatment uncertainty and of other provisions to cover the risk of losses and charges. The outcome and potential impact of ongoing investigations and disputes are particularly difficult to predict before their conclusion. Provisions are estimated taking into account all information available on the date the financial statements are prepared, in particular, the nature of the dispute, the underlying facts and ongoing legal proceedings and decisions, including those made in relation to similar cases. The Group may also seek advice from experts and independent consultants in exercising its judgement.



2. NOTES TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

2.a Net interest margin

The Group includes in “Interest and similar income” and “Interest and similar charges” the income from financial instruments measured at amortised cost (interest, fees and commissions) calculated using the effective interest method, as well as income from financial instruments measured at market value through equity.

These items also include income from financial instruments not held for trading purposes with characteristics that do not permit recognition at amortised cost or at market value through equity, as well as financial instruments that the Group has designated as measured at market value through profit or loss. The change in value on financial instruments at market value through profit or loss (excluding accrued interest) is recognised under “Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at market value through profit or loss”.

Interest income and expense on derivatives accounted for as market value hedges are included with the revenue generated by the hedged item. Similarly, interest income and expense arising from derivatives used to hedge transactions recognised at market value through profit or loss is allocated to the same heading as the interest from these transactions.

	2025 financial year			2024 financial year		
	Income	Expenses	Net	Income	Expenses	Net
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
Financial instruments at amortised cost	2,732.5	(1,084.6)	1,647.9	2,981.6	(1,481.1)	1,500.5
Deposits and loans/borrowings	1,231.8	(958.2)	273.6	1,573.6	(1,334.1)	239.5
Repurchase agreements	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	(12.0)	(12.0)
Finance leases	1,444.8	(98.9)	1,345.9	1,393.2	(98.9)	1,294.4
Debt securities	55.9	-	55.9	14.8	-	14.8
Debt securities and subordinated debt	-	(27.4)	(27.4)	-	(36.1)	(36.1)
Financial instruments at market value through equity	121.9	-	121.9	139.8	-	139.8
Debt securities	121.9	-	121.9	139.8	-	139.8
Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss (not held for trading)	7.0	(0.5)	6.5	7.2	(0.8)	6.4
Cash flow hedges¹	38.5	(39.7)	(1.2)	55.7	(81.6)	(25.9)
Hedges of portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	319.4	(410.7)	(91.3)	555.4	(579.8)	(24.4)
Lease liabilities	-	(1.1)	(1.1)	-	(1.5)	(1.5)
TOTAL	3,219.4	(1,536.6)	1,682.8	3,739.8	(2,144.9)	1,594.9

Total interest income on individually impaired receivables amounts to EUR 28.6 million for the year 2025 compared with EUR 23.0 million for 2024.

¹ Interest on hedging derivatives is included in note 2.a “Interest margin”.





ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas >



Management report >



Financial data ▾

Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

2.b Fees

	2025 financial year			2024 financial year		
<i>In millions of euro</i>	Income	Expenses	Net	Income	Expenses	Net
Client lending operations	49.7	(9.3)	40.4	49.2	(8.8)	40.4
Payment methods and account keeping	66.3	(20.0)	46.3	66.2	(20.8)	45.4
Securities, investment funds and UCITS	66.6	(0.0)	66.6	66.9	(0.0)	66.9
Fees on securities and derivatives	36.6	(5.1)	31.5	41.2	(12.2)	29.0
Insurance activities	34.3	-	34.3	32.4	-	32.4
Other fees	43.8	(39.2)	4.5	77.7	(76.9)	0.8
TOTAL	297.2	(73.6)	223.6	333.5	(118.7)	214.8

2.c Net gain/loss on financial instruments at market value through profit or loss

Net gain/loss on financial instruments at market value through profit or loss includes profit and loss items relating to: financial instruments managed in the trading book; financial instruments that the Group has designated at market value through profit or loss, equity securities not held for trading purposes for which the option of recognition at market value through equity is not applied, as well as debt instruments for which cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding or for which the business model is neither “hold to collect” nor “hold to collect and sell”.

These elements of profit or loss include dividends on these instruments and exclude interest income and expenditure on financial instruments designated as measured at option-based market value and on instruments for which cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding or for which the business model is neither “hold to collect” nor “hold to collect and sell”, which is presented in the “Interest margin” (note 2.a).

<i>In millions of euro</i>	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
Financial instruments held for trading	5.4	3.2
Fixed income and credit instruments	(0.2)	0.1
Equity instruments ¹	-	(0.2)
Foreign exchange instruments	8.3	7.1
Loans and repos ¹	(2.8)	(3.8)
Instruments at option-based market value	0.6	0.1
Other instruments recognised at market value through profit or loss	4.8	13.4
Debt instruments	2.7	2.0
Equity instruments	2.2	11.4
Impact of hedge accounting	(0.3)	(2.8)
Derivatives used for market value hedging purposes	172.5	(33.0)
Hedged items in market value hedge	(172.8)	30.3
TOTAL	10.6	13.9

Gains and losses on financial instruments measured at option-based market value mainly relate to instruments for which changes in value are likely to be offset by changes in the value of instruments in the trading book, which hedge them economically.

Net gain/(loss) on trading books include a non-material amount for 2025 and 2024, relating to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges.

Potential ineffectiveness among the hedging instruments and the hedged instruments may arise from, for example, differences in the characteristics of the instruments, such as the frequency and timing of interest rate indexes, the frequency of payments and the discount curves used, or where the derivative instruments have a non-zero market value at the date the hedging relationship is documented. Counterparty risk value adjustments to hedging instruments are also sources of ineffectiveness.

Cumulative changes in value in equity relating to discontinued cash flow hedges that have been reclassified to profit or loss for the years 2025 and 2024 are immaterial in all cases, whether the hedged instrument exists or no longer exists.

¹ These outstandings related to the Prime Solutions & Financing activity, which was discontinued in Q¹ 2024.



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

2.d Net gain or loss on financial instruments at market value through equity

<i>In millions of euro</i>	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
Capital gains or losses on debt instruments at market value through equity	1.6	10.1
Debt securities	1.6	10.1
Gains and losses on equity instruments at market value through equity	8.0	8.6
Dividend income	8.0	8.6
TOTAL	9.6	18.7

Interest income relating to debt securities is included in note 2.a Interest margin and the impairment charge relating to the potential insolvency of issuers is disclosed in note 2.g *Cost of risk*.

2.e Income and expenses from other activities

<i>In millions of euro</i>	2025 financial year			2024 financial year		
	Income	Expenses	Net	Income	Expenses	Net
Income and expense from investment property	21.9	(5.8)	16.1	25.1	(5.5)	19.7
Income and expenses from assets held under operating leases	143.3	(108.5)	34.9	144.9	(117.8)	27.1
Other income and expense	294.6	(263.6)	31.0	819.5	(769.4)	50.1
TOTAL	459.9	(377.9)	81.9	989.5	(892.7)	96.8

2.f Operating expenses

<i>In millions of euro</i>	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
Staff expenses	(554.0)	(537.7)
Other operating expenses	(322.5)	(337.9)
<i>of which external services and other operating expenses</i>	<i>(302.1)</i>	<i>(315.1)</i>
<i>of which taxes and contributions</i>	<i>(20.3)</i>	<i>(22.8)</i>
TOTAL	(876.5)	(875.5)

2.g Cost of risk

The general model for impairment assessment used by the Group and described in note 1.f.5 and is based on the following two stages:

- an assessment to determine if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, and
- measurement of the impairment provision based on the 12-month expected credit loss or the lifetime expected credit loss (i.e. expected credit loss at maturity).

These two steps are based on forecast information.

Significant increase in credit risk

In order to take forward-looking information into account, the criteria use the probability of default at maturity as the main indicator, derived from the internal rating by incorporating the expected consequences of changes in macroeconomic scenarios.

The credit risk is presumed to have increased significantly, and the asset is classified in stage 2, if the probability of default at maturity of the instrument has increased by a factor of at least 3 since origination. This relative change criterion is supplemented by an absolute change criterion for the probability of default of 400 basis points. These criteria are in line with the recommendations issued by the European Banking Authority and the European Central Bank.

In addition, for all portfolios:

- the facility is presumed to be in stage 1 when its 1-year "Point in Time" (PD PiT) probability of default, including forward-looking information, is less than 0.3% at the balance sheet date, as changes in the probability of default linked to rating downgrades in this zone are small and therefore not considered "significant";
- when the 1-year PD PiT exceeds 20% at the balance sheet date, taking into account the Group's credit issuance practices, the deterioration is considered significant and the facility is classified in stage 2 (insofar as the facility is not impaired).

The table below shows the system used to assess the significant increase in credit risk:

Level of default probability assuming no deterioration (stage 1)	Deterioration since the origination leading to the move to stage 2	Level of default probability assuming deterioration (stage 2)
One-year PrT ¹ default probability < 0.3%	$\frac{\text{Maturity PrT default probability}}{\text{Maturity PrT default probability at origination}} > 3$ or Change in maturity PrT default probability since origination > 400 bp	One-year PrT default probability > 20%

A credit risk is assumed to have increased significantly and the asset is classified in stage 2 when a payment is more than 30 days overdue or in the case of restructuring because of financial difficulties (as long as the facility has not depreciated / is not being monitored).

¹ Probability of default "Point in Time" (PiT) incorporating forecast information.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas >



Management report >



Financial data v

Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Forecast information

The Group takes account of forecast information in its assessment of any significant increase in credit risk and its estimate of expected credit losses (ECL).

For measuring expected credit losses, the BNP Paribas Group has chosen to use four macroeconomic scenarios by region covering a broad range of potential future economic conditions:

- a central scenario, in line with the scenario used in the framework of the budget and re-estimates process;
- a favourable scenario, taking into account situations where economic performance is better than expected;
- an adverse scenario, corresponding to the scenario used quarterly in the BNP Paribas Group's stress testing exercises;
- a severe scenario corresponding to a shock of greater amplitude than that of the adverse scenario.

The link between the macroeconomic scenarios and measurement of ECL is mainly established through modelling default probabilities and migration matrices for internal ratings (or risk parameters). The probabilities of default determined using this method for various macroeconomic scenarios allow for the measurement of expected losses for each scenario.

The Group's system is broken down by sector in order to take into account the diversity in sectoral dynamics in assessing the probability of default for companies.

Forecast information is also taken into account when determining whether there has been a significant deterioration in credit risk. The default probabilities for this assessment incorporate multi-scenario forecast information in the same way as the calculation of the expected losses.

The weight to be assigned to the expected credit losses calculated in each scenario is determined as follows:

- the weight of the central scenario is around 50%;
- the weight of the three alternative scenarios is defined according to their position in the economic cycle. In the approach adopted, the adverse and severe scenarios are given greater weight in situations at the top of the cycle than at the bottom, in anticipation of a potential unfavourable turnaround in the economy.

In addition, where relevant, impairment provisions may take into account potential asset sales.

Macroeconomic scenarios

The four macroeconomic scenarios are defined with a 3-year projection horizon.

They are as follows:

- a central scenario, which describes the most likely economic situation over the projection horizon. This scenario is updated quarterly. They are defined by BNP Paribas Group's economic research team together with various experts across the Group. Projections are made for each of the Group's major markets (Luxembourg, France, Italy, Belgium and the eurozone) based on the key macroeconomic variables (gross domestic product – GDP – and its components, the unemployment rate, the consumer price index, interest rates, exchange rates, the oil price, real estate prices, etc.) that are critical for modelling the risk parameters used in the stress tests.
- an adverse scenario, which reflects the impact of the materialisation of risks weighing on the central scenario, resulting in a much more unfavourable economic situation. A shock is applied to GDP in varying degrees, but simultaneously across the different economies. The assumptions used are generally consistent with those proposed by regulators. The other variables (unemployment rate, inflation, interest rates) are defined on the basis of established econometric relationships and expert judgement,
- a severe scenario, which is an aggravated version of the adverse scenario;
- a favourable scenario, which reflects the impact of the materialisation of risks having a positive effect on the economy, resulting in a more favourable economic situation. The favourable shock to GDP is deducted from the "basic" adverse shock to GDP in such a way that the probabilities of the two shocks are equal on average over the cycle. Other variables (unemployment rate, inflation, interest rates) are defined in the same way as in the negative scenario.

Macroeconomic scenarios and ECL measurement are also connected by an approach that takes anticipation not captured by the models in the generic approach. This is the case when events that are unprecedented in the historical record are taken into account to build the models that are being made or prepared, or when the nature or amplitude of variation of a macroeconomic parameter calls into question past correlations. As a result, the high inflation and interest rate levels seen previously were not observed in the reference period. Against this backdrop, in 2022 the Group introduced an approach that involves projecting the impact of rising interest rates on clients' financial ratios, taking into account their level of debt. Since the end of 2024, following the return to lower interest rates, this system has been inactive. This process was also used from 2022 to the end of 2025 to anticipate the consequences of falling commercial property prices. From 2024, this approach was adapted to complete the prospective assessment of the potential consequences of climate change (transition and physical risks) on the credit risk of corporate counterparties and real estate loans. At the end of 2024, physical risks were taken into account through a post-model adjustment.



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Central scenario

In 2025, global activity continued to expand at a moderate pace. The economic recovery in the eurozone continued, with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth picking up between 2024 (+0.8%) and 2025 (+1.4%). This improvement reflects, in particular, the strengthening of domestic demand, supported by a more accommodating monetary policy. In the United States, however, growth slowed between 2024 (+2.8%) and 2025 (+2%), largely due to the impact of tariffs and domestic uncertainty.

Forecasts do not point to any significant change in the pace of global activity over the coming quarters and years. On the one hand, monetary policies will be slightly more accommodating on average, while on the other hand, the international environment will continue to be marked by uncertainties surrounding trade and geopolitics. In the eurozone, growth should remain at around the rate seen in 2025 over the next three years, underpinned by relatively favourable monetary and fiscal conditions. In the US, the current slowdown is expected lead to annual growth of less than 2% in both 2026 and subsequent years.

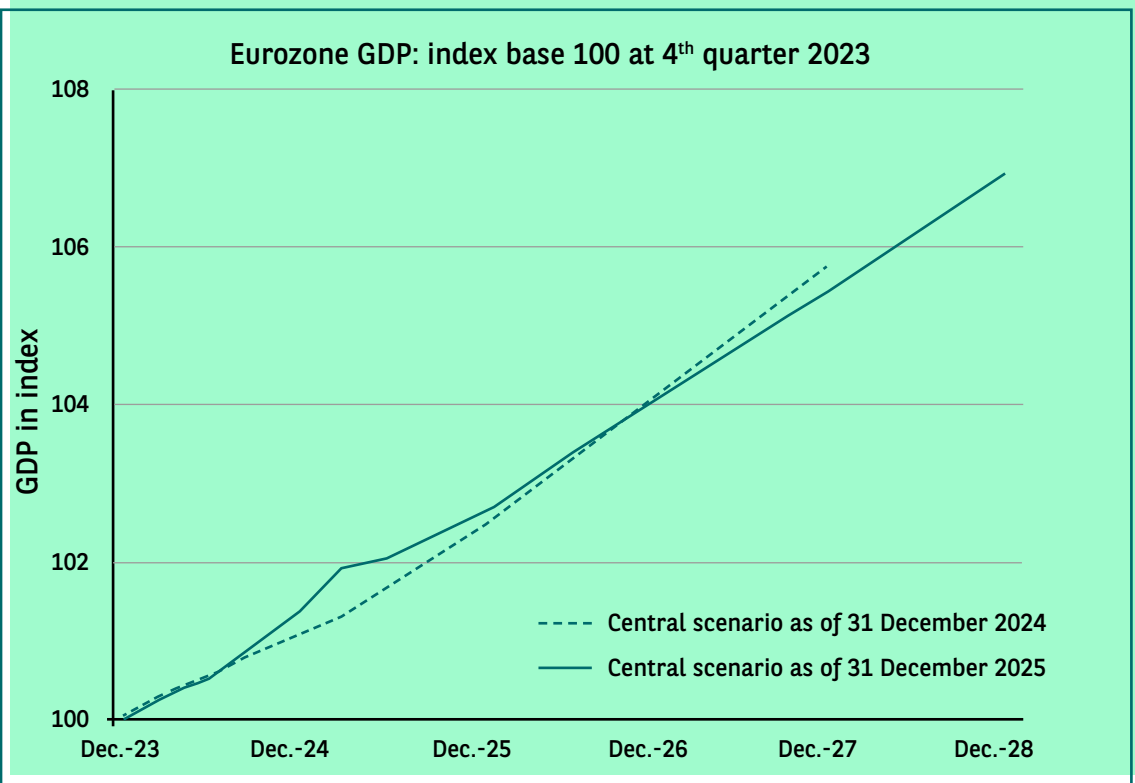
Following a widespread downturn in 2024, price trends were more mixed globally in 2025. In a number of advanced economies – notably in the eurozone – inflation continued to move closer to the central banks' target of around 2%. It did, however remain higher in other regions such as the US and Japan, while China continued to face the risk of deflation. While we can expect inflation to remain close to 2% in the eurozone for the foreseeable future, it will continue to exceed this level significantly in the coming quarters in the US, largely due to the trade measures put in place, before moderating thereafter.

Consequently, the major central banks are not at the same stage in their monetary policy cycles. The ECB appears to have completed most of its easing cycle, although it may adjust its policy in line with developments regarding inflation and growth. The US Federal Reserve, meanwhile, resumed its monetary easing in the third quarter of 2025 to support economic activity in the face of signs of a slowdown in the labour market, despite the continuing inflationary environment, and is expected to continue doing so in the coming quarters.

In recent years, long-term interest rates have reached levels not seen for over a decade. They are likely to remain high over the coming years, reflecting persistent budgetary constraints in several advanced economies. Sovereign bond yields are thus expected to stabilise at 2.55% for the German 10-year bund and at 4% for the US 10-year T-note.

There remains significant uncertainty surrounding this scenario, particularly in relation to trade and geopolitical tensions, as well as the risks weighing on the macroeconomic and financial environment.

The following graph compares the eurozone GDP projections used in the central scenario for the calculation of ECLs as of 31 December 2025 and 2024.



Macroeconomic variables, central scenario as of 31 December 2025

(annual averages)	2025	2026	2027	2028
GDP growth rate				
Eurozone	1.40%	1.30%	1.40%	1.40%
Luxembourg	0.70%	2.45%	2.28%	2.26%
France	0.80%	1.10%	1.30%	1.30%
Italy	0.50%	0.90%	1.20%	1.20%
Belgium	1.10%	1.20%	1.40%	1.40%
United States	2.00%	1.70%	1.70%	1.80%
Unemployment rate				
Eurozone	6.40%	6.40%	6.20%	5.90%
Luxembourg	5.90%	5.88%	5.63%	5.20%
France	7.60%	7.80%	7.70%	7.50%
Italy	6.20%	6.30%	6.10%	5.80%
Belgium	6.00%	5.80%	5.40%	4.90%
United States	4.30%	4.80%	4.70%	4.60%
Inflation rate				
Eurozone	2.10%	1.70%	1.90%	2.00%
Luxembourg	2.26%	1.82%	1.85%	1.92%
France	0.90%	1.40%	1.80%	1.90%
Italy	1.70%	1.20%	1.90%	2.00%
Belgium	3.00%	2.10%	1.90%	2.00%
United States	2.80%	2.90%	2.40%	2.40%
10-year sovereign bond rate				
Germany	2.61%	2.55%	2.55%	2.55%
France	3.37%	3.40%	3.40%	3.40%
Italy	3.56%	3.35%	3.35%	3.35%
Belgium	3.17%	3.10%	3.10%	3.10%
United States	4.29%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Adverse and severe scenarios

The negative and severe scenarios assume that certain downside risks to the economy are realised, leading to far worse economic trajectories than those depicted in the central scenario.

The following main risks are identified:

- **Trade and geo-economic fragmentation.** Trade tensions have escalated significantly in recent years, particularly since the US imposed tariff hikes in 2025. These tensions could intensify further and become entrenched over time, with further increases in tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade, amplifying global fragmentation and disrupting trade flows. Protectionist measures would fuel inflationary pressures in the countries implementing them, weigh on global demand and weaken business and consumer confidence.
- **Geopolitics.** Geopolitical tensions can affect the global economy through a number of channels. In particular, they can cause shocks to commodities prices, disrupt economic activity (either directly or through supply chains) or weigh on financial markets and economic agents' confidence. They are therefore likely to lead simultaneously to a rise in inflation and a fall in economic activity, complicating the task facing central banks.
- **Public finance.** A number of governments are facing a combination of high debt levels, elevated borrowing costs and subdued growth. This environment restricts budgetary room for manoeuvre at a time when structural pressures on public spending are intensifying (climate transition, defence capabilities, age-related spending). These conditions could fuel market tensions in certain countries (widening of sovereign bond spreads) and affect economic activity through a number of channels (tax increases, higher interest rates, reduced public spending).
- **Financial vulnerabilities.** Financial risks are fuelled by a number of factors, including high market valuations in certain sectors and the growing role played by non-bank financial institutions within the financial system, which makes it more difficult to gauge the system's actual vulnerabilities. Under these conditions, a significant market correction could occur in the event of unfavourable developments.
- **Climate events and policies.** Developments linked to climate change and the nature degradation may generate adverse shocks through various channels. Extreme weather events can disrupt production and demand locally, and cause supply chain disruptions in other regions, thereby putting upward pressure on prices. By driving up costs, transition policies can have a negative impact on business activity and domestic demand, and are particularly harmful to high-emission sectors.

The adverse and severe scenarios assume that these risks will materialise from the first quarter of 2026.

Although the risks identified are present in both scenarios, their repercussions are assumed to be much more pronounced in the severe scenario, due to more pronounced direct shocks and the development of a negative spiral between the main factors (activity, public debt, bond rates, stock markets). The deterioration in activity pushes unemployment rates to significantly higher levels. Inflation is higher than in the central scenario during the first part of the projection horizon, reflecting in particular pressures from commodity prices, trade tariffs and supply chain disruptions. In a second phase, inflation falls in most countries, reflecting the impact of the recession. In view of the sharp decline in economic activity, central banks adopt a more accommodating monetary policy. Reflecting these easing measures and the flight to quality, German and US bond yields are lower than in the central scenario, while sovereign spreads widen. Stock market indices fall sharply over the first four quarters of the projection horizon.

Among the countries considered, GDP levels in the negative scenario are between 7% and 12% lower than in the central scenario at the end of the shock period. In particular, the gap is 7.4% in the eurozone. In the severe scenario, GDP levels are 10.3% to 17.5% lower than in the central scenario at the end of the shock period. This gap rises to 11% in the eurozone.

Post-model adjustments

Post-model adjustments are made when limitations of the system are identified in a particular context, for example in the case of insufficient statistical data to reflect the specific situation in the models. Post-model adjustments can also be considered to take into account the consequences of climatic events on expected losses.

In particular, additional adjustments have been made in 2022 to take account of the effects of inflation and rising interest rates when these effects are not directly estimated by the models. The same applies to a generic market depreciation noted at the level of commercial property valuations not reflected by the models. Given the changes in the macroeconomic environment in 2023 and 2025, these adjustments were reassessed and have been gradually reversed or used.

Cost of risk for the period

Cost of risk for the period

<i>In millions of euro</i>	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
Net additions to impairments	(163.3)	(136.8)
Recoveries on written off receivables	14.3	14.0
Losses on unrecoverable loans	(26.4)	(19.0)
TOTAL	(175.4)	(141.8)

An additional charge of EUR 0.8 million was made to provisions for physical weather risks.

On the other hand, a charge to provisions on the Commercial Real Estate sector amounting to EUR 0.9 million was made in respect of healthy outstandings (compared with an write-back of EUR 3.8 million in 2024).



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas >



Management report >



Financial data >

Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Cost of risk for the period by accounting category and asset type

<i>In millions of euro</i>	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
Financial assets at market value through equity	0.0	0.2
Assets at amortised cost	(168.3)	(136.6)
<i>of which loans and receivables</i>	(168.3)	(136.5)
<i>of which debt securities</i>	0.0	(0.0)
Other assets	(1.0)	(1.4)
Financing, collateral and miscellaneous commitments	(6.2)	(4.0)
TOTAL	(175.4)	(141.8)
Cost of risk on healthy outstandings	10.4	24.6
<i>of which stage 1</i>	5.7	3.1
<i>of which stage 2</i>	4.7	21.5
Cost of risk on impaired outstandings – stage 3	(185.8)	(166.3)
TOTAL	(175.4)	(141.8)

Credit risk impairment

*Changes in impairment for the period by accounting category
and asset type*

<i>In millions of euro</i>	31 December 2024	Net additions to impairments	Use of impairments	Foreign exchange movements and other movements	31 December 2025
Impairment of assets					
Financial assets at market value through equity	0.2	(0.0)	-	-	0.2
Financial assets at amortised cost	785.7	156.3	(96.5)	(10.5)	835.1
<i>of which loans and receivables</i>	785.7	156.4	(96.5)	(10.5)	835.1
<i>of which debt securities</i>	0.0	(0.0)	-	-	0.0
Other assets	5.9	0.7	-	0.7	7.3
TOTAL IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS	791.8	157.0	(96.5)	(9.8)	842.5
<i>of which stage 1</i>	90.8	(5.3)	-	(1.5)	83.9
<i>of which stage 2</i>	64.4	(5.4)	-	(2.0)	57.0
<i>of which stage 3</i>	636.7	167.7	(96.5)	(6.3)	701.6
Provisions recognised as liabilities					
Provisions for financing and collateral commitments	7.1	(0.2)	-	(0.0)	6.8
Other impairment	15.2	6.3	-	(0.1)	21.4
TOTAL PROVISIONS BOOKED IN RESPECT OF CREDIT COMMITMENTS	22.3	6.2	-	(0.1)	28.3
<i>of which stage 1</i>	3.3	(0.4)	-	(0.0)	2.8
<i>of which stage 2</i>	1.1	0.6	-	0.0	1.8
<i>of which stage 3</i>	17.8	5.9	-	(0.1)	23.7
TOTAL	814.1	163.2	(96.5)	(9.9)	870.8



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas >



Management report >



Financial data ▾

Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Changes in impairment for the previous period by accounting category and asset type

	31 December 2023	Net additions to impairments	Use of impairments	Foreign exchange movements and other movements	31 December 2024
<i>In millions of euro</i>					
Impairment of assets					
Financial assets at market value through equity	0.4	(0.2)	-	-	0.2
of which loans and receivables	712.9	131.8	(70.9)	12.0	785.7
of which debt securities	712.9	131.8	(70.9)	12.0	785.7
Other assets	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0
Other assets	4.8	1.2	-	(0.1)	5.9
TOTAL IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS	718.1	132.8	(70.9)	11.9	791.8
of which stage 1	94.2	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.5)	90.8
of which stage 2	85.3	(21.2)	(0.0)	0.3	64.4
of which stage 3	538.6	156.8	(70.9)	12.1	636.7
Provisions recognised as liabilities					
Provisions for financing and collateral commitments	6.3	0.8	-	(0.0)	7.1
Other impairment	12.0	3.3	(0.0)	(0.0)	15.2
TOTAL PROVISIONS BOOKED IN RESPECT OF CREDIT COMMITMENTS	18.3	4.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	22.3
of which stage 1	3.5	(0.2)	-	(0.0)	3.3
of which stage 2	1.4	(0.3)	-	0.0	1.1
of which stage 3	13.3	4.5	(0.0)	0.0	17.8
TOTAL	736.4	136.8	(70.9)	11.9	814.1



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Changes in impairment of financial assets at amortised cost for the period

In millions of euro

	Impairment on loans with 12-month expected losses (Stage 1)	Impairment on loans with expected losses at maturity (Stage 2)	Impairment on impaired outstandings (Stage 3)	TOTAL
AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	90.7	64.2	630.8	785.7
Net additions to impairments	(5.3)	(5.3)	166.9	156.3
Financial assets acquired or issued during the period	30.5	16.9	-	47.4
Financial assets derecognised during the period ¹	(6.8)	(10.4)	(45.6)	(62.8)
Transfer to stage 2	(5.0)	29.7	(7.0)	17.6
Transfer to stage 3	(2.0)	(7.5)	161.7	152.2
Transfer to stage 1	2.1	(20.9)	(4.2)	(23.0)
Other additions/reversals without stage transfer ²	(24.0)	(13.1)	62.1	24.9
Use of impairments	-	-	(96.5)	(96.5)
Changes in scope, foreign exchange movements and other movements	(1.5)	(2.0)	(7.0)	(10.5)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	83.9	56.9	694.2	835.1

Changes in impairment of financial assets at amortised cost for the previous period

In millions of euro

	Impairment on loans with 12-month expected losses (Stage 1)	Impairment on loans with expected losses at maturity (Stage 2)	Impairment on impaired outstandings (Stage 3)	TOTAL
AT 31 DECEMBER 2023	94.2	84.9	533.8	712.9
Net additions to impairments	(2.9)	(21.0)	155.7	131.8
Financial assets acquired or issued during the period	36.9	20.5	-	57.4
Financial assets derecognised during the period ¹	(8.5)	(13.0)	(25.2)	(46.6)
Transfer to stage 2	(4.6)	34.0	(7.5)	22.0
Transfer to stage 3	(1.8)	(6.4)	148.4	140.2
Transfer to stage 1	3.8	(35.4)	(3.6)	(35.2)
Other additions/reversals without stage transfer ²	(28.8)	(20.8)	43.5	(6.0)
Use of impairments	(0.0)	(0.0)	(70.9)	(70.9)
Changes in scope, foreign exchange movements and other movements	(0.5)	0.3	12.2	12.0
AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	90.7	64.2	630.8	785.7

Changes in impairment for financial assets at market value through equity

There were no significant changes over the period in terms of impairment for financial assets at market value through equity.

¹ Including disposals.

² Including depreciation and amortisation.



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Changes in provisions for off-balance-sheet commitments over the period

	Impairment on loans with 12-month expected losses (Stage 1)	Impairment on loans with expected losses at maturity (Stage 2)	Impairment on impaired outstandings (Stage 3)	TOTAL
<i>In millions of euro</i>				
AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	3.3	1.1	2.6	7.1
Net additions to impairments	(0.4)	0.6	(0.4)	(0.2)
Financial assets acquired or issued during the period	1.2	0.6	-	1.8
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(1.1)
Transfer to stage 2	(0.3)	1.1	(0.0)	0.8
Transfer to stage 3	-	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 1	0.2	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.7)
Other additions/reversals without stage transfer	(0.9)	0.2	(0.4)	(1.1)
Changes in scope, foreign exchange movements and other movements	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	2.8	1.8	2.3	6.8

Changes in provisions for off-balance-sheet commitments over the previous period

	Impairment on loans with 12-month expected losses (Stage 1)	Impairment on loans with expected losses at maturity (Stage 2)	Impairment on impaired outstandings (Stage 3)	TOTAL
<i>In millions of euro</i>				
AT 31 DECEMBER 2023	3.5	1.4	1.4	6.3
Net additions to impairments	(0.2)	(0.3)	1.3	0.8
Financial assets acquired or issued during the period	1.2	2.1	-	3.3
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(0.9)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(1.5)
Transfer to stage 2	(0.1)	0.8	-	0.7
Transfer to stage 3	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Transfer to stage 1	0.3	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.0)
Other additions/reversals without stage transfer	(0.7)	(0.3)	1.3	0.3
Changes in scope, foreign exchange movements and other movements	(0.0)	0.0	0.1	0.1
AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	3.3	1.1	2.7	7.1

The Group has no POCI (purchased or originated credit-impaired) financial assets.

2.h Share of net income of companies accounted for by the equity method

This net result is made up of the contribution of Cardif Lux Vie for EUR 11.2 million (EUR 13.0 million in 2024), leasing activities for EUR 7.9 million (EUR 0.6 million in 2024), Luxhub for EUR 0.3 million (EUR -0.2 million in 2024) and i-Hub S.A. for EUR -0.8 million. In 2024, Visalux contributed EUR 52,000.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas >



Management report >



Financial data ▾

Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

2.i Net gain or loss on other fixed assets

In millions of euro	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
Gains and losses on tangible and intangible assets	11.2	0.1
Profit or loss on net monetary position	(22.1)	(27.1)
TOTAL	(10.8)	(27.0)

In application of IAS 29, in connection with the hyperinflationary situation of the Turkish economy, the item "Net gain/loss on monetary position" corresponds to the effect of the revaluation of monetary assets net of the change in the price index in Turkey on the valuation of non-monetary assets and liabilities.

2.j Corporate income tax

Rationalisation of the tax charge in relation to the Luxembourg corporate tax rate	2025 financial year		2024 financial year	
	In millions of euro	Tax rate	In millions of euro	Tax rate
Theoretical income tax expense on pre-tax income¹	(217.8)	24.2%	(216.0)	25.3%
Tax-exempt interest and dividends	2.9	-0.3%	3.4	-0.4%
Income from tax-exempt investments	4.0	-0.4%	8.2	-1.0%
Impact of using tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was previously recognised	(4.4)	0.5%	(4.5)	0.5%
Impact of tax rate adjustment on temporary differences	(0.9)	0.1%	7.5	-0.9%
Differential effect in tax rates applicable to foreign entities	(16.4)	1.8%	(12.5)	1.5%
Other items	(14.7)	1.6%	(11.3)	1.3%
Corporate income tax expense	(247.3)	27.5%	(225.2)	26.3%
of which				
<i>Current tax expense for the financial year</i>	<i>(216.1)</i>		<i>(214.4)</i>	
<i>Net deferred tax income (expense) for the financial year (note 4.i)</i>	<i>(31.2)</i>		<i>(10.8)</i>	

The Pillar II reform has no impact on the Group.

3. SECTOR INFORMATION

The Group is an international financial services provider. It offers products and services and carries out its activities primarily in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and within the Greater Region.

BGL BNP Paribas also holds a majority stake in the leasing activities of BNP Paribas.

The Group's sector information reveals the overall economic contribution from each of the core businesses, with the objective being to attribute all of the items on the balance sheet and in the profit and loss account to each core business for which its Management is wholly responsible.

The Group is composed of four core operational businesses:

- **Commercial and Personal Banking Luxembourg (CPBL):** this core business covers the network of retail branches, and Direct Banking and Private Banking activities in Luxembourg, as well as the activities of companies and institutions in Luxembourg and the Greater Region. CPBL offers financial services to individuals and professionals. BNP Paribas Lease Group Luxembourg S.A.'s associated financing business is also included in this scope.
- **International Leasing:** this core business includes the leasing activities of the BNP Paribas Group held by the Luxembourg holding company BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions S.A. These activities mainly consist of international financial leasing services. BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions uses multiple channels (direct sales, sales via referrals, sales via partnerships and banking networks) to offer businesses and professionals a wide array of leasing solutions ranging from equipment financing to the outsourcing of vehicle fleets.
- **Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB):** this core business offers products and services related to the capital and financing markets in Luxembourg to the bank's corporate and institutional clients.
- **Investment & Protection Services (IPS):** this core business includes Wealth Management, which provides wealth management services for international private clients, as well as Cardif Lux Vie S.A., which offers pension savings and life insurance products as well as protection products and group insurance.

Other activities include income derived from equity investment, elements related to the support functions that cannot be allocated to a specific business line, as well as the activities of certain strategic investments. They also include non-recurring items arising from the application of the rules for business combinations. In addition, in order to provide consistent and relevant economic information for each of the core operational businesses, costs related to major regulatory programmes and contributions to the Single Resolution Fund are included in this sector.

Sector information is prepared in accordance with the accounting principles used for the consolidated financial statements of the BNP Paribas Group and by application of appropriate allocation rules.

Inter-sector transactions are carried out under normal market conditions.

Allocation rules

Sector-based reporting applies balance sheet allocation rules, squaring mechanisms per sector, a fund transfer pricing system, rebilling of support and operations expenses and overhead allocation.

The balance sheet allocation and squaring methodology seek to report sector information reflecting the operating model.

1 Adjusted for share of earnings of companies accounted for by the equity method and goodwill



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas >



Management report >



Financial data ▾

Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

In the operating model, the core businesses do not act as their own treasurer in bearing interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk by funding their own assets with their own liabilities, or by having direct access to the financial markets. This is reflected in the fund transfer pricing system, which transfers interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk from the various sectors to the departments assuming the role of central bankers within the bank by monitoring total assets and liabilities.

Support departments (support functions, control functions, operations and IT) provide services to the business lines and activities. These services include mainly human resources, information technology, payment services, settlement of security transactions, Know Your Customer, control (Compliance, General Inspection, Risk), and financial monitoring. The costs and revenues of these departments are charged to the core businesses on the basis of Rebilling Agreements reflecting the economic consumption with respect to the products and services provided. They provide for income and expenses to be allocated in full to the Group's commercial activities, mainly on the basis of actual use.

The breakdown of the Group's entities by core business is based on the core business to which they report, with the exception of BGL BNP Paribas S.A., which is subject to a specific breakdown.

Income by core business

In millions of euro

Net banking income
Operating expenses
Cost of risk
Operating income
Non-operating items
Pre-tax income

In millions of euro

Net banking income
Operating expenses
Cost of risk
Operating income
Non-operating items
Pre-tax income

Assets and liabilities by core business

In millions of euro

CPBL
International Leasing
Corporate and Institutional Banking
Investment & Protection Services
Other
TOTAL GROUP

2025 financial year

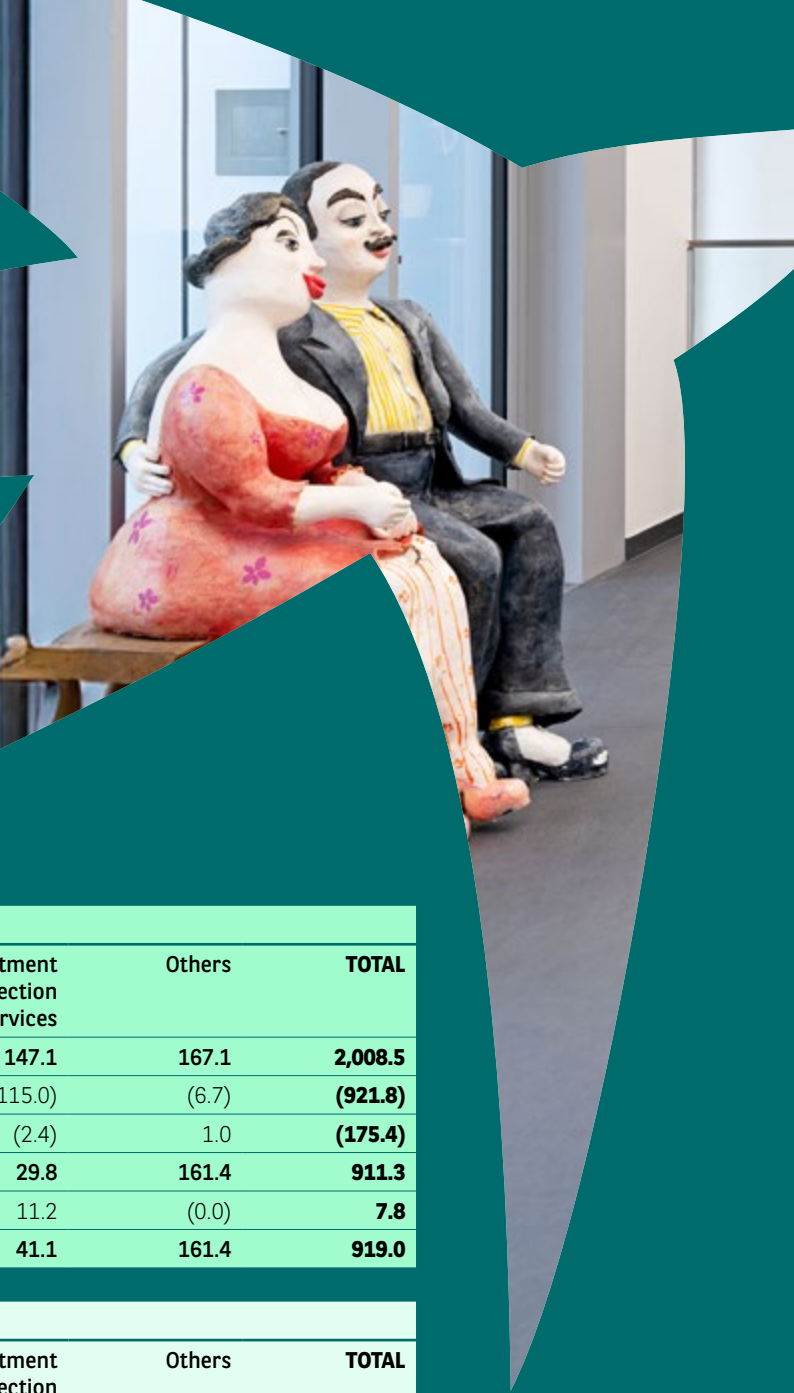
CPBL	International Leasing	Corporate and Institutional Banking	Investment & Protection Services	Others	TOTAL
672.7	1,014.2	7.3	147.1	167.1	2,008.5
(316.5)	(482.2)	(1.4)	(115.0)	(6.7)	(921.8)
(28.9)	(145.2)	0.0	(2.4)	1.0	(175.4)
327.4	386.8	5.9	29.8	161.4	911.3
10.8	(14.3)	-	11.2	(0.0)	7.8
338.2	372.5	5.9	41.1	161.4	919.0

2024 financial year

CPBL	International Leasing	Corporate and Institutional Banking	Investment & Protection Services	Others	TOTAL
623.0	995.6	19.2	143.6	157.8	1,939.2
(298.7)	(484.2)	(3.7)	(116.6)	(12.0)	(915.2)
(3.9)	(139.2)	(0.0)	1.4	(0.1)	(141.8)
320.5	372.1	15.6	28.4	145.6	882.2
(0.1)	(26.4)	-	13.0	0.0	(13.6)
320.4	345.7	15.6	41.4	145.7	868.7

31 December 2025

Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
14,493.0	33,244.0	12,747.6	31,498.6
25,931.2	11,531.6	26,143.1	11,453.6
138.0	64.0	144.2	69.9
2,335.6	7,035.5	2,335.8	7,035.6
21,701.2	12,724.1	21,701.4	13,014.3
64,599.1	64,599.1	63,072.0	63,072.0





4. NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

4.a Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss

Other financial assets and liabilities at market value through profit or loss excluding derivatives

Financial assets and liabilities at market value through profit or loss excluding derivatives consist mainly of issues for the Group's own account made to fulfil client demand, transactions negotiated for trading, instruments that the Group is not permitted to classify as hedging instruments under accounting regulations, and instruments not held for trading purposes with characteristics that do not permit recognition at amortised cost or at market value through equity.

In millions of euro

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Financial instruments at option-based market value	Other financial assets measured at market value through profit or loss	TOTAL	Financial instruments at option-based market value	Other financial assets measured at market value through profit or loss	TOTAL
Securities portfolio	-	205.6	205.6	-	219.8	219.8
Debt securities	-	122.7	122.7	-	136.5	136.5
Equity instruments	-	82.9	82.9	-	83.3	83.3
Loans and repurchase agreements	-	63.1	63.1	-	72.1	72.1
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT MARKET VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	-	268.7	268.7	-	291.9	291.9
Debt securities (note 4.h)	19.1	-	19.1	18.3	-	18.3
<i>of which subordinated debt</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>18.3</i>
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT MARKET VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	19.1	-	19.1	18.3	-	18.3

The details of these headings are presented in note 4.d.

Financial liabilities at option-based market value

Financial liabilities at option-based market value through profit or loss consist mainly of issues created and structured on behalf of clients, where the risk exposure is managed alongside the hedging strategy. These types of issues contain significant embedded derivatives, whose changes in value are cancelled out by changes in the value of economic hedging derivatives.

The redemption value of debts issued at fair value through profit or loss amounted to EUR 20.5 million as at 31 December 2025 and EUR 20.2 million as at 31 December 2024.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Other financial assets measured at market value through profit
or loss

Other financial assets at market value through profit or loss are financial
assets not held for trading purposes:

- debt instruments which do not fulfil the criteria of IFRS 9 for
classification as instruments at market value through equity or at
amortised cost:
- their business model is not “hold to collect” or “hold to collect and sell”,
and/or
- their cash flows do not relate solely to payments of principal and
interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- equity instruments that the Group has not designated as measured at
market value through equity.

Derivatives held for trading

The majority of derivatives held for trading are related to financial assets
and liabilities, which do not qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS.

Some derivatives held in the trading book relate to transactions initiated by
investment management activities. They may result from market-making or
arbitrage activities.

The positive or negative market value of derivatives classified in the trading
book represents the replacement value of these instruments. This value
may fluctuate significantly in response to changes in market parameters
(such as interest rates or exchange rates).

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Positive market value	Negative market value	Positive market value	Negative market value
<i>In millions of euro</i>				
Interest rate derivatives	23.5	18.6	38.4	34.0
Currency derivatives	11.7	11.7	34.2	34.2
Derivatives	35.2	30.3	72.5	68.1

The table below shows the total notional amount of trading derivatives. The notional amounts
of derivatives are merely an indication of the volume of the Group’s activities in financial
instrument markets, and do not reflect the market risks associated with such instruments.

<i>In millions of euro</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Interest rate derivatives	7,820.6	8,079.4
Currency derivatives	1,787.8	4,716.9
Equity derivatives	-	12.6
Derivatives	9,608.4	12,808.9

4.b Derivatives used for hedging purposes

The table below shows the nominal amounts and market values of derivatives used for hedging
purposes.

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Notional amount	Positive market value	Negative market value	Notional amount	Positive market value	Negative market value
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
Value hedges	22,682.4	497.7	579.0	23,101.7	509.5	723.2
Interest rate derivatives	22,682.4	497.7	579.0	23,101.7	509.5	723.2
Cash flow hedges	2,049.3	6.9	26.1	2,646.0	12.1	45.9
Interest rate derivatives	750.0	1.3	23.3	800.0	1.6	38.3
Currency derivatives	1,299.3	5.6	2.9	1,846.0	10.5	7.6
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	24,731.8	504.6	605.1	25,747.8	521.6	769.1



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

The table below shows the list of hedging relationships for identified instruments, and the list of portfolios of financial instruments still hedged as at 31 December 2025:

*In millions of euro
as at 31 December 2025*

	Hedging instruments				Hedged instruments					Ineffectiveness recognised in the profit and loss account
	Notional amounts of hedging instruments	Positive market value	Negative market value	Changes in the value of the hedging instrument used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness for the period	Net carrying value of hedged instrument – assets	Net carrying value of hedged instrument – liabilities	Accumulated revaluation of hedged instruments – assets	Accumulated revaluation of hedged instruments – liabilities ¹	Changes in the value of hedged instruments used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness	
Value hedges of identified instruments	5,295.8	179.5	110.4	57.4	5,354.8	-	(58.9)	-	(58.9)	(1.5)
Interest rate derivatives used to hedge interest rate risk relating to	5,295.8	179.5	110.4	57.4	5,354.8	-	(58.9)	-	(58.9)	(1.5)
Debt securities	5,295.8	179.5	110.4	57.4	5,354.8	-	(58.9)	-	(58.9)	(1.5)
Hedging of portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	17,386.6	318.2	468.5	(121.3)	8,286.4	9,100.2	(10.8)	(132.2)	121.4	0.1
Interest rate derivatives used to hedge interest rate risk relating to	17,386.6	318.2	468.5	(121.3)	8,286.4	9,100.2	(10.8)	(132.2)	121.4	0.1
Loans and receivables	8,286.4	138.5	150.3	10.5	8,286.4	-	(10.8)	-	(10.8)	(0.3)
Deposits	9,100.2	179.7	318.2	(131.8)	-	9,100.2	-	(132.2)	132.2	0.4
TOTAL VALUE HEDGING	22,682.4	497.7	579.0	(63.9)	13,641.2	9,100.2	(69.7)	(132.2)	62.5	(1.4)

The table below shows the list of hedging relationships for identified instruments and of portfolios of financial instruments still hedged as at 31 December 2024:

*In millions of euro
as at 31 December 2024*

	Hedging instruments				Hedged instruments					Ineffectiveness recognised in the profit and loss account
	Notional amounts of hedging instruments	Positive market value	Negative market value	Changes in the value of the hedging instrument used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness for the period	Net carrying value of hedged instrument – assets	Net carrying value of hedged instrument – liabilities	Accumulated revaluation of hedged instruments – assets	Accumulated revaluation of hedged instruments – liabilities ¹	Changes in the value of hedged instruments used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness	
Value hedges of identified instruments	3,846.6	115.4	135.2	(57.4)	3,878.2	-	57.2	-	57.2	(0.2)
Interest rate derivatives used to hedge interest rate risk relating to	3,846.6	115.4	135.2	(57.4)	3,878.2	-	57.2	-	57.2	(0.2)
Debt securities	3,846.6	115.4	135.2	(57.4)	3,878.2	-	57.2	-	57.2	(0.2)
Hedging of portfolios hedged against interest rate risk	19,255.1	394.2	588.0	(179,0)	9,152.6	10,102.6	35.1	(143.0)	178.1	(0.9)
Interest rate derivatives used to hedge interest rate risk relating to	19,255.1	394.2	588.0	(179,0)	9,152.6	10,102.6	35.1	(143.0)	178.1	(0.9)
Loans and receivables	9,152.6	176.6	188.2	(36.3)	9,152.6	-	35.1	-	35.1	(1.1)
Deposits	10,102.6	217.6	399.9	(142.8)	-	10,102.6	-	(143.0)	143.0	0.2
TOTAL VALUE HEDGING	23,101.7	509.5	723.2	(236.4)	13,030.8	10,102.6	92.3	(143.0)	235.3	(1.1)

The total nominal amount of derivatives used to hedge future income was EUR 2,049.3 million as at 31 December 2025. Cumulative changes in value recognised directly in equity amounted to EUR -19.7 million. Inefficiencies linked to hedging of future income being recognised in profit and loss are negligible for 2025.

1 This item records the negative fair value changes of deposits and hedged assets.



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

The table below shows the breakdown of the nominal amounts of derivatives used for hedging, by date of maturity:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Under 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Under 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
Value hedges	4,637.3	9,415.9	8,629.2	6,768.1	9,743.7	6,589.9
Fixed income derivatives	4,637.3	9,415.9	8,629.2	6,768.1	9,743.7	6,589.9
Hedging of future earnings	1,549.3	500.0	-	1,896.0	750.0	-
Fixed income derivatives	250.0	500.0	-	50.0	750.0	-
Currency derivatives	1,299.3	-	-	1,846.0	-	-
TOTAL	6,186.7	9,915.9	8,629.2	8,664.1	10,493.7	6,589.9

4.c Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Market value	of which changes in value recognised directly in equity	Market value	of which changes in value recognised directly in equity
<i>In millions of euro</i>				
Debt securities	4,283.2	(3.7)	4,319.1	(65.2)
States	656.0	(1.3)	696.4	(7.2)
Other public administrations	2,204.7	(14.8)	2,379.9	(50.0)
Credit institutions	1,415.6	12.0	1,236.7	(8.4)
Other	6.9	0.4	6.1	0.4
Equity securities	136.0¹	106.7 (1)	370.1	94.8
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AT MARKET VALUE THROUGH EQUITY	4,419.2	103.0	4,689.2	29.6

The Group has designated equity securities held primarily within the framework of strategic partnerships and securities required to carry out certain activities as measured at market value through equity. These investments are intended to be held for the medium to long term, without any initial speculation objective.

1 During the 2025 financial year, the Bank sold its stake in BNP Paribas Asset Management.



4.d Measurement of market value of financial instruments

Valuation process

The Group has chosen to implement the fundamental principle that it should have a unique and integrated processing chain for producing and controlling the valuations of financial instruments that are used for the purpose of daily risk management and financial reporting. This process is based on a single economic valuation which is a core component of business decisions and risk management strategies.

Economic value is composed of mid-market value and additional valuation adjustments.

Mid-market value is derived from external data or valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable and market-based data. Mid-market value is a theoretical additive value that does not take account of: the direction of the transaction or its impact on the existing risks in the portfolio; the nature of the counterparties; the aversion of a market participant to particular risks inherent in the instrument; the market on which the instrument is traded; or the risk management strategy.

Additional valuation adjustments take into account the valuation uncertainties and market and credit risk premiums to reflect the costs that could lead to withdrawal from the main market.

Market value is generally equal to the economic value, subject to limited additional adjustments, such as own credit adjustments, which are specifically required by IFRS standards.

The main additional valuation adjustments are presented in the section below.

Additional valuation adjustments

Additional valuation adjustments used by the Group for determining fair values are as follows:

Bid/offer adjustment: the bid/offer range reflects the marginal exit cost for a price taker (potential client). It simultaneously represents the compensation sought by dealers to bear the risk of holding the position or closing it out by accepting another dealer's price.

The Group assumes that the best estimate of an exit price is the bid price or offer price, unless there is evidence that another point in the bid/offer range would provide a more representative exit price.

Value adjustment for counterparty risk (Credit Valuation Adjustment – CVA): the CVA applies to valuations and market listings whereby the creditworthiness of the counterparty is not reflected. It aims to account for the possibility that the counterparty may default and that the Group may not receive the full fair value of the transactions.

In determining the cost of exiting or transferring counterparty risk exposures, the relevant market is deemed to be financial intermediary market. However, the observability of the CVA is a matter of judgement owing to:

- The possible absence or unavailability of price information on the financial intermediary market;
- the influence of the regulatory framework for counterparty risk on the pricing policies of market participants;
- the absence of a dominant business model for managing counterparty risk.

The CVA model used to establish the value adjustment for counterparty risk is based on the same exposures as those used for regulatory calculation purposes. The model attempts to estimate the cost of an optimal risk management strategy based on (i) implicit incentives and constraints inherent in the regulations in force and their evolutions, (ii) market perception of the probability of default and iii) default parameters used for regulatory purposes.

Own-credit valuation adjustment for debts (OCA) and for derivatives (debit valuation adjustment – DVA): these adjustments reflect the effect of creditworthiness of BGL BNP Paribas, on respectively the value of debt securities designated at option-based market value and derivatives. Both adjustments are based on the expected future liability profiles of such instruments. Own credit risk is inferred from the market-based observation of the relevant bond issuance conditions.

As such, the book value of debt securities at option-based market value is reduced by EUR 2.2 million as of 31 December 2025, compared with a decrease in value of EUR 3.4 million as of 31 December 2024.

Funding Valuation Adjustment or FVA: in the context of non-collateralised or imperfectly collateralised derivatives, this valuation method contains an explicit adjustment in relation to the interbank interest rate in the event that the bank had to refinance the instrument on the market.

The change in the market value cost of financing derivatives was not significant as at 31 December 2025.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Instrument classes and classification within the hierarchy
for assets and liabilities measured at market value

As stated in the summary of accounting policies (see note 1.f.9), financial instruments measured at market value are allocated according to a three-level hierarchy.

	31 December 2025							
	Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss not held for trading purposes				Financial assets at market value through equity			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	TOTAL	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	TOTAL
<i>In millions of euro</i>								
Securities portfolio	5.1	8.8	191.7	205.6	4,412.2	-	6.9	4,419.2
States	-	-	-	-	656.0	-	-	656.0
Other debt securities	-	0.8	121.9	122.7	3,620.4	-	6.9	3,627.2
Shares and other equity securities	5.1	8.0	69.8	82.9	135.9	-	0.1	136.0
Loans and repurchase agreements	-	-	63.1	63.1	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	63.1	63.1	-	-	-	-
Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT MARKET VALUE	5.1	8.8	254.7	268.7	4,412.2	-	6.9	4,419.2
Debt securities (note 4.h)	-	19.1	-	19.1	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt (note 4.h)	-	19.1	-	19.1	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT MARKET VALUE	-	19.1	-	19.1	-	-	-	-

	31 December 2024							
	Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss not held for trading purposes				Financial assets at market value through equity			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	TOTAL	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	TOTAL
<i>In millions of euro</i>								
Securities portfolio	1.1	9.2	209.5	219.8	4,462.5	-	226.7	4,689.3
States	-	-	-	-	696.4	-	-	696.4
Other debt securities	-	0.8	135.7	136.5	3,616.5	-	6.1	3,622.6
Shares and other equity securities	1.1	8.3	73.8	83.3	149.6	-	220.6	370.2
Loans and repurchase agreements	-	-	72.1	72.1	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	72.1	72.1	-	-	-	-
Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT MARKET VALUE	1.1	9.2	281.6	291.9	4,462.5	-	226.7	4,689.3
Debt securities (note 4.h)	-	18.3	-	18.3	-	-	-	-
Subordinated debt (note 4.h)	-	18.3	-	18.3	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT MARKET VALUE	-	18.3	-	18.3	-	-	-	-

The values of derivatives are broken down by dominant risk factor, namely interest rate, foreign exchange, credit and equity risk. Derivatives used for hedging purposes are mainly interest rate derivatives.

<i>In millions of euro</i>	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	TOTAL	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	TOTAL



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



 BGL BNP Paribas >

 Management report >

 Financial data ▾

Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

POSITIVE MARKET VALUE							
Currency derivatives	-	11.7	-	11.7	-	34.2	34.2
Interest rate derivatives	-	23.5	-	23.5	-	38.4	38.4
Positive market value of derivatives (not used for hedging purposes)	-	35.2	-	35.2	-	72.5	72.5
Positive market value of derivatives used for hedging purposes	-	504.6	-	504.6	-	521.6	521.6
NEGATIVE MARKET VALUE							
Currency derivatives	-	11.7	-	11.7	-	34.2	34.2
Interest rate derivatives	-	18.6	-	18.6	-	34.0	34.0
Negative market value of derivatives (not used for hedging purposes)	-	30.3	-	30.3	-	68.1	68.1
Negative market value of derivatives used for hedging purposes	-	605.1	-	605.1	-	769.1	769.1

Transfers between levels may occur when an instrument fulfils the criteria defined, which are generally market and product dependent. The main factors influencing transfers are changes in the observation capabilities, passage of time, and events during the transaction lifetime. Transfers are recognised as if they had taken place at the end of the period.

During 2025, there were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

Description of main instruments in each level

This section provides a description of the classification criteria for each level in the hierarchy, and the main instruments classified in therein. It describes notably instruments classified in Level 3 and the associated valuation methods.

For main trading book instruments and derivatives classified in Level 3, further quantitative information is provided about the inputs used to derive market value.

Level 1

This level encompasses all derivatives and securities that are listed on exchanges or quoted continuously in other active markets.

Level 1 includes notably equity securities, loans and liquid bonds, short selling of these instruments, derivatives traded on organised markets (e.g. futures) and shares of funds and UCITS, for which the net asset value is calculated on a daily basis.

Level 2

Level 2 securities are composed of securities that are less liquid than the Level 1 securities. They are predominantly government bonds, corporate debt securities, Asset Backed Securities (ABS) and Student Loans not using a cash flow modelling method, fund shares and short-term securities such as certificates of deposit. They are classified in Level 2 notably when external prices for the same security can be regularly observed from a reasonable number of market makers, but these prices do not represent directly tradable prices. This comprises, amongst others, consensus pricing services with a reasonable number of contributors that are active market makers as well as indicative prices from active brokers and/or dealers. Other sources such as the primary market and the valuation of margin calls under collateralisation contracts are also used.





ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025

Notes to the financial statements

Unconsolidated annual accounts as at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Repurchase agreements are classified predominantly in Level 2. The classification is primarily based on the observability and liquidity of the repo market, depending on the underlying collateral.

Debts issued designated at option-based market value, are classified in the same level as the one that would apply to the embedded derivative taken individually. Own credit spread is an observable input.

Derivatives classified in Level 2 comprise mainly the following instruments:

- Vanilla instruments such as interest-rate swaps, caps, floors and swaptions, credit derivatives, equity/foreign exchange (FX)/commodities forwards and options;
- Structured derivatives such as exotic forex options, mono- and multi-underlying equity/funds derivatives, single curve exotic interest rate derivatives and derivatives based on structured rates.

Derivatives are classified as Level 2 when any of the following can be demonstrated and recorded:

- Market value is determined mainly on the basis of the price or quotation of other Level 1 and Level 2 instruments, using standard interpolation or stripping techniques, the results of which are regularly corroborated by actual transactions;
- Market value is determined using other standard techniques such as replication or discounted cash flows calibrated against observable prices, with limited model risk and which effectively neutralise the risks of the instrument by trading Level 1 or Level 2 instruments;
- Market value is determined using a more complex or internal valuation technique, but is directly verified by regular comparison with external market parameters.

Determining whether an OTC derivative is eligible for Level 2 is a matter of judgement. This assessment considers the origin, transparency and reliability of external data used, as well as the degree of uncertainty associated with the use of models. It therefore follows that the Level 2 classification criteria involve multiple analysis axes within an “observation zone” whose limits are determined by a predefined list of product categories and the underlying and maturity bands. These criteria are regularly reviewed and updated, together with the applicable additional valuation adjustments, so that the classification by level remains consistent with the valuation adjustment policy.

Level 3

Level 3 securities comprise mainly fund units and unlisted shares.

Fund units relate to real estate funds for which the valuation of the underlying investments is not frequent, as well as hedge funds for which the observation of the net asset value is not frequent.

Unlisted private equities are systematically classified as Level 3, with the exception of UCITS with a daily net asset value, which are classified in the Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy.

Equities and other unlisted variable-income securities classified in Level 3 are measured using one of the following methods: share of revalued net assets, multiples from comparable companies, discounted cash flow, multi-criteria approach.

Fixed income loans and securities classified as Level 3 are those with the lowest liquidity, as measured by external indicators.

Repurchase agreements, mainly long-term on bonds and equity instruments: the valuation of these transactions requires internal methodologies given their specific characteristics, the lack of activity and unavailability of price information in the long-term repo market.

Debts issued designated at option-based market value, are classified in the same level as the one that would apply to the embedded derivative taken individually. Own credit spread is an observable input.

Derivatives

Vanilla derivatives are classified in Level 3 when the exposure is beyond the observation zone for rate curves or volatility surfaces, or relates to less liquid instruments or markets such as tranches on old credit index series or emerging markets interest rate markets.

Structured derivatives classified in Level 3 predominantly comprise hybrid products (FX/ interest rate hybrids and equity hybrids), credit correlation products, products sensitive to early repayment, some options on baskets of stocks, and some interest rate options.



Table of changes in Level 3 financial instruments

For Level 3 financial instruments, the following movements occurred over the 2025 financial year:

Financial assets

	Financial assets		TOTAL
	Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss not held for trading purposes	Financial instruments at market value through equity	
<i>In millions of euro</i>			
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	281.6	226.7	508.3
Purchases	2.9	1.1	4.0
Sales	(0.2)	(158.7) (1)	(158.9)
Settlements	(18.8)	(0.5)	(19.3)
Reclassification	(16.4)	-	(16.4)
Other	(1.6)	-	(1.6)
Gains (or losses) recognised in profit or loss in respect of transactions that matured or were terminated during the year	(0.5)	-	(0.5)
Gains (or losses) recognised in profit or loss for instruments outstanding at the end of the period	7.8	0.0	7.8
Changes in revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	-	(61.8) ¹	(61.8)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	254.7	6.9	261.7

Transfers have been reflected as if they had taken place at the start of the period.

Level 3 financial instruments may be hedged by other Level 1 and/or Level 2 instruments, the gains and losses of which are not shown in this table. Consequently, the gains and losses shown in this table are not representative of the gains and losses arising from management of the net risk on all of these instruments.

Sensitivity of the market value of Level 3 financial instruments to reasonably possible changes to assumptions

The table below provides a summary of financial assets and liabilities classed as Level 3 for which changes to assumptions affecting one or more non-observable data points would lead to a significant change in market value.

These amounts seek to illustrate the uncertainty interval inherent to using one’s judgement to estimate Level 3 parameters or to choose valuation techniques. They reflect the valuation uncertainty that exists on the valuation date and, while they are mainly the result of portfolio sensitivities on the valuation date, they cannot be used to predict or deduce future changes in market value, nor do they account for the effect of extreme market conditions on the value of the portfolio.

To estimate these sensitivities, the Group has either valued the financial instruments using reasonably possible parameters or applied assumptions based on its valuation adjustment policy.

1 During the 2025 financial year, the Bank sold its stake in BNP Paribas Asset Management.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

To simplify matters, the sensitivity of the value of securities (excluding securitisation positions) is measured using a uniform variation of 1% of the value obtained using modelling. More specific variations have been calibrated for each of the Level 3 securitised exposure classes based on the intervals of envisaged non-observable parameters. For the most significant equity instrument positions, since 2020, the sensitivity of the value of the securities has been measured with a 10 basis point change in the cost of capital.

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Potential effect on the profit and loss account		Potential effect on equity		Potential effect on the profit and loss account		Potential effect on equity	
<i>In millions of euro</i>								
Debt securities	+/-	1.2	+/-	0.1	+/-	1.4	+/-	0.1
Shares and other equity securities	+/-	0.7		-	+/-	0.7	+/-	2.4
Loans and repurchase agreements	+/-	0.6		-	+/-	0.7		-
Sensitivity of Level 3 financial instruments	+/-	2.5	+/-	0.1	+/-	2.8	+/-	2.5

4.e Financial assets at amortised cost

Breakdown of loans and receivables by type of product

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Gross value before impairment	Impairment (note 2.g)	Carrying amount	Gross value before impairment	Impairment (note 2.g)	Carrying amount
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	5,918.5	(0.3)	5,918.3	5,983.6	(0.2)	5,983.4
Current accounts	1,060.8	-	1,060.8	1,097.5	-	1,097.5
Loans	4,857.7	(0.3)	4,857.4	4,886.1	(0.2)	4,885.9
Loans and receivables payable by clients	38,821.2	(834.8)	37,986.4	39,213.3	(785.5)	38,427.8
Standard debit accounts	1,276.8	(68.2)	1,208.6	1,204.1	(72.9)	1,131.2
Loans to clients	19,596.8	(206.2)	19,390.6	19,786.4	(175.9)	19,610.5
Finance leases	17,947.6	(560.4)	17,387.2	18,222.9	(536.6)	17,686.2
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES AT AMORTISED COST	44,739.7	(835.1)	43,904.6	45,196.9	(785.7)	44,411.2

Maturity schedule of finance leases

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<i>In millions of euro</i>		
GROSS INVESTMENT	19,734.9	20,076.5
Receivable within 1 year	6,789.5	6,603.3
Receivable from 1 to 5 years	12,439.2	11,888.4
Receivable beyond 5 years	506.2	1,584.8
Unearned interest income	(1,805.4)	(1,874.3)
NET INVESTMENT BEFORE IMPAIRMENT	17,929.5	18,202.3
Receivable within 1 year	6,009.6	5,803.2
Receivable from 1 to 5 years	11,532.1	10,919.0
Receivable beyond 5 years	387.8	1,480.1
Impairment	(560.4)	(536.6)
NET INVESTMENT AFTER IMPAIRMENT	17,369.1	17,665.6



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Breakdown of debt securities by issuer category

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Gross value before impairment	Impairment (note 2.g)	Carrying amount	Gross value before impairment	Impairment (note 2.g)	Carrying amount
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
States	756.4	(0.0)	756.4	476.0	(0.0)	476.0
Other public administrations	1,263.5	(0.0)	1,263.5	318.7	(0.0)	318.7
Credit institutions	271.8	-	271.8	30.6	-	30.6
Other	1.5	-	1.5	1.5	(0.0)	1.5
DEBT SECURITIES AT AMORTISED COST	2,293.1	(0.0)	2,293.1	826.9	(0.0)	826.9

Breakdown of financial assets at amortised cost by stage

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Gross value before impairment	Impairment (note 2.g)	Carrying amount	Gross value before impairment	Impairment (note 2.g)	Carrying amount
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	5,918.5	(0.3)	5,918.3	5,983.6	(0.2)	5,983.4
Stage 1	5,915.0	(0.3)	5,914.7	5,982.8	(0.2)	5,982.6
Stage 2	3.5	(0.0)	3.5	0.8	(0.0)	0.8
Loans and receivables payable by clients	38,821.2	(834.8)	37,986.4	39,213.3	(785.5)	38,427.8
Stage 1	35,162.4	(83.7)	35,078.7	35,619.9	(90.5)	35,529.4
Stage 2	2,042.3	(56.9)	1,985.4	2,151.6	(64.2)	2,087.4
Stage 3	1,616.5	(694.2)	922.2	1,441.8	(630.8)	811.0
Debt securities	2,293.1	(0.0)	2,293.1	826.9	(0.0)	826.9
Stage 1	2,293.1	(0.0)	2,293.1	826.9	(0.0)	826.9



4.f Impaired outstandings (stage 3)

The tables below show the net carrying amounts of impaired outstandings on financial assets at amortised cost and of financing and collateral commitments, as well as the collateral received to hedge such outstandings.

The reported amount for collateral and other guarantees received is the lower of the value of the guarantee and the value of the secured asset.

Breakdown of impaired outstandings (stage 3)

	31 December 2025			
	Impaired outstandings (Stage 3)			Collateral received
	Gross value	Impairment	Net	
<i>In millions of euro</i>				
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions (note 4.e)	0.2	(0.1)	0.1	0.1
Loans and receivables due from clients (note 4.e)	1,616.3	(694.2)	922.1	678.9
Total impaired outstandings at amortised cost (stage 3)	1,616.5	(694.2)	922.2	679.0
Financing commitments given	37.4	(0.0)	37.4	33.9
Collateral commitments given	16.1	(2.2)	13.9	4.8
Total impaired off-balance sheet commitments (stage 3)	53.5	(2.3)	51.2	38.6
TOTAL	1,670.0	(696.5)	973.5	717.7
	31 December 2024			
	Impaired outstandings (Stage 3)			Collateral received
	Gross value	Impairment	Net	
<i>In millions of euro</i>				
Loans and receivables due from clients (note 4.e)	1,441.8	(630.8)	811.0	614.4
Total impaired outstandings at amortised cost (stage 3)	1,441.8	(630.7)	811.0	614.4
Financing commitments given	41.8	(0.0)	41.7	40.0
Collateral commitments given	15.4	(2.7)	12.8	4.9
Total impaired off-balance sheet commitments (stage 3)	57.2	(2.7)	54.5	44.9
TOTAL	1,499.0	(633.5)	865.6	659.3

The table below provides data on variations in gross stage 3 assets:

Gross value		
<i>In millions of euro</i>	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
Impaired outstandings (Stage 3) at beginning of period	1,441.8	1,025.3
Transfer to stage 3	565.6	659.7
Return to stage 1 or stage 2	(99.5)	(74.6)
Write-offs	(122.7)	(89.6)
Other changes	(168.7)	(79.0)
Impaired outstandings (Stage 3) at end of period	1,616.5	1,441.8



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Breakdown of financial assets subject to impairment by stage
and by internal rating

The following table presents the carrying amounts for financial assets
subject to impairment for credit risk, broken down by impairment stage and
by BGL BNP Paribas internal rating in the prudential scope.

Financial assets subject to impairment are recorded in the following
accounting categories:

- central banks (excluding cash accounts);
- debt securities recognised at market value through equity or at
amortised cost;
- loans and receivables recognised at amortised cost
- financing and collateral commitments (off-balance sheet).

In millions of euro	31 December 2025							Impairment	Carrying amount
	Gross value					TOTAL			
	BGL BNP Paribas internal rating or equivalent								
	1 to 3	4 to 5	6 to 8	9 to 10	Default				
Central banks	10,599.6	-	-	-	-	10,599.6	-	10,599.6	
Stage 1	10,599.6	-	-	-	-	10,599.6	-	10,599.6	
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Debt securities at market value through equity	4,276.3	-	7.0	-	-	4,283.4	(0.2)	4,283.2	
Stage 1	4,276.3	-	-	-	-	4,276.3	(0.0)	4,276.3	
Stage 2	-	-	7.0	-	-	7.0	(0.2)	6.9	
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	9,959.6	14,509.2	17,869.4	785.0	1,616.5	44,739.7	(835.1)	43,904.6	
Stage 1	9,927.1	14,372.5	16,650.4	127.4	-	41,077.4	(83.9)	40,993.5	
Stage 2	32.5	136.8	1,219.0	657.6	-	2,045.8	(56.9)	1,988.9	
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	1,616.5	1,616.5	(694.2)	922.2	
Debt securities recognised at amortised cost	2,293.1	-	-	-	-	2,293.1	(0.0)	2,293.1	
Stage 1	2,293.1	-	-	-	-	2,293.1	(0.0)	2,293.1	
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Financing and collateral commitments	2,954.7	2,053.3	1,267.9	78.5	53.5	6,407.8	(6.9)	6,400.9	
Stage 1	2,933.1	1,918.6	1,187.2	2.4	-	6,041.3	(2.9)	6,038.4	
Stage 2	21.5	134.7	80.7	76.1	-	313.0	(1.8)	311.2	
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	53.5	53.5	(2.3)	51.2	
TOTAL	30,083.3	16,562.6	19,144.3	863.5	1,669.9	68,323.6	(842.2)	67,481.4	



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

In millions of euro	31 December 2024							Impairment	Carrying amount
	Gross value					TOTAL			
	BGL BNP Paribas internal rating or equivalent								
	1 to 3	4 to 5	6 to 8	9 to 10	Default				
Central banks	9,464.3	-	0.1	-	-	9,464.4	-	9,464.4	
Stage 1	9,464.3	-	0.1	-	-	9,464.4	-	9,464.4	
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Debt securities at market value through equity	4,313.0	-	6.3	-	-	4,319.3	(0.2)	4,319.1	
Stage 1	4,313.0	-	-	-	-	4,313.0	(0.0)	4,313.0	
Stage 2	-	-	6.3	-	-	6.3	(0.2)	6.1	
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	8,649.2	16,045.2	18,328.8	731.8	1,441.8	45,196.9	(785.7)	44,411.2	
Stage 1	8,579.9	15,834.0	16,985.0	203.8	-	41,602.7	(90.7)	41,512.0	
Stage 2	69.3	211.2	1,343.8	528.1	-	2,152.4	(64.2)	2,088.2	
Stage 3	-	-	0.0	-	1,441.8	1,441.8	(630.8)	811.0	
Debt securities recognised at amortised cost	826.9	-	-	-	-	826.9	(0.0)	826.9	
Stage 1	826.9	-	-	-	-	826.9	(0.0)	826.9	
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Financing and collateral commitments	3,223.0	2,204.3	1,023.8	17.5	57.2	6,525.8	(7.0)	6,518.8	
Stage 1	3,211.2	2,162.9	957.2	8.3	-	6,339.5	(3.3)	6,336.2	
Stage 2	11.8	41.4	66.6	9.2	-	129.1	(1.0)	128.1	
Stage 3	-	-	-	-	57.2	57.2	(2.7)	54.5	
TOTAL	26,476.4	18,249.5	19,359.0	749.3	1,499.0	66,333.3	(792.9)	65,540.3	

4.g Debts at amortised cost payable
to credit institutions and clients

<i>In millions of euro</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Debts payable to credit institutions	11,529.7	13,478.5
Current accounts	1,180.2	934.1
Interbank borrowings	10,349.5	12,544.4
Debts payable to clients	39,935.8	36,836.1
Standard credit accounts	17,678.2	15,197.5
Savings accounts	12,425.9	10,704.2
Term deposits and similar accounts	9,831.7	10,934.4
TOTAL	51,465.5	50,314.6



4.h Debt securities and subordinated debt

This note covers all debt securities and subordinated debt measured at amortised cost and at option-based market value through profit or loss.

Debts recognised at market value through profit or loss (note 4.a)

	31 December 2024	Cash flow	Non-cash changes				31 December 2025
			Currency effects	Changes in market value	Other changes	Non-cash total	
<i>In millions of euro</i>							
Debt with a maturity of more than 1 year on issue							
Transferable debt securities	(0.0)	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-
DEBT SECURITIES	(0.0)	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-
Redeemable subordinated debt	18.3	-	-	0.6	0.3	0.8	19.1
SUBORDINATED DEBT	18.3	-	-	0.6	0.3	0.8	19.1

Debts measured at amortised cost

	31 December 2024	Cash flow	Non-cash changes				31 December 2025
			Currency effects	Changes in market value	Other changes	Non-cash total	
<i>In millions of euro</i>							
Debt with a maturity of less than 1 year on issue							
Transferable debt securities and short-term notes	327.1	129.8	(71.8)	-	14.9	(72.6)	400.0
Debt with a maturity of more than 1 year on issue							
Bond issues	98.3	(98.3)	-	-	-	-	-
DEBT SECURITIES	425.3	31.6	(71.8)	-	14.9	(72.6)	400.0
Redeemable subordinated debt	21.4	(21.3)	-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0
SUBORDINATED DEBT	21.4	(21.3)	-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

4.i Current and deferred taxes

In millions of euro

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Current taxes	30.4	33.1
deferred taxes	77.5	86.9
CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	107.9	120.0
Current taxes	145.4	125.7
Deferred taxes	404.4	356.7
CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	549.7	482.4

Changes in deferred taxes by type over the period

	31 December 2024	Changes recognised in profit or loss	Changes recognised in recyclable equity	Changes recognised in non-recyclable equity	Changes in scope, foreign exchange movements and other movements	31 December 2025
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
Financial instruments	28.8	(1.8)	(19.2)	(4.5)	(0.5)	2.8
Provisions for employee benefits	6.8	(1.0)	-	(0.8)	0.2	5.2
Unrealised finance lease reserve	(205.5)	(21.6)	-	-	(0.9)	(228.0)
Provisions for credit risk	47.5	(3.1)	-	-	(0.1)	44.3
Tax losses carried forward	22.3	4.5	-	-	(0.1)	26.7
Fixed assets	(16.9)	(0.8)	-	-	0.2	(17.5)
Lump-sum provision	(49.6)	(3.1)	-	-	(0.8)	(53.5)
Earnings on capital gains to be immunised according to Art. 54 LIR	(92.3)	(2.7)	-	-	-	(95.0)
Other items	(10.9)	(1.6)	-	-	0.6	(11.9)
TOTAL NET DEFERRED TAXES	(269.8)	(31.2)	(19.2)	(5.3)	(1.4)	(326.9)
of which: Deferred tax assets	86.9	-	-	-	-	77.5
Deferred tax liabilities	(356.7)	-	-	-	-	(404.4)



ANNUAL REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

4.j Accrued income/expense and other assets/liabilities

In millions of euro

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Collateral deposits and bank guarantees provided	119.1	250.9
Collection accounts	53.5	55.4
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	220.1	246.3
Other debtors and miscellaneous assets	810.8	882.1
TOTAL OF EQUALISATION ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ASSETS	1,203.4	1,434.8
Collateral deposits received	21.3	23.2
Collection accounts	206.4	101.2
Accrued expenses and deferred income	319.2	337.0
Lease liabilities	18.1	30.6
Other creditors and miscellaneous liabilities	1,192.9	1,247.9
TOTAL OF EQUALISATION ACCOUNTS AND OTHER LIABILITIES	1,757.9	1,740.0

4.k Investments in joint ventures and associates

The Group's investments in associates are all accounted for using the equity method. As at 31 December 2025, the Group had no joint ventures.

The main affiliated companies of the Group are identified below.

Investments in companies accounted for by the equity method	Country	Activity	% interest	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<i>In millions of euro</i>					
Affiliated companies					
Cardif Lux Vie SA	Luxembourg	Insurance	33.33%	187.9	188.1
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions SPA	Italy	Leasing	13.09%	11.1	10.2
BNL Leasing SPA	Italy	Leasing	13.09%	28.4	26.5
JFL BNP Paribas Agriculture And Technology Financial Leasing Co Ltd	China	Leasing	22.50%	59.7	60.5



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

The cumulative financial data relating to affiliated companies is detailed in the table below:

	2025 financial year		31 December 2025		2024 financial year		31 December 2024	
	Share of net income	Share of changes in revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	Share of net profit and changes in revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	Investments in companies accounted for by the equity method	Share of net income	Share of changes in revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	Share of net profit and changes in revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity	Investments in companies accounted for by the equity method
<i>In millions of euro</i>								
Affiliated companies¹	18.6	(5.1)	13.5	298.0	13.4	5.9	19.3	293.4
Cardif Lux Vie SA	11.2	(0.4)	10.8	187.9	13.0	2.7	15.7	188.1
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions SPA	0.9	0.0	0.9	11.1	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.6)	10.2
BNL Leasing SPA	1.9	(0.0)	1.9	28.4	1.1	0.0	1.1	26.5
JFL BNP Paribas Agriculture And Technology Financial Leasing Co Ltd	5.1	(5.9)	(0.8)	59.7	0.1	2.8	2.8	60.5
Other	(0.5)	1.1	0.6	10.9	(0.1)	0.4	0.3	8.2
TOTAL EQUITY ACCOUNTED ENTITIES	18.6	(5.1)	13.5	298.0	13.4	5.9	19.3	293.4

The Group does not believe that it holds significant joint ventures or associates within the meaning of IFRS 12. The increased significance of joint ventures and affiliated companies is based on the contribution of these investments to the balance sheet and the Group's equity, as well as net profit excluding non-recurring items.

1 Including controlled but non material entities consolidated under the equity method (see Note 1.b).



4.l Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets

In millions of euro

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation or amortisation and impairment losses	Carrying amount	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation or amortisation and impairment losses	Carrying amount
INVESTMENT PROPERTY	192.5	(102.9)	89.6	185.5	(94.9)	90.6
Land and buildings	250.9	(78.2)	172.7	210.9	(88.5)	122.4
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	172.6	(104.7)	67.9	142.0	(104.6)	37.3
Movable property leased	636.3	(328.7)	307.6	637.6	(337.9)	299.7
Other fixed assets	48.1	(23.3)	24.9	105.4	(32.0)	73.4
TANGIBLE ASSETS	1,107.9	(534.8)	573.1	1,095.9	(563.1)	532.8
Of which rights of use underlying tangible assets	46.9	(30.9)	16.1	59.5	(40.5)	19.0
Purchased software	38.0	(30.0)	8.0	37.0	(28.4)	8.6
Internally developed software	101.8	(46.7)	55.2	58.1	(32.2)	25.8
Other intangible assets	58.0	(8.5)	49.5	59.8	(8.6)	51.2
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	197.9	(85.2)	112.7	155.0	(69.2)	85.7

In millions of euro

	31 December 2024					31 December 2025	
	Gross value	Inflows	Outputs	Reclassification	Others	Gross value	
INVESTMENT PROPERTY	185.5	1.1	(2.2)	8.0	-	192.5	
Land and buildings	210.9	21.4	(20.5)	39.4	(0.3)	250.9	
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	142.0	24.9	(9.2)	15.2	(0.1)	172.6	
Movable property leased	637.6	96.9	(93.2)	(0.9)	(4.2)	636.3	
Other fixed assets	105.4	17.7	(11.3)	(63.6)	(0.0)	48.1	
TANGIBLE ASSETS	1,095.9	160.9	(134.3)	(10.0)	(4.7)	1,107.9	
Of which rights of use underlying tangible assets	59.5	6.4	(16.7)	(1.9)	(0.3)	46.9	
Purchased software	37.0	2.2	(0.8)	0.1	(0.4)	38.0	
Internally developed software	58.1	37.4	(0.6)	7.0	(0.0)	101.8	
Other intangible assets	59.8	18.0	(12.6)	(7.2)	0.0	58.0	
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	155.0	57.6	(14.0)	(0.2)	(0.4)	197.9	



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



 BGL BNP Paribas >

 Management report >

€ Financial data ▾

Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Investment property

Investment properties include residential, commercial and mixed-use properties, and are recorded in the balance sheet at a value of EUR 89.6 million (compared with EUR 90.6 million in 2024).

The estimated market value, using internal models (Level 3) of these investment properties amounted to EUR 252.7 million at 31 December 2025 compared with EUR 251.4 million as at 31 December 2024.

Most investment properties are periodically assessed by an independent expert. The assessment is based primarily on:

- Indications in the market based on unit prices of similar properties. In this case, account is taken of all market parameters available at the valuation date (location, market conditions, nature of the construction, maintenance status, assignment, etc.).
- The capitalisation of the estimated rental value.

Operating leases

Operating leases and investment property transactions are in certain cases subject to agreements providing for the following minimum future payments:

<i>In millions of euro</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Payments receivable within 1 year	36.8	30.6
Payments receivable from 1 to 5 years	95.3	33.4
Payments receivable beyond 5 years	21.7	1.9
Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases	153.8	65.9

Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases correspond to payments that the lessee is required to make during the term of the lease.

Other fixed assets

Other fixed assets include assets under construction amounting to EUR 16.7 million (EUR 67.3 million as at 31 December 2024).

As soon as the asset is brought into service, its value will be reallocated to both investment property and tangible assets.

Intangible assets

Other intangible assets comprise leasehold rights, goodwill and trademarks required by the Group.

Depreciation, amortisation and provisions

Net depreciation and amortisation expense booked in 2025 amounted to EUR 45.1 million versus EUR 39.8 million in 2024.

The net increase in the impairment losses on property, plant, equipment and intangible assets recognised in profit or loss is an allocation of EUR 0.2 million for 2025 versus a reversal of EUR 0.1 million for 2024.

4.m Goodwill

<i>In millions of euro</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
NET CARRYING AMOUNT AT START OF PERIOD	182.8	183.1
Translation adjustments	(0.2)	(0.2)
Other movements	0.0	(0.0)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT AT END OF PERIOD	182.7	182.8
of which		
<i>Gross book value</i>	<i>182.7</i>	<i>182.8</i>
<i>Accumulated impairments recognised at the end of period</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>

Goodwill is largely related to the integration of leasing activities under the business combination method of common control. It is therefore equivalent to the goodwill previously recognised by the BNP Paribas Group in these companies.

At the level of BGL BNP Paribas, these were linked to the acquisition of BNP Paribas Wealth Management Luxembourg SA in 2018 for EUR 37.9 million.

The BNP Paribas Group carried out in-depth analysis of the goodwill to determine whether an impairment was necessary. This analysis is based in particular on economic scenario assumptions (see note 2.g).

As a result of this analysis, no goodwill impairment was recognised as at 31 December 2025.

Valuation of goodwill

Goodwill impairment tests are based on three different methods: observation of transactions related to comparable businesses; share price data for listed companies with comparable businesses; and discounted future cash flows (DCF).

If one of the two comparables-based methods indicates the need for impairment, the DCF method is used to validate the results and determine the amount of impairment required.

The DCF method is based on a number of assumptions in terms of future revenues, expenses and cost of risk (cash flows) based on medium-term business plans over a period of five years. Cash flow projections beyond the five-year forecast period are based on a perpetuity growth rate and are normalised when the short-term environment does not reflect the normal conditions of the economic cycle.

The key parameters that are sensitive to the assumptions made are the cost/income ratio, the cost of capital and the perpetuity growth rate.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas >



Management report >



Financial data v

Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Cost of capital is determined on the basis of a risk-free rate, an observed market risk premium weighted by a risk factor based on comparables specific to each homogeneous group of businesses. The values of these parameters are obtained from external information sources.

The cost/income ratio is calculated as the relationship between management fees and income.

Allocated capital is determined for each homogeneous group of businesses based on the Core Tier One regulatory requirements for the legal entity to which the homogeneous group of businesses belongs, with a minimum of 7%.

The perpetuity growth rate used is 2%. It is calculated on the basis of rates published by private companies specialising in macroeconomic research and analysis.

Sensitivity tests were carried out to measure the impact of changes in the cost of capital, the cost of risk, the cost/income ratio and the perpetuity growth rate on the valuation of all cash-generating units.

- A sensitivity of +50 basis points applied to the cost of capital of each cash-generating unit shows that there is no need to depreciate goodwill.
- A sensitivity of +10% applied to the cost of risk of each homogeneous group shows that there is no need to depreciate goodwill.
- A sensitivity of +100 basis points applied to the cost/income ratio of each cash-generating unit shows that there is no need to depreciate goodwill.
- A sensitivity of -50 basis points applied to the perpetuity growth rate of each cash-generating unit shows that there is no need to depreciate goodwill.

The following table shows the sensitivity of the valuations of the cash generating unit (CGU), Leasing Solutions, to changes in the value of parameters used in the DCF method.

Sensitivity of the valuation of cash-generating unit Leasing Solutions to a 50 basis point change in the cost of capital, a 10% change in the cost of risk, a 100 basis point change in the terminal value cost/income ratio and a 50 basis-point change in the perpetuity growth rate.

31 December 2025	Leasing Solutions
Cost of capital used in the impairment test	7.8%
Sensitivity to a 50 basis point increase in the cost of capital	-7%
Sensitivity to a 10% increase in the cost of risk	-2%
Sensitivity to a 100 basis point increase in the cost/income ratio	-2%
Sensitivity to a -50 basis point decrease in the perpetuity growth rate	-6%

Taking these most unfavourable scenarios into account, there is no need to depreciate the goodwill of the cash generating unit Leasing Solutions.

The following table shows the sensitivity of the valuations of the cash-generating unit (CGU), Wealth Management, to changes in the value of parameters used in the DCF method.

Sensitivity of the valuation of the cash-generating unit Wealth Management to a 50 basis point change in the cost of capital, a 10% change in the cost of risk, a 100 basis point change in the terminal value cost/income ratio and a 50 basis-point change in the perpetuity growth rate.

31 December 2025	Wealth Management
Cost of capital used in the impairment test	9.3%
Sensitivity to a 50 basis point increase in the cost of capital	-7%
Sensitivity to a 10% increase in the cost of risk	0%
Sensitivity to a 100 basis point increase in the cost/income ratio	-4%
Sensitivity to a -50 basis point decrease in the perpetuity growth rate	-3%

Taking these most unfavourable scenarios into account, there is no need to depreciate the goodwill of the cash-generating unit Wealth Management.





4.n Provisions for liabilities and charges

Changes in provisions by type

In millions of euro

	31 December 2024	Net additions to provisions	Provisions used	Changes in value recognised directly in equity	Foreign exchange movements and other movements	31 December 2025
Provisions for employee benefits	62.6	18.7	(14.7)	(1.5)	(0.9)	64.2
of which post-employment benefits (note 6.b)	17.1	2.6	(3.1)	(1.5)	(1.0)	14.2
of which provisions for other long-term benefits (note 6.c)	35.1	9.1	(6.9)	-	0.1	37.5
of which provisions for early retirement and headcount adaptation plan (note 6.d)	6.2	(0.1)	(2.8)	-	(0.0)	3.3
of which provisions for share-based payments	4.2	7.1	(2.0)	-	-	9.3
Provisions for credit commitments (note 2.g)	22.3	6.2	-	-	(0.1)	28.4
Provisions for litigation	8.8	2.1	(0.6)	-	0.0	12.3
Other provisions for contingencies and charges	33.1	(5.8)	(4.7)	-	(0.6)	20.0
TOTAL PROVISIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES	126.8	21.2	(20.0)	(1.5)	(1.6)	124.9

4.o Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

The following tables present the amounts of financial assets and liabilities before and after offsetting. This information, required by IFRS 7, aims to enable the comparability with the accounting treatment applicable in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (US GAAP), which are less restrictive than IAS 32 as regards offsetting.

“Amounts set off on the balance sheet” have been determined according to IAS 32. Thus, a financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented on the balance sheet when and only when, the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Amounts set off derive mainly from repurchase agreements and derivative instruments traded with clearing houses.

The “Impact of Master Netting agreements and similar agreements” are relative to outstanding amounts of transactions within an enforceable agreement, which do not meet the offsetting criteria defined by IAS 32. This is the case of transactions for which offsetting can only be performed in the event of the default, insolvency or bankruptcy of one of the contracting parties.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

“Financial instruments given or received as collateral” include deposits and securities recognised at market value. These guarantees can only be exercised in the event of the default, insolvency or bankruptcy of one of the contracting parties.

Regarding master netting agreements, the guarantee deposits received or given in compensation for the positive or negative fair values of financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet in accrued income or expenses and other assets or liabilities.

	Gross amount of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amount presented on the balance sheet	Impact of Master Netting Agreements and similar agreements	Financial instruments received as collateral	Net amount
<i>In millions of euro as at 31 December 2025</i>						
Assets						
Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss						
Securities portfolio	205.6	-	205.6	-	-	205.6
Loans and repurchase agreements	63.1	-	63.1	-	-	63.1
Derivatives (including derivatives used for hedging purposes)	539.8	-	539.8	(526.5)	(1.3)	12.0
Financial assets at amortised cost	46,197.7	-	46,197.7	-	-	46,197.7
Equalisation accounts and other assets	1,203.4	-	1,203.4	-	-	1,203.4
<i>of which collateral deposits given</i>	<i>119.1</i>	-	<i>119.1</i>	-	-	<i>119.1</i>
Other assets not subject to offsetting	16,389.4	-	16,389.4	-	-	16,389.4
TOTAL ASSETS	64,599.1	-	64,599.1	(526.5)	(1.3)	64,071.3

	Gross amount of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amount presented on the balance sheet	Impact of Master Netting Agreements and similar agreements	Financial instruments received as collateral	Net amount
<i>In millions of euro as at 31 December 2025</i>						
Liabilities						
Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss						
Debt securities	19.1	-	19.1	-	-	19.1
Derivatives (including derivatives used for hedging purposes)	635.4	-	635.4	(526.5)	-	108.9
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	51,465.5	-	51,465.5	-	-	51,465.5
Equalisation accounts and other liabilities	1,757.9	-	1,757.9	-	(1.3)	1,756.6
<i>of which collateral deposits received</i>	<i>21.3</i>	-	<i>21.3</i>	-	<i>(1.3)</i>	<i>20.0</i>
Other liabilities not subject to offsetting	942.4	-	942.4	-	-	942.4
TOTAL LIABILITIES	54,820.3	-	54,820.3	(526.5)	(1.3)	54,292.5



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas >



Management report >



Financial data ▾

Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

In millions of euro as at 31 December 2024

	Gross amount of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amount presented on the balance sheet	Impact of Master Netting Agreements and similar agreements	Financial instruments received as collateral	Net amount
Assets						
Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss						
Securities portfolio	219.8	-	219.8	-	-	219.8
Loans and repurchase agreements	72.1	-	72.1	-	-	72.1
Derivatives (including derivatives used for hedging purposes)	594.2	-	594.2	(567.8)	(1.3)	25.1
Financial assets at amortised cost	45,238.1	-	45,238.1	-	-	45,238.1
Equalisation accounts and other assets	1,434.8	-	1,434.8	-	-	1,434.8
<i>of which collateral deposits given</i>	250.9	-	250.9	-	-	250.9
Other assets not subject to offsetting	15,513.2	-	15,513.2	-	-	15,513.2
TOTAL ASSETS	63,072.0	-	63,072.0	(567.8)	(1.3)	62,503.0

In millions of euro as at 31 December 2024

	Gross amount of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on the balance sheet	Net amount presented on the balance sheet	Impact of Master Netting Agreements and similar agreements	Financial instruments received as collateral	Net amount
Liabilities						
Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss						
Debt securities	18.3	-	18.3	-	-	18.3
Derivatives (including derivatives used for hedging purposes)	837.3	-	837.3	(567.8)	-	269.5
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	50,314.6	-	50,314.6	-	-	50,314.6
Equalisation accounts and other liabilities	1,740.0	-	1,740.0	-	(1.3)	1,738.7
<i>of which collateral deposits received</i>	23.2	-	23.2	-	(1.3)	21.9
Other liabilities not subject to offsetting	912.9	-	912.9	-	-	912.9
TOTAL LIABILITIES	53,823.1	-	53,823.1	(567.8)	(1.3)	53,254.0



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

4.p Transfers of financial assets

The financial assets that the Group has transferred but not derecognised consist mainly of securities temporarily sold as part of a repurchase agreement or loan and receivables that were subject to securitisation transactions. Liabilities associated with investments sold under a repurchase agreement are recorded under the heading "Repurchase Agreements". The liabilities associated with the securitised receivables consist of the securitisation units subscribed by third parties.

In 2025, the Group settled the financial assets and liabilities included in this line item as at 31 December 2024.

The Group has not carried out any transfer transactions leading to partial or full derecognition of financial assets and continuing involvement in those assets.

4.q Share capital and related reserves

As at 31 December 2025, subscribed and paid-up capital amounted to EUR 713.1 million, represented by 27,976,574 shares, unchanged versus 31 December 2024. BGL BNP Paribas does not hold any of its own shares. (See note 7.a)

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the issue premiums amounted to EUR 2.7616 billion.

5. FINANCING AND COLLATERAL
COMMITMENTS

5.a Financing commitments given or received

Contractual value of financing commitments given and received by the Group:

<i>In millions of euro</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financing commitments given		
to credit institutions	21.4	16.8
to clients	4,399.4	4,613.3
Credit facilities	4,396.6	4,610.9
Other financing commitments given	2.8	2.3
TOTAL FINANCING COMMITMENTS GIVEN	4,420.8	4,630.0
of which stage 1	4,232.8	4,528.3
of which stage 2	150.7	59.9
of which stage 3	37.4	41.8
Financing commitments received		
from credit institutions	1,178.5	1,347.6
from clients	13.5	0.3
TOTAL FINANCING COMMITMENTS RECEIVED	1,192.0	1,347.9

5.b Guarantee commitments given by signature

<i>In millions of euro</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Collateral commitments given		
at the request of credit institutions	701.5	723.1
at the request of clients	1,285.4	1,172.7
Financial collaterals	1,210.2	1,097.5
Other collaterals	75.2	75.2
TOTAL COLLATERAL COMMITMENTS GIVEN	1,987.0	1,895.8
of which stage 1	1,808.5	1,811.2
of which stage 2	162.3	69.1
of which stage 3	16.1	15.4

Part of the Group's annual contribution to the European Union's Single Resolution Fund may take the form of an irrevocable payment undertaking (IPU) guaranteed by a cash deposit of the same amount. If the Fund is called upon as part of a resolution measure, the Single Resolution Board (SRB) may call on all or part of the IPU received.

IPU in respect of the SRF amounted to EUR 26.1 million at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. Based on the Group's analysis, the timeframe for events likely to trigger a capital call by the SRB (through a bank resolution or licence withdrawal) is uncertain and very remote, and as such, no provision has been recognised by the Group as at 31 December 2025.

Cash paid as collateral is remunerated on standard market terms and recognised as a financial asset at amortised cost under "Other debtors and miscellaneous assets" at (see note 4.j).



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

5.c Other guarantee commitments

Financial instruments given as collateral

<i>In millions of euro</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial instruments (transferable securities and private receivables) lodged with central banks and eligible for use at any time as collateral for refinancing transactions after haircut	1,008.2	1,135.6
used as collateral with central banks	-	-
available for refinancing transactions	1,008.2	1,135.6
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-
Other financial assets pledged as collateral for transactions with credit institutions and financial clients	3.9	4.5

At 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, none of the financial instruments pledged as collateral could be reused.

Financial instruments received as collateral

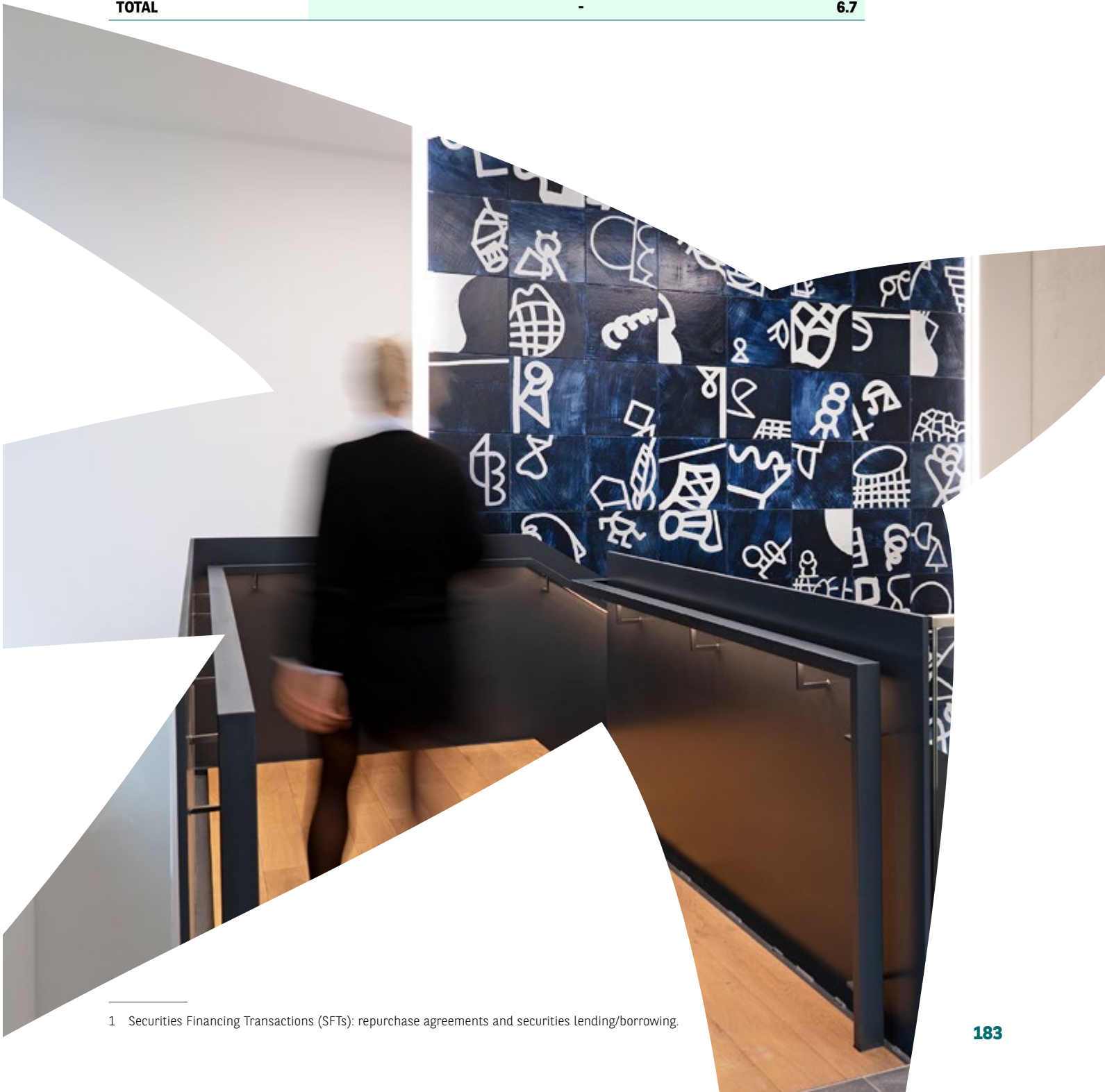
<i>In millions of euro</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial instruments received as collateral (excluding repurchase agreements)	3,239.8	2,792.4
of which instruments that the Group is authorised to sell and reuse as collateral	-	-
Securities received under repurchase agreements	-	-

Composition of collateral posted and received

31 December 2025		
Collateral used in SFTs ¹		
<i>In millions of euro</i>	Market value of the collateral received	Market value of the collateral posted
Cash – euro	-	2.2
Sovereign debt – euro	-	3.9
TOTAL	-	6.1

31 December 2024		
Collateral used in SFTs ²		
<i>In millions of euro</i>	Market value of the collateral received	Market value of the collateral posted
Cash – euro	-	2.2
Sovereign debt – euro	-	4.5
TOTAL	-	6.7

1 Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs): repurchase agreements and securities lending/borrowing.





6. SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

6.a Staff expenses

<i>In millions of euro</i>	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
Fixed and variable remuneration, incentive bonuses and profit-sharing	(438.1)	(426.2)
Retirement bonuses, pension costs and social security contributions	(112.6)	(107.1)
Taxes, duties and similar payments on remuneration	(3.3)	(4.3)
TOTAL STAFF COSTS	(554.0)	(537.7)

6.b Post-employment benefits

IAS 19 distinguishes between two categories of plans, each handled differently depending on the risk incurred by the entity. When the entity is only committed to paying a fixed amount, stated as a percentage of the beneficiary's annual salary, for example, to an external entity handling payment of the benefits based on the assets available for each plan member, it is described as a defined-contribution plan. Conversely, when the entity's obligation is to manage the financial assets funded through the collection of contributions from employees and/or the employer and to bear the cost of benefits itself – or to guarantee the final amount subject to future events – it is described as a defined-benefit plan. The same applies if the company mandates an external organisation to manage the collection of contributions and payment of benefits, but retains the risk associated with asset management and/or future changes in benefits.

Defined-contribution pension plans of the Group

The Group contributes to various nationwide schemes and supplementary retirement plans, outsourced with several pension funds. By means of a company agreement, BGL BNP Paribas S.A. has set up a funded pension scheme. As such, upon retirement, employees will receive an amount that is added to the pension provided by the national schemes.

As the defined-benefit plans were closed to new employees several years ago, the latter have access to defined contribution pension plans. As part of these plans, the company's commitment is primarily to pay a percentage of the beneficiary's annual salary to the pension plan.

The amounts paid under previous defined contribution employment schemes totalled EUR 35.7 million for 2025 versus EUR 35.1 million for 2024.

Defined benefit pension plans for Group entities

The remaining defined-benefit plans are valued by independent firms using actuarial techniques, applying the projected unit credit method, in order to determine the expense arising from rights vested by employees and benefits payable to retired employees. The demographic and financial assumptions used to determine the present value of these commitments and of plan assets take into account economic conditions specific to each country and group company.

For all of the plans involved, uncovered commitments are carried in the balance sheet of the Group.

Commitments relating to defined benefit retirement plans

Assets and liabilities recognised on the balance sheet

	Present value of defined benefit commitment	Market value of plan assets	Market value of standalone assets	Net commitment	of which asset recognised in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans	of which commitment recognised in the balance sheet for defined-benefit plans
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
31 December 2025						
France	17.3	(21.6)	-	(4.3)	(4.3)	-
Luxembourg	41.3	(36.9)	(0.9)	3.5	(0.9)	4.4
United Kingdom	57.2	(70.0)	-	(12.8)	(12.8)	-
Other	20.4	(10.7)	(4.0)	5.7	(4.0)	9.7
TOTAL	136.2	(139.2)	(4.9)	(7.9)	(22.0)	14.1
31 December 2024						
France	17.2	(21.7)	-	(4.5)	(4.5)	-
Luxembourg	45.6	(39.6)	(0.9)	5.1	(0.9)	6.0
United Kingdom	62.8	(76.1)	-	(13.3)	(13.3)	-
Other	22.6	(11.5)	(4.0)	7.1	(4.0)	11.1
TOTAL	148.2	(148.9)	(4.9)	(5.6)	(22.7)	17.1

Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation

	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
<i>In millions of euro</i>		
PRESENT VALUE OF COMMITMENTS AT START OF PERIOD	148.2	155.9
Current service cost	2.4	2.5
Cost of discounting commitments	5.6	5.6
Actuarial losses (gains) on change in demographic assumptions	0.4	(0.2)
Actuarial losses (gains) on change in financial assumptions	(5.2)	(7.4)
Actuarial losses (gains) on experience gaps	(0.8)	0.1
Benefits paid directly by employer	(0.5)	(0.6)
Benefits paid to recipients of funded benefits	(10.8)	(10.4)
Effect of currency fluctuations	(3.2)	3.0
Effect of changes in scope	0.1	(0.3)
PRESENT VALUE OF COMMITMENTS AT END OF PERIOD	136.2	148.2



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Change in market value of plan assets

	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
<i>In millions of euro</i>		
MARKET VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS AT START OF PERIOD	148.9	144.6
Interest income on plan assets	5.3	4.8
Actuarial gains (losses) over the period	(3.7)	2.6
Contributions by the Group	2.6	3.4
Benefits paid to recipients of funded benefits	(10.3)	(10.1)
Effect of currency fluctuations	(3.8)	3.4
Effect of changes in scope	0.2	0.2
MARKET VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS AT END OF PERIOD	139.2	148.9

Change in market value of standalone assets

	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
<i>In millions of euro</i>		
MARKET VALUE OF STANDALONE ASSETS AT START OF PERIOD	4.9	4.8
Interest income on standalone assets	0.2	0.1
Actuarial gains over the period	-	0.1
Contributions by the Group	0.3	0.1
Benefits paid to recipients of funded benefits	(0.5)	(0.2)
MARKET VALUE OF STANDALONE ASSETS AT END OF PERIOD	4.9	4.9

Components of the net charge for defined benefit plans

	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
<i>In millions of euro</i>		
Service costs	2.3	2.5
Current service cost	2.3	2.5
Net financial expense	0.1	0.7
Cost of discounting commitments	5.6	5.6
Interest income on plan assets	(5.3)	(4.8)
Interest income on standalone assets	(0.2)	(0.1)
TOTAL RECOGNISED IN "STAFF COSTS"	2.4	3.2

Other items recognised directly in equity

	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
<i>In millions of euro</i>		
Other items recognised directly in equity	1.9	10.2
Actuarial (losses)/gains on plan assets and segregated assets	(3.7)	2.7
Actuarial gains/(losses) of demographic assumptions on the present value of commitments	(0.4)	0.2
Actuarial gains/(losses) of financial assumptions on the present value of commitments	5.2	7.4
Experience gains/(losses) on the present value of commitments	0.8	(0.1)

Principal actuarial assumptions used to calculate post-employment benefit obligations

For the eurozone and the United Kingdom, the Group determines discount assumptions using the yields of high quality corporate bonds, with a term consistent with the duration of the commitments.

The rate intervals used are as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Discount rate	Rate of future wage increase ¹	Discount rate	Rate of future compensation increase ¹
<i>As a percentage</i>				
France	4.00%	2.10% to 4.10%	3.40%	2.10% to 4.10%
Luxembourg	2.50% to 4.00%	2.00% to 2.90%	2.80% to 3.40%	2.20% to 3.10%
United Kingdom	5.40% to 5.50%	3.10%	5.30%	3.60%

The weighted average discount rates for the value of commitments are as follows:

- for the eurozone: 3.29% as at 31 December 2025 versus 3.04% as at 31 December 2024;
- in the United Kingdom: 5.46% as at 31 December 2025 versus 5.30% as at 31 December 2024.

The impact of a +100 bp change in discount rates on the present value of post-employment benefit commitments is as follows:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Discount rate -100 bp	Discount rate +100 bp	Discount rate -100 bp	Discount rate +100 bp
<i>In millions of euro</i>				
France	1.5	(1.3)	1.7	(1.4)
Luxembourg	2.3	(2.1)	2.8	(2.5)
United Kingdom	7.0	(5.8)	9.3	(7.6)

The inflation assumptions used to calculate the Group's commitments are determined by currency zone, except for the eurozone for which the assumption is determined centrally.

The average inflation rates weighted by the value of commitments are as follows:

- for the eurozone: 1.89% as at 31 December 2025 versus 2.03% as at 31 December 2024;
- in the United Kingdom: 2.60% as at 31 December 2025 versus 3.10% as at 31 December 2024.

1 including price increases (inflation)



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

The impact of a 100 bp increase in inflation rates on discount rates of post-employment benefit commitments is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Changes in the present value of commitments	Inflation rate +100 bps	Inflation rate +100 bps
<i>In millions of euro</i>		
France	1.7	1.8
Luxembourg	1.4	1.8
United Kingdom	2.5	3.9

The effects of changes in inflation rates and discount rates shown above are not cumulative.

Actual rate of return on plan assets and segregated assets over the period

	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
<i>As a percentage¹</i>		
France	3.10%	2.80%
Luxembourg	3.80% to 8.70%	6.20 % to 28.60%
United Kingdom	1.30% to 2.10%	6.00% to 6.10%

Breakdown of plan assets

As a percentage

France
Luxembourg
United Kingdom
Other
TOTAL

As a percentage

France
Luxembourg
United Kingdom
Other
TOTAL

¹ range of values, reflecting the existence of several plans in the same country

31 December 2025

% Stocks	% Government bonds	% Non-government bonds	% Real estate	% Deposit accounts	% Others
11%	54%	20%	11%	3%	1%
18%	37%	42%	0%	1%	2%
15%	58%	26%	0%	1%	0%
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
13%	46%	27%	2%	1%	11%

31 December 2024

% Stocks	% Government bonds	% Non-government bonds	% Real estate	% Deposit accounts	% Others
12%	64%	13%	9%	2%	0%
16%	36%	42%	2%	1%	3%
15%	56%	28%	0%	1%	0%
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
13%	46%	27%	2%	1%	11%



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas >



Management report >



Financial data ▾

Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

6.c Other long-term benefits

The Group offers its employees various long-term benefits, mainly long-service awards and the ability to save up paid annual leave in time savings accounts.

As at 31 December 2025, the provisions existing within the Group relative to other long-term benefits amounted to EUR 46.8 million (EUR 39.3 million as at 31 December 2024).

6.d Termination benefits

The Group has implemented a number of voluntary redundancy plans for employees who meet certain eligibility criteria. The expenses related to voluntary redundancy plans are provisioned relative to the eligible working employees.

At 31 December 2025, the Group’s existing provisions for voluntary redundancy and early retirement plans amounted to EUR 0.1 million (EUR 1.2 million at 31 December 2024).

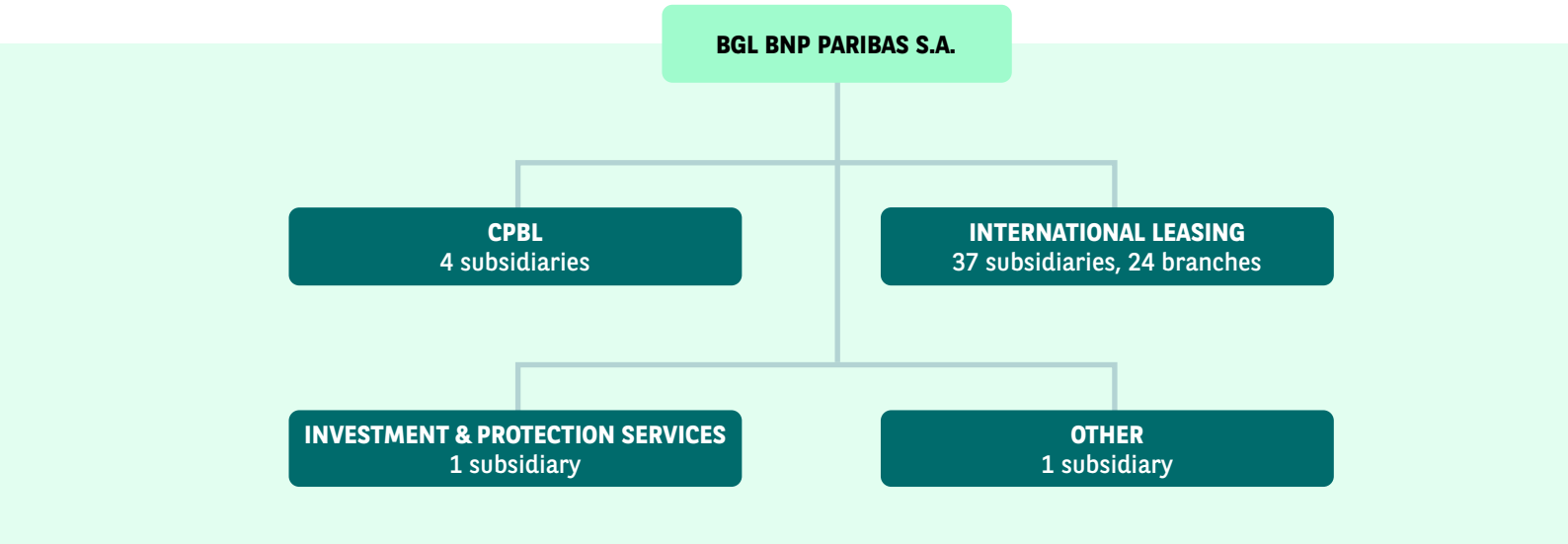
7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

7.a Changes in capital

BGL BNP Paribas did not perform any share capital transactions in 2025.

7.b Scope of consolidation

Simplified structure of the Group by core business





ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

List of subsidiaries and branches consolidated in the Group

			31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
Name	Country	Activity	Consolidation method	Group ownership interest	Ref. ¹	Consolidation method	Group ownership interest	Ref. ¹
CONSOLIDATING COMPANY								
BGL BNP Paribas SA	Luxembourg	Bank						
BGL BNP Paribas (Germany)	Germany	Bank	-	-	-	-	100.00%	L1
CPBL								
BNP Paribas Lease Group Luxembourg SA	Luxembourg	Leasing	IG	100.00%	-	IG	100.00%	-
I-Hub S.A.	Luxembourg	Financial Services	EM	20.00%	A1	-	-	
Luxhub S.A.	Luxembourg	Financial Services	EM	28.00%	-	EM	28.00%	-
Visalux S.C	Luxembourg	Financial Services	EM	25.23%	-	EM	25.23%	-
INTERNATIONAL LEASING								
Aprolis Finance SA	France	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
Artegy SA	France	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNL Leasing SPA	Italy	Leasing	EM	13.09%	-	EM	13.09%	-
BNP Paribas Finansal Kiralama AS	Turkey	Leasing	IG	47.74%	-	IG	47.74%	-
BNP Paribas Lease Group (Belgium) SA	Belgium	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Lease Group SA	France	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Lease Group Sp.z o.o.	Poland	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Lease Group UK PLC	United Kingdom	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Lease Group (branch located in Germany)	Germany	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Lease Group (branch located in Spain)	Spain	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Lease Group (branch located in Italy)	Italy	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Lease Group (branch located in Portugal)	Portugal	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Lease Group Leasing Solutions SPA	Italy	Leasing	EM	13.09%	-	EM	13.09%	-
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions A/S	Denmark	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions AS	Norway	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions AB	Sweden	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions GmbH (formerly All In One Vermietung GmbH)	Austria	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions IFN	Romania	Leasing	IG	49.98%	-	IG	49.98%	-
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions Ltd	United Kingdom	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions NV	The Netherlands	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions SA	Luxembourg	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions Suisse SA	Switzerland	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
BNPP 3 Step IT	France	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
BNPP 3 STEP IT (UK branch)	United Kingdom	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
BNPP 3 STEP IT (branch located in Germany)	Germany	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
BNPP 3 STEP IT (branch located in Belgium)	Belgium	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
BNPP 3 STEP IT (branch located in Italy)	Italy	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
BNPP 3 STEP IT (branch located in the Netherlands)	The Netherlands	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
BNPP 3 STEP IT (branch located in Spain)	Spain	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
BNPP Rental Solutions SPA	Italy	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
Claas Financial Services (branch located in Germany)	Germany	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
Claas Financial Services (branch located in Spain)	Spain	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
Claas Financial Services (branch located in Poland)	Poland	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
Claas Financial Services Ltd	United Kingdom	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
Claas Financial Services SA	France	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
Claas Financial Services (branch located in Italy)	Italy	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Name	Country	Activity	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
			Consolidation method	Group ownership interest	Ref. ¹	Consolidation method	Group ownership interest	Ref. ¹
CNH Industrial Capital Europe (branch located in Germany)	Germany	Leasing	IG	25.05%	-	IG	25.05%	-
CNH Industrial Capital Europe (branch located in Belgium)	Belgium	Leasing	IG	25.05%	-	IG	25.05%	-
CNH Industrial Capital Europe (branch located in Spain)	Spain	Leasing	IG	25.05%	-	IG	25.05%	-
CNH Industrial Capital Europe (branch located in Italy)	Italy	Leasing	IG	25.05%	-	IG	25.05%	-
CNH Industrial Capital Europe (branch located in Poland)	Poland	Leasing	IG	25.05%	-	IG	25.05%	-
CNH Industrial Capital Europe BV	The Netherlands	Leasing	IG	25.05%	-	IG	25.05%	-
CNH Industrial Capital Europe GmbH	Austria	Leasing	IG	25.05%	-	IG	25.05%	-
CNH Industrial Capital Europe Ltd	United Kingdom	Leasing	IG	25.05%	-	IG	25.05%	-
CNH Industrial Capital Europe SA	France	Leasing	IG	25.05%	-	IG	25.05%	-
Fortis Lease Belgium SA	Belgium	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
Fortis Lease SA	France	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
Fortis Lease UK Ltd	United Kingdom	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
Fortis Lease Zeebrugge SA	Belgium	Leasing	IG	37.50%	-	IG	37.50%	-
Fortis Vastgoed Lease BV	The Netherlands	Leasing	-	-	-	-	50.00%	L3
Heffiq Heftruck Verhuur BV	The Netherlands	Leasing	IG	25.02%	-	IG	25.02%	-
JCB Finance (branch located in Germany)	Germany	Leasing	IG	25.05%	-	IG	25.05%	-
JCB Finance (branch located in Spain)	Spain	Leasing	IG	25.05%	E3	-	-	-
JCB Finance (branch located in Italy)	Italy	Leasing	IG	25.05%	-	IG	25.05%	-
JCB Finance Holdings Ltd	United Kingdom	Leasing	IG	25.05%	-	IG	25.05%	-
JCB Finance SA	France	Leasing	IG	25.05%	-	IG	25.05%	-
JFL BNP Paribas Agricultureand Technology Financial Leasing Co Ltd	China	Leasing	EM	22.50%	-	EM	22.50%	A2
Manitou Finance Ltd	United Kingdom	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
MGF SAS	France	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
MGF (branch located in Germany)	Germany	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
MGF (branch located in Italy)	Italy	Leasing	IG	25.50%	-	IG	25.50%	-
2021 Pixel	France	Leasing	-	50.00%	L3	IG	50.00%	-
Same Deutz Fahr Finance SA	France	Leasing	IG	50.00%	-	IG	50.00%	-
INVESTMENT & PROTECTION SERVICES								
Cardif Lux Vie SA	Luxembourg	Insurance	EM	33.33%	-	EM	33.33%	-
OTHER ACTIVITIES								
Volantis S.à.r.l. (formerly VCG JL Sàrl)	Luxembourg	Others	IG	95.24%	-	IG	95.24%	A1

¹ Changes in the scope of consolidation:
Additions (A) to the scope of consolidation
A1 Crossing of one of the thresholds as defined by the Group
A2 Entity creation
A3 Acquisition, controlling interest or significant influence

Companies leaving (L) the scope of consolidation
L1 Cessation of business (dissolution, liquidation, etc.)
L2 Disposal outside the Group, loss of control or loss of significant influence
L3 Entities deconsolidated because they have fallen below the thresholds defined by the Group
L4 Merger by acquisition, Transfer of Assets and Liabilities

Variations (V) in rates
V1 Additional acquisition
V2 Partial disposal
V3 Dilution

Others (O)
O1 Change in consolidation method related to consolidation thresholds

EM* Controlled but non material entities consolidated under the equity method (see Note 1.b)



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

7.c Minority interests

Main minority interests

BGL BNP Paribas owns 50% + 1 share of the Luxembourg holding company BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions SA (BPLS). The minority shareholder of BPLS is BNP Paribas, which holds 50% minus 1 share.

BPLS itself holds many international leasing subsidiaries (see Note 7.b), some of which also have minority interests (partnerships with manufacturers in particular).

<i>In millions of euro</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Shareholders' equity - Minority interests	1,685.2	1,377.9
Dividends paid to minority shareholders	(50.9)	(61.9)
Interim dividend payments to minority shareholders	-	(65.4)

<i>In millions of euro</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Net income attributable to minority interests	157.2	151.0

Contribution of BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions and its subsidiaries
(before elimination of intercompany transactions)

<i>In millions of euro</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Total balance sheet	25,931.2	26,143.1

<i>In millions of euro</i>	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Net banking income	1,014.2	995.6
Net income	249.5	236.1
Net profit and changes in revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity - minority interests	146.1	177.6

There are no particular contractual restrictions on the assets of BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions related to the presence of the minority shareholder.

Acquisitions of additional interests or partial sales of interests
leading to changes in the share of minority shareholders in the
equity and reserves

In 2025, there were no acquisitions of additional interests or partial sales of interests by the Group that could have changed the share of minority shareholders in the equity and reserves.

Commitments to repurchase minority shareholders' interests

In connection with the acquisition of certain entities, the Group has granted minority shareholders put options for their participation for a specific price.

The total value of these commitments, which are recorded as a reduction of shareholders' equity, was EUR 6.2 million at 31 December 2025 compared with EUR 7.0 million at 31 December 2024.

7.d Significant restrictions in subsidiaries, associates
and joint ventures

Significant restrictions related to the ability of entities to transfer cash
to the Group

The ability of entities to pay dividends or to repay loans and advances depends, inter alia, on local regulatory requirements for capitalisation, and legal reserves, as well as the entities' financial and operational performance. During 2025 and 2024, no Group entity was subject to significant restrictions other than those related to regulatory requirements.

Significant restrictions related to the Group's ability to use assets pledged
as collateral or sold under repurchase agreements

Financial instruments pledged by the Group as collateral or under repurchase agreements are presented in note 4.c.

Significant restrictions related to liquidity reserves

The amount of mandatory deposits with central banks amounted to EUR 397.9 million as at 31 December 2025 (EUR 395.0 million as at 31 December 2024).

7.e Structured entities

The Group considers that it has sponsored a structured entity when it was involved in its creation.

The Group is engaged in transactions with sponsored structured entities primarily through its activities of specialised asset financing.

In addition, the Group is also engaged in transactions with structured entities that it has not sponsored, notably in the form of investments in funds and securitisation vehicles.

The method for assessing control for structured entities is detailed in Note 1.b.2. Consolidation methods

7.E.1 CONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

Structured entities consolidated by the Group mainly include structured entities controlled by the Group as part of its core business of structured finance or investments.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

7.E.2 UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

The Group is involved in relationships with unconsolidated structured entities as part of its activities to meet the needs of its clients.

Information relating to interests in sponsored structured entities

The main categories of unconsolidated sponsored structured entities are:

Funds: historically, the Group has been involved in the management and structuring of funds in order to offer investment opportunities to its clients. The Group may hold a residual number of shares issued by these funds.

Asset financing: the Group finances structured entities that acquire assets (aircraft, ships, etc.) intended for lease, and the lease payments received by the structured entity are used to repay the financing, which is guaranteed by the asset held by the structured entity.

Real estate structure: on behalf of its clients, the Group may also structure entities, whose objective is to invest in real estate assets.

Other: on behalf of its clients, the Group may also structure entities that invest in assets to acquire holdings or to raise funds.

The Group's assets and liabilities related to interests held in sponsored structured entities are as follows:

	31 December 2025					
	Securitisation	Funds	Asset financing	Real estate structure	Others	TOTAL
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
INTERESTS ON THE GROUP BALANCE SHEET						
Assets						
Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2
TOTAL ASSETS	-	-	0.2	0.0	-	0.2
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-	0.1	3.4	-	3.6
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-	0.1	3.4	-	3.6
Maximum exposure to loss	-	-	0.2	0.0	-	0.2
SIZE OF STRUCTURED ENTITIES	n/a	-	0.1	524.8	-	524.9

	31 December 2024					
	Securitisation	Funds	Asset financing	Real estate structure	Others	TOTAL
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
INTERESTS ON THE GROUP BALANCE SHEET						
Assets						
Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss				2.8	-	2.8
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	-	6.2	-	6.2
TOTAL ASSETS	-	-	-	8.9	-	8.9
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	-	-	6.3	-	6.3
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-	-	6.3	-	6.3
Maximum exposure to loss	-	-	-	47.9	-	47.9
SIZE OF STRUCTURED ENTITIES	n/a	-	0.4	548.9	-	549.3

The maximum exposure to losses on structured entities is the carrying amount of the potential loss in cash flow.

It is composed of the carrying value of the asset, excluding, for financial assets at market value through equity, changes in value recognised directly in equity, as well as the nominal amount of financing and collateral commitments given and the notional amount of credit default swaps (CDS) sold.

Information on the size of the structured entities sponsored differs depending on their type.

Thus, the following financial data have been used to measure the size:

- Securitisation: total assets of the structured entity, mentioned in the last report to investors;
- Funds: fund NAV,
- Other structured entity: total assets of the structured entity or, if the information is not available, the amount of the Group's commitment.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Information relating to interests in non-sponsored structured entities

The main interests held by the Group when it acts solely as an investor in non-sponsored structured entities are detailed below:

Securitisation: the Group invests in securitisation vehicles to provide asset financing solutions. These vehicles finance the purchase of assets (loans or bonds, etc.) mainly by issuing bonds backed by these assets and the repayment of these assets is linked to their performance.

Funds: the Group may invest in mutual funds or securities investment funds without any involvement in either their management or structuring. There were no such investments at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

7f. Compensation and benefits awarded to members of the Board of Directors and key corporate officers

In 2025, the remuneration paid to the Group’s key officers amounted to EUR 6.6 million including EUR 0.3 million of pension expenses (2024: EUR 6.5 million including EUR 0.3 million of pension expenses).

The remuneration paid in 2025, relative to 2024, to the members of the BGL BNP Paribas Board of Directors amounted to EUR 1.2 million (2024: EUR 1.2 million).

During 2025, the key officers were allocated EUR 0.4 million under the retention scheme (2024: EUR 0.5 million).

At 31 December 2025, the loans used by members of the Board of Directors were equal to EUR 1.7 million (2024: EUR 1.1 million); the loans used by key officers totalled EUR 2.8 million (2024: EUR 2.1 million).

At 31 December 2025, the credit facilities granted to members of the Board of Directors were equal to EUR 2.4 million (2024: EUR 1.8 million); the credit facilities granted to key corporate officers were equal to EUR 5.3 million (2024: EUR 2.3 million).

7.g Related parties

The related parties of the Group are associates, joint ventures, pension funds, members of the Board of Directors and key officers of the Group, immediate family members of the aforementioned persons, entities controlled or appreciably influenced by any of the aforementioned persons, as well as any other related entities.

As part of its operational activities, the Group is often required to carry out transactions with related parties. These transactions primarily involve loans and deposits and are carried out on an arm’s length basis.

The table below summarises the financial scope of the activities carried out with the following related parties:

- Affiliated companies
- Parent companies: BNP Paribas S.A., BNP Paribas Fortis S.A. and their branches,
- Other BNP Paribas Group companies not held by the Group.

Relationships with members of the Board of Directors and the Group’s key officers are covered in part 7.f.

Relationships with joint ventures are not significant.

The State of Luxembourg is a 34% shareholder of BGL BNP Paribas S.A. Transactions with the State of Luxembourg or with any other entity controlled by the State of Luxembourg, are carried out on an arm’s-length basis.

During the 2025 financial year, the Group carried out transactions with entities under common control with the BNP Paribas Group, constituting related-party transactions.

- Capital increase: the Bank subscribed EUR 212.5 million to the capital increase in its subsidiary BNP Paribas Leasing Solutions S.A.
- Investment disposals: the Bank sold its 4.96% stake in BNP Paribas Asset Management for EUR 158.7 million.

These transactions were concluded on terms considered to be in line with market conditions.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

Related party balance sheet items:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Affiliated companies	Parent companies	Other BNP Paribas entities	Affiliated companies	Parent companies	Other BNP Paribas entities
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
Assets						
Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss	124.3	26.7	-	140.3	54.0	-
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	-	504.6	-	-	521.6	-
Financial assets at market value through equity	-	-	-	-	-	220.4
Financial assets at amortised cost	77.2	5,566.2	213.4	86.0	5,636.7	307.4
Equalisation accounts and other assets	13.8	13.7	49.4	3.9	17.5	72.4
TOTAL	215.2	6,111.1	262.9	230.2	6,229.8	600.2
Liabilities						
Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss	-	23.6	0.0	-	46.6	0.0
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	-	605.1	-	-	769.1	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	139.2	9,455.1	255.3	57.1	11,641.5	250.5
Equalisation accounts and other liabilities	18.3	104.3	17.3	17.6	87.6	23.4
TOTAL	157.5	10,188.1	272.7	74.7	12,544.8	273.9

Moreover, the Group also carries out, with these related parties, trading on an arm's length basis involving derivatives (swaps, options, futures contracts, etc.) and financial instruments (equities, debt securities, etc.) subscribed or issued by them.

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Affiliated companies	Parent companies	Other BNP Paribas entities	Affiliated companies	Parent companies	Other BNP Paribas entities
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
Financing and collateral commitments						
Financing commitments given	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Financing commitments received	-	152.3	18.0	-	199.0	13.0
Collateral commitments given	7.7	622.8	296.5	5.7	635.6	189.0
Collateral commitments received	14.6	222.7	23.5	25.4	210.2	35.8

The bank had global netting agreements with BNP Paribas Fortis S.A. and BNP Paribas S.A. (and their respective branches within the European Union) in order to reduce its exposure to these entities both with regard to balance sheet exposures as well as off-balance sheet exposures.

Related-party profit and loss items:

	2025 financial year			2024 financial year		
	Affiliated companies	Parent companies	Other BNP Paribas entities	Affiliated companies	Parent companies	Other BNP Paribas entities
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
Interest and similar income	6.9	591.8	179.7	11.1	954.9	106.2
Interest and similar charges	(0.2)	(794.8)	(172.5)	(0.1)	(1,087.8)	(94.9)
Fees (income)	8.1	17.0	13.0	8.1	14.5	13.5
Fees (expenses)	(4.6)	(8.4)	(6.8)	(3.7)	(6.6)	(13.9)
Income (expenses) from other activities	(38.0)	6.6	(49.1)	(39.0)	6.6	(19.9)
TOTAL	(27.7)	(187.8)	(35.7)	(23.7)	(118.4)	(8.9)



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

7.h Country by country information

In accordance with Article 38-3 of the Law of 5 April 1993 as amended by the Law of 23 July 2015, credit institutions, financial holding companies (mixed) and investment firms must disclose information on their locations and activities, included in their scope of consolidation in each State or territory.

Details of countries of operation are available in note 7.b: Scope of Consolidation.

Profit and loss items and employees by country

	2025 financial year ¹ (in millions of euro)					Financial headcount ² as at 31 December 2025
	Net banking income	Income before tax	Current tax expense	Deferred tax	Corporate income tax	
Member states of the European Union						
Germany	102.8	41.4	(8.8)	(5.2)	(14.0)	282
Austria	6.4	1.7	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.4)	20
Belgium	27.6	7.7	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	128
Denmark	0.8	(1.3)	-	0.1	0.1	1
Spain	41.9	15.0	(5.4)	1.0	(4.4)	111
France	277.6	67.2	(11.1)	(17.4)	(28.5)	1,415
Italy ³	221.3	110.6	(34.3)	(0.5)	(34.7)	0
Luxembourg	992.7	532.3	(118.4)	(6.4)	(124.8)	1,982
The Netherlands	44.2	20.5	(5.3)	(1.2)	(6.5)	90
Poland	29.7	16.1	(3.6)	0.5	(3.1)	250
Portugal	10.5	4.2	(0.3)	(0.7)	(1.1)	37
Romania	29.9	11.1	(1.9)	0.4	(1.5)	69
Sweden	4.1	(2.8)	-	-	-	9
Other European countries						
Norway	10.1	1.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	43
United Kingdom	154.3	61.4	(14.4)	(2.0)	(16.4)	373
Switzerland	2.9	(0.9)	(0.0)	-	(0.0)	10
Africa and Mediterranean region						
Turkey	51.5	14.8	(10.1)	0.2	(9.9)	110
TOTAL GROUP	2,008.5	900.4	(216.1)	(31.2)	(247.3)	4,930

1 Financial data correspond to the contribution to consolidated income of fully consolidated entities under exclusive control.

2 Financial headcount: the full-time equivalent (FTE) workforce as at 31 December 2025 of the fully consolidated entities under exclusive control.

3 The staff are located in an Italian entity, consolidated using the equity method, and therefore not included in this note.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

	2024 financial year ¹ (in millions of euro)					Financial headcount ² as at 31 December 2024
	Net banking income	Income before tax	Current tax expense	Deferred tax	Corporate income tax	
Member states of the European Union						
Germany	102.2	44.7	(9.3)	(5.2)	(14.4)	291
Austria	6.2	1.1	(0.4)	0.3	(0.1)	21
Belgium	25.9	8.1	(2.6)	0.4	(2.1)	130
Denmark	0.8	(0.9)	-	1.4	1.4	3
Spain	37.4	8.3	(3.3)	0.3	(3.0)	110
France	283.3	57.4	(7.4)	(8.0)	(15.4)	1,371
Italy ³	211.0	116.6	(31.8)	(4.5)	(36.2)	-
Luxembourg	935.0	499.6	(120.2)	4.1	(116.1)	1,996
The Netherlands	43.7	16.5	(4.0)	(0.3)	(4.3)	90
Poland	28.9	14.5	(4.7)	1.7	(3.0)	262
Portugal	10.5	2.8	(0.7)	(0.2)	(0.8)	34
Romania	27.9	13.3	(2.0)	(0.1)	(2.1)	67
Sweden	2.9	(6.1)	-	(0.2)	(0.2)	7
Other European countries						
Norway	9.5	0.2	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)	44
United Kingdom	155.8	66.2	(17.1)	(0.1)	(17.2)	388
Switzerland	2.5	(1.2)	(0.0)	-	(0.0)	10
Africa and Mediterranean region						
Turkey	55.9	14.0	(11.0)	(0.3)	(11.3)	113
TOTAL GROUP	1,939.2	855.3	(214.5)	(10.8)	(225.2)	4,937

The Group did not receive any government grants during 2024.

1 Financial data correspond to the contribution to consolidated income of fully consolidated entities under exclusive control.

2 Financial headcount: the full-time equivalent (FTE) workforce as at 31 December 2025 of the fully consolidated entities under exclusive control.

3 The staff are located in an Italian entity, consolidated using the equity method, and therefore not included in this note.



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

7.i Market value of financial instruments
carried at amortised cost

The information supplied in this note must be used and interpreted with the greatest caution for the following reasons:

- These market values represent an estimate of the instantaneous value of the instruments concerned at 31 December 2025. They are liable to fluctuate from day to day as a result of changes in various parameters, such as interest rates and credit quality of the counterparty. In particular, they may differ significantly from the amount actually received or paid on maturity of the instrument. In most cases, the market value is not intended to be realised immediately, and in practice might not be realised immediately. Consequently, this fair value does not reflect the actual value of the instruments to the Group as a going concern.
- Most of these instantaneous market values are not relevant, and are therefore not taken into account, for the purposes of managing commercial banking activities that use the corresponding financial instruments.
- Estimating a fair value for financial instruments carried at historical cost often requires the use of modelling techniques, hypotheses and assumptions that may vary from bank to bank. This means that comparisons between the market values of financial instruments carried at historical cost as disclosed by different banks may not be meaningful.
- Lastly, the market values shown below do not include the market values of finance leases, non-financial instruments such as fixed assets and goodwill, or other intangible assets such as the value attached to sight or client deposit portfolios in connection with the Group's various activities. Consequently, these market values should not be regarded as the actual contribution of the instruments concerned to the overall valuation of the Group.

In millions of euro as at 31 December 2025	Estimated market value				Balance sheet value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	TOTAL	
Financial assets					
Loans and receivables ¹	-	8,248.8	17,884.0	26,132.8	26,517.5
Debt securities at amortised cost (note 4.e)	2,301.6	-	-	2,301.6	2,293.1
Financial liabilities					
Deposits and borrowings	-	51,491.7	-	51,491.7	51,465.5
Debt securities (note 4.h)	-	400.0	-	400.0	400.0
Subordinated debt (note 4.h)	-	-	-	-	-

In millions of euro as at 31 December 2024	Estimated market value				Balance sheet value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	TOTAL	
Financial assets					
Loans and receivables ¹	-	8,009.6	18,473.4	26,483.0	26,725.0
Debt securities at amortised cost (note 4.e)	804.1	7.2	0.1	811.3	826.9
Financial liabilities					
Deposits and borrowings	-	50,286.1	-	50,286.1	50,314.6
Debt securities (note 4.h)	-	425.3	-	425.3	425.3
Subordinated debt (note 4.h)	-	21.4	-	21.4	21.4

The valuation techniques and assumptions used ensure that the market value of financial assets and liabilities is measured at amortised cost throughout the Group. Market value is based on prices quoted in an active market when these are available. In other cases, market value is determined using valuation techniques such as discounting of estimated future cash flows for loans, liabilities and held-to-maturity financial assets, or specific valuation models for other financial instruments as described in note 1 relative to the accounting principles applied by the Group. The allocation by level was conducted in accordance with the accounting principles described in this note. In the case of loans, liabilities and held-to-maturity financial assets that have an initial maturity of less than one year (including demand deposits), market value is used and these were classified in Level 2, with the exception of loans to clients, classified as Level 3. Where market value cannot be determined, the amortised cost is used.

1 excluding finance lease operations



7.j Contingent liabilities: legal proceedings and arbitration

Like any other financial institution, the Group is or could be involved in various claims as a defendant in litigation and court proceedings arising from the normal course of its banking and insurance activities.

The Group makes provisions for such matters when, in the opinion of management and upon consultation with its legal advisers, it is probable that a payment will have to be made by the Group, and when the amount can be reasonably estimated (see note 4.n “Provisions for contingencies and charges”).

In respect of further claims and legal proceedings against the Group of which management is aware (and which, according to the principles outlined above, have not been provided for), it is the opinion of management, after due consideration of appropriate professional advice, that such claims are without merit, can be successfully defended or that the outcome of these actions is not expected to result in a significant loss in the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

Following the acquisition and merger of ABN AMRO Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. in the second half of 2018, the bank integrated the alternative investment fund custody business of ABN AMRO Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

As part of this business line:

- 1)** one fund, for which ABN AMRO Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. acted as custodian between 19 April 2012 and 31 March 2015, issued BGL BNP Paribas with a court summons dated 18 December 2019 as well as 19 June 2020.
- 2)** one fund, for which ABN AMRO Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. acted as custodian between 21 December 2010 and 17 April 2012, issued BGL BNP Paribas with a court summons dated 2 April 2021.
- 3)** one fund, for which ABN AMRO Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., and subsequently BGL BNP Paribas as successor to ABN AMRO Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., acted as custodian bank between 18 July 2016 and 10 September 2019 has served a summons on BGL BNP Paribas dated 31 May 2021.

At this stage, no provision has been set aside with respect to these cases, but the bank has decided to protect its interests in these proceedings by exercising the liability guarantee agreed as part of the acquisition.

Moreover, the bank has decided to wind up these operations and has been obliged to terminate custody contracts and the associated banking relationships. As at 31 December 2025, no legal cases had been brought against the bank following these measures.

7.k Guarantee fund

On 18 December 2015, the Luxembourg government transposed the Directive 2014/59/EU establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms and Directive 2014/49/EU on deposit guarantee schemes into the Law on the resolution and winding up of credit institutions and the depositor and investor protection scheme.

This new mechanism has a new Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts Luxembourg (FGDL) fund and covers all eligible deposits up to EUR 100,000 and investments up to EUR 20,000. In addition, the law provides that recent deposits (less than 12 months) resulting from specific transactions related to a social objective or correlated to certain life events are also guaranteed beyond the EUR 100,000 limit.

In accordance with Article 163(8) of the Law, this fund was capitalised through the payment of a first tranche of 0.8% of the total guaranteed deposits of Luxembourg credit institutions and investment firms.

The target of 0.8% was achieved as of 31 December 2018. In accordance with Article 163(8) of the Law, credit institutions and investment firms will now contribute to the construction of a second tranche of 0.8% of guaranteed deposits of credit institutions and investment firms in Luxembourg over a period of 8 years.

In 2025, the bank paid a contribution to the FGDL for an amount of EUR 4.7 million (versus EUR 4.0 million in 2024).



ANNUAL
REPORT 2025



BGL BNP Paribas



Management report



Financial data



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

7.l Fees paid to the Statutory Auditors

Year to 31 December 2025	Deloitte		Ernst & Young		TOTAL	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
Audit						
Statutory audit, certification, examination of the individual and consolidated accounts, of which:	758	22%	-	0%	758	19%
- Consolidating entity	2,375	70%	451	86%	2,826	73%
- Consolidated subsidiaries						
Other due diligence reviews and services directly related to the corporate auditor's scope, of which:						
- Consolidating entity	102	3%	-	0%	102	3%
- Consolidated subsidiaries	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
AUDIT TOTAL	3,235	96%	451	86%	3,686	95%
Other authorised services provided by the networks						
Legal, tax, social	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Other	134	4%	74	14%	208	5%
Other services total	134	4%	74	14%	208	5%
TOTAL FEES	3,369	100%	525	100%	3,894	100%

Year to 31 December 2024	Deloitte		Ernst & Young		TOTAL	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<i>In millions of euro</i>						
Audit						
Statutory audit, certification, examination of the individual and consolidated accounts, of which:	700	20%	-	0%	700	18%
- Consolidating entity	2,347	68%	285	79%	2,632	69%
- Consolidated subsidiaries						
Other due diligence reviews and services directly related to the corporate auditor's scope, of which:						
- Consolidating entity	100	3%	-	0%	100	3%
- Consolidated subsidiaries	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
AUDIT TOTAL	3,147	92%	285	79%	3,432	90%
Other authorised services provided by the networks						
Legal, tax, social	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Other	290	8%	74	21%	364	10%
Other services total	290	8%	74	21%	364	10%
TOTAL FEES	3,437	100%	359	100%	3,796	100%

7.m Post financial year events

There were no significant events subsequent to the closing.



UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The unconsolidated annual financial statements of BGL BNP Paribas S.A. have been prepared in accordance with the legislation and regulations applicable in Luxembourg, and in particular with the Law of 17 June 1992, as amended, on the accounts of credit institutions.

Since 1 January 2019, BGL BNP Paribas S.A. has broadened the scope of application of the IFRS option, although the following accounting principles are still excluded: prudential provisions, special items with a reserve quota portion and exclusion of capital gains on tangible and intangible assets.

The annual accounts are provided hereafter in an abridged form. The unconsolidated annual accounts, comprising the balance sheet, profit and loss account and notes to the annual accounts as well as the Board of directors' report and the auditor's report are published in accordance with legal requirements.

Pursuant to Article 71 of the Law of 17 June 1992 on the approved annual accounts of credit institutions, as amended, the Board of directors' report, as well as the auditor's report must be filed with the register of commerce and companies in the month they are approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders, and no later than seven months after the closing of the period. The accounts are published by mention in the Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations of the filing with the Trade and Companies Register where these documents are available.

The approved independent auditor delivered an unqualified certification of the unconsolidated annual accounts of BGL BNP Paribas S.A. as at 31 December 2025.

STATUTORY BALANCE SHEET

<i>In millions of euro</i>	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and amounts due from central banks		10,609.2	9,475.7
Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss		249.8	350.4
Securities portfolio	3.a	170.1	189.8
Loans and repurchase agreements	3.a	44.5	88.1
Derivatives	3.a	35.2	72.5
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	3.b	504.6	521.6
Financial assets at market value through equity		4,283.5	4,539.6
Debt securities	3.c	4,283.2	4,319.1
Equity instruments	3.c	0.3	220.5
Financial assets at amortised cost		37,473.0	36,051.1
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	3.e	7,268.5	7,489.6
Loans and receivables payable by clients	3.e	27,911.5	27,741.9
Debt securities	3.e	2,293.1	819.6
Revaluation spread on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		(10.8)	35.1
Holdings in affiliated companies and subsidiaries at acquisition cost	3.i	1,668.8	1,454.3
Current and deferred tax assets	3.j	11.1	35.9
Equalisation accounts and other assets	3.k	280.5	430.6
Tangible assets and investment property	3.l	341.3	305.8
Intangible assets	3.l	43.5	34.0
TOTAL ASSETS		55,454.6	53,234.2
LIABILITIES			
Financial instruments at market value through profit or loss		49.4	86.4
Subordinated debt	3.h	19.1	18.3
Derivatives	3.a	30.3	68.1
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	3.b	605.1	769.1
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		45,961.8	43,605.3
Debts payable to credit institutions	3.g	5,083.0	6,532.7
Debts payable to clients	3.g	40,496.8	36,763.5
Debt securities	3.h	382.0	309.1
Revaluation spread on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		(132.2)	(143.0)
Current and deferred tax liabilities	3.j	94.5	79.2
Equalisation accounts and other liabilities	3.k	428.8	535.5
Provisions	3.m	2,042.6	2,018.1
TOTAL LIABILITIES		49,049.9	46,950.7
EQUITY			
Share capital and reserves		6,016.8	5,876.5
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		407.8	498.8
Total share capital, retained earnings and net income for the financial year	3.p	6,424.7	6,375.3
Revaluation of assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity		(19.9)	(91.8)
TOTAL EQUITY		6,404.7	6,283.5
TOTAL LIABILITIES		55,454.6	53,234.2



Consolidated financial
statements as at
31 December 2025

Notes to the
financial statements

Unconsolidated
annual accounts as
at 31 December 2025

Appropriation of profit

STATUTORY PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Notes	2025 financial year	2024 financial year
<i>In millions of euro</i>			
Interest and similar income	2.a	1,971.2	2,444.8
Interest and similar charges	2.a	(1,186.9)	(1,749.7)
Fees (income)	2.b	209.5	214.2
Fees (expenses)	2.b	(32.7)	(37.9)
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at market value through profit or loss	2.c	6.6	11.4
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at market value through equity	2.d	1.6	10.1
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at acquisition cost	2.e	13.9	135.0
Income from other activities	2.f	26.1	30.5
Expenses from other activities	2.f	(16.9)	(45.0)
Net banking income		992.4	1,013.4
Staff expenses	2.g	(241.4)	(237.4)
Other operating expenses	2.h	(165.1)	(164.5)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets	3.l	(25.7)	(21.5)
Gross operating income		560.2	590.0
Cost of risk	2.i	(29.2)	(2.1)
Operating income		531.0	588.0
Charges to/releases from prudential provisions	2.j	(16.0)	-
Income/expense relating to "Special items with a reserve quota portion"	2.k	(8.2)	1.3
Net gain or loss on other fixed assets	2.l	11.3	0.0
Pre-tax income		518.2	589.3
Corporate income tax	2.m	(110.3)	(90.5)
NET INCOME		407.8	498.8

APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT

Unconsolidated figures prepared under the mixed system, in millions of euro

Profit for the financial year	407.8
Retained earnings brought forward	640.7
TOTAL AMOUNT FOR APPROPRIATION	1,048.5
Statutory allocations	0.9
Dividends	313.6
Appropriation to reserves and retained earnings	734.0
TOTAL	1,048.5

Gross dividend per share of EUR 11.21 payable from 13 April 2026
(compared with EUR 10.46 in 2025).





FOLLOW US



BGL BNP PARIBAS

Société anonyme
60, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

Tel.: (+352) 42 42-1
R.C.S. Luxembourg: B 6481

bgl.lu



**BGL
BNP PARIBAS**

The bank for a changing world