



20NF142

£450,000,000 Undated Deeply Subordinated Non-Cumulative Notes
The Proceeds of Which Constitute Tier 1 Regulatory Capital
Issue Price: 100%

The £450,000,000 Undated Deeply Subordinated Non-Cumulative Notes (the "Notes") of BNP Paribas (the "Issuer" or the "Bank") will be issued outside the French Republic and will bear interest at a fixed rate of 5.945% per annum from and including April 19, 2006 (the "Issue Date") to but excluding April 19, 2016, payable annually in arrears on a non-cumulative basis on April 19 of each year, commencing on April 19, 2007, and thereafter at a floating rate equal to 3-month GBP LIBOR plus a margin equal to 1.13% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears on January 19, April 19, July 19 and October 19 of each year, commencing on July 19, 2016.

Payment of interest on the Notes will be mandatory if the Issuer pays dividends on its ordinary shares and in certain other circumstances described herein. Otherwise, the Issuer may elect, and in certain circumstances shall be required, not to pay interest falling due on the Notes. Any interest not paid shall be forfeited and shall no longer be due and payable by the Issuer. Interest accrual may also be reduced if the Issuer's consolidated regulatory capital falls below required levels and in certain other circumstances.

The Notes are undated and have no final maturity. The Notes may, at the option of the Issuer but subject to the prior approval of the Secrétariat général de la Commission bancaire ("SGCB") or its successor, be redeemed at par in whole or in part on April 19, 2016. In addition, the Notes may, in case of certain tax or regulatory events, be redeemed at par at any time (in whole but not in part), subject to the prior approval of the SGCB. The principal amount of the Notes may be written down to a minimum amount of one pence of one sterling if the Issuer incurs losses and certain regulatory capital events occur, subject to restoration in certain cases described herein. The Notes are subordinated to substantially all of the Issuer's other obligations, including in respect of ordinarily subordinated debt instruments. (See "Terms and Conditions of the Notes—Status of the Notes and Subordination".)

The Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (the "CSSF") is the competent authority in Luxembourg for the purpose of Directive n°2003/71/EC (the "Prospectus Directive") and the Luxembourg law on prospectuses for securities of July 10, 2005, for the purpose of approving this Prospectus to give information with regard to the Issuer and the Notes. Application has been made in order for the Notes to be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted to trading on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, which is an EU-regulated market within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC (the "EU-regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange"). References in this Prospectus to Notes being listed (and all related references) shall mean that such Notes are intended to be admitted to trading on the EU-regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The Notes are expected to be assigned a rating of "A1" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., "A+" by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and "AA-" by Fitch Ratings. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the relevant rating agency.

See "Risk Factors" below for certain information relevant to an investment in the Notes.

The Notes have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear France S.A. ("Euroclear France"), Clearstream Banking, société anonyme ("Clearstream, Luxembourg") and Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of the Euroclear System ("Euroclear"). The Notes will on the Issue Date be entered (inscription en compte) in the books of Euroclear France, which shall credit the accounts of the Account Holders (as defined in "Terms and Conditions of the Notes—Form, Denomination and Title" below), including the depositary banks for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

The Notes will be issued in bearer form in the denomination of £50,000 each. The Notes will at all times be represented in book-entry form (dématérialisé) in the books of the Account Holders in compliance with Article L.211-4 of the French Code monétaire et financier. No physical document of title will be issued in respect of the Notes.

This Prospectus has not been submitted to the approval of the Autorité des marchés financiers ("AMF").

THE NOTES ARE BEING OFFERED AND SOLD ONLY OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO NON-U.S. PERSONS IN RELIANCE ON REGULATION S UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"). SEE "SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE".

BNP PARIBAS UK LIMITED
Lead Manager and Sole Bookrunner

BNP PARIBAS
Structuring Advisor

BARCLAYS CAPITAL
HSBC
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
Senior Co-Lead Managers

GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL
JPMORGAN
LEHMAN BROTHERS
MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL
MORGAN STANLEY
Co-Lead Managers

The date of this Prospectus is April 13, 2006.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus. The Issuer declares that, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, the information contained in this Prospectus is, to the best of its knowledge, in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

This Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with all documents that are incorporated herein by reference as described in “Documents Incorporated by Reference” below. This Prospectus shall be read and construed on the basis that such documents are so incorporated and form part of this Prospectus.

Information contained in this Prospectus which is sourced from a third party has been accurately reproduced and, as far as the Issuer is aware and is able to ascertain from information published by the relevant third party, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. The Issuer has also identified the source(s) of such information.

The Managers (as defined in “Subscription and Sale” below) have not separately verified the information contained herein. Accordingly, no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made and no responsibility is accepted by the Managers as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this Prospectus or any other information provided by the Issuer in connection with the Notes. The Managers accept no liability in relation to the information contained in this Prospectus or any other information provided by the Issuer in connection with the Notes.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Prospectus in connection with the issue and sale of the Notes and any information or representation not contained herein must not be relied upon as having been authorized by or on behalf of the Issuer. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor any sale made in connection herewith shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that the information herein is correct as at any time subsequent to the date hereof.

This Prospectus comprises a prospectus for the purposes of (i) Article 5.3 of the Prospectus Directive and (ii) the relevant implementing measures in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and, in each case, for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Issuer.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer of, or an invitation or solicitation by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Managers or any affiliate of any of them to subscribe for or purchase, any Notes in any jurisdiction by any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer, invitation or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering or sale of the Notes in certain jurisdictions, including the United States, the United Kingdom and the French Republic, may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the Issuer and the Managers to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. For a description of certain restrictions on offers and sales of Notes and distribution of this Prospectus, see “Subscription and Sale” below. No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Prospectus in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Managers. The delivery of this Prospectus at any time does not imply that the information contained in it is correct as at any time subsequent to its date. In making an investment decision regarding the Notes, prospective investors must rely on their own independent investigation and appraisal of the Issuer, its business and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. The contents of this Prospectus are not to be construed as legal, business or tax advice. Each prospective investor should consult its own advisers as to legal, tax, financial, credit and related aspects of an investment in the Notes. The Managers have not separately verified the information contained herein. Accordingly, no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made and no responsibility or liability is accepted by the Managers as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus or any other information provided by the Issuer in connection with the Notes or their distribution. This Prospectus may only be used for the purposes for which it has been published.

This Prospectus is only being distributed to and is only directed at (i) persons who are outside the United Kingdom or (ii) to investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the “Order”) or (iii) high net worth entities, and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated, falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as “**relevant persons**”). The Notes are only available to, and any invitation, offer or agreement to subscribe, purchase or otherwise acquire such Notes will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this Prospectus or any of its contents.

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”). Subject to certain exceptions, the Notes may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act (“**Regulation S**”)).

In connection with this issue, BNP Paribas UK Limited (the “**Stabilizing Manager**”) or any person acting for it may over-allot (provided that the aggregate principal amount of Notes allotted does not exceed 105% of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes) or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the Stabilizing Manager (or persons acting on behalf of a Stabilizing Manager) will undertake stabilization action. Any stabilization action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the Notes is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the Notes.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Prospectus contains forward-looking statements. The Bank, and its consolidated subsidiaries taken as a whole (the “**BNP Paribas Group**” or the “**Group**”), may also make forward-looking statements in its audited annual financial statements, in its interim financial statements, in its prospectuses, in press releases and other written materials and in oral statements made by its officers, directors or employees to third parties. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about the Bank’s and/or Group’s beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current plans, estimates and projections, and therefore undue reliance should not be placed on them. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and the Bank and the Group undertake no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Most of the financial data presented in this Prospectus are presented in euros. The Issuer and the Group began presenting their financial information in euros as of the advent of the euro on January 1, 1999.

The Group, like all companies with securities listed on European securities exchanges, was required by European Union directives to adopt international financial reporting standards (IFRS) as of January 1, 2005, with retroactive effect to January 1, 2004. Given that there are material differences between IFRS applicable in 2004 (“**2004 IFRS**”) and IFRS applicable in 2005 (“**EU-IFRS**”), the Group’s results for 2005 are not directly comparable to its results for 2004. For a summary of the material differences between 2004 IFRS and EU-IFRS, investors should refer to the audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 incorporated by reference herein. The audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Prior to January 1, 2005, the Group prepared its financial statements in accordance with French generally accepted accounting principles (“**French GAAP**”). The audited consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries prepared under French GAAP, including the notes thereto, as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 and for the years then ended are also incorporated by reference herein.

In this Prospectus, unless otherwise specified or the context requires, references to “euro”, “EUR” and “€” are to the single currency of the participating member states of the European Economic and Monetary Union, references to “GBP”, “£” and “sterling” are to the lawful currency of the United Kingdom, and references to “dollar”, “USD” and “U.S.\$” are to the lawful currency of the United States of America.

In this Prospectus, all references to “billions” are references to one thousand million. Due to rounding, the numbers presented throughout this Prospectus may not add up precisely, and percentages may not reflect precisely absolute figures. The Group’s fiscal year ends on December 31, and references in this Prospectus to any specific fiscal year are to the twelve-month period ended December 31 of such year.

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SUMMARY OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information included elsewhere in this Prospectus. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this summary shall bear the respective meanings ascribed to them under “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”. Prospective investors should also consider carefully, amongst other things, the factors set out under “Risk Factors”.

Issuer:	BNP Paribas (the “Issuer” or the “Bank”).
Description:	£450,000,000 Undated Deeply Subordinated Non-Cumulative Notes (the “Notes”).
Bookrunner:	BNP Paribas UK Limited.
Structuring Advisor:	BNP Paribas.
Fiscal Agent, Principal Paying Agent and Calculation Agent:	BNP Paribas Securities Services.
Luxembourg Listing Agent:	BNP Paribas Securities Services, Luxembourg Branch.
Method of Issue:	The Notes will be issued on a syndicated basis.
Denomination:	£50,000 per Note.
Original Principal Amount:	£50,000 per Note, which amount may be permanently reduced in the event of a partial call as described below under “Call from the First Call Date”.
Current Principal Amount:	Equal to the principal amount of the Notes outstanding at any time, calculated on the basis of the Original Principal Amount of the Notes as such amount may be reduced pursuant to the application of the loss absorption mechanism and/or reinstated on one or more occasions, as described below under “Loss Absorption” and “Reinstatement”, respectively.
Maturity:	The Notes will be undated securities of the Issuer with no fixed redemption or maturity date.
Form of the Notes:	The Notes will be issued in dematerialized bearer form (<i>au porteur</i>). Title to the Notes will be evidenced in accordance with Article L.211-4 of the French <i>Code monétaire et financier</i> by book entries (<i>inscription en compte</i>) in the books of Euroclear France, which shall credit, upon issue, the accounts of account holders, including the depositary banks for Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear. Transfers of Notes may only be effected through registration of the transfer in the books of account holders. No physical document of title will be issued in respect of the Notes.
Status of the Notes:	The Notes are deeply subordinated notes issued pursuant to the provisions of Article L.228-97 of the French <i>Code de commerce</i>. The principal and interest on the Notes (which constitute <i>obligations</i> under French law) constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured, undated and deeply subordinated obligations (<i>titres subordonnés de dernier rang</i>) of the Issuer and rank and will rank <i>pari passu</i> among themselves and with all other present and future Parity Securities (as defined below), but shall be subordinated to the present and future <i>prêts participatifs</i> granted to the Issuer, <i>titres participatifs</i> issued by the Issuer, Ordinarily Subordinated Obligations (as defined below) and Unsubordinated Obligations (as defined below). In the event of liquidation, the Notes shall rank in priority to any payments to holders of Equity Securities (as defined below).

There will be no limitations on issuing debt at the level of the Issuer or of any consolidated subsidiaries.

“Equity Securities” means (a) the ordinary shares of the Issuer and (b) any other class of the Issuer’s share capital or other securities of the Issuer ranking junior to the Parity Securities.

“Parity Securities” means (x) any deeply subordinated obligations (*titres subordonnés de dernier rang*) or other instruments issued by the Issuer which (i) rank, or are expressed to rank, *pari passu* among themselves and with the Notes and behind the *prêts participatifs* granted to the Issuer, the *titres participatifs* issued by the Issuer, the Ordinarily Subordinated Obligations and the Unsubordinated Obligations and (ii) meet the requirements to be eligible as Tier 1 Capital (as defined below) of the Issuer, or (y) any claim against the Issuer by any subsidiary of the Issuer under a support agreement, guarantee or other agreement or instrument issued by the Issuer in favor of any subsidiary of the Issuer that has issued or will issue preferred securities or preferred or preference shares, the proceeds of which issuance qualify as Tier 1 Capital of the Issuer (for the avoidance of doubt, “Parity Securities” include, without limitation, BNP Paribas’ US\$1,350,000,000 Undated Deeply Subordinated Non-Cumulative Notes issued on June 29, 2005, its EUR 1,000,000,000 Undated Deeply Subordinated Non-Cumulative Notes issued on October 17, 2005, its US\$400,000,000 Undated Deeply Subordinated Non-Cumulative Notes issued on October 17, 2005 and its EUR 750,000,000 Undated Deeply Subordinated Non-Cumulative Notes issued on April 12, 2006 and any claims under the support agreements relating to (i) BNP U.S. Funding L.L.C.’s 7.738% Noncumulative Preferred Securities, Series A, (ii) BNP Paribas Capital Preferred L.L.C.’s 9.003% Noncumulative Company Preferred Securities, (iii) BNP Paribas Capital Preferred II L.L.C.’s 7.00% Noncumulative Company Preferred Securities, (iv) BNP Paribas Capital Preferred III L.L.C.’s 6.625% Noncumulative Company Preferred Securities, (v) BNP Paribas Capital Preferred IV L.L.C.’s 6.342% Noncumulative Company Preferred Securities, (vi) BNP Paribas Capital Preferred V L.L.C.’s 7.20% Noncumulative Company Preferred Securities and (vii) BNP Paribas Capital Preferred VI L.L.C.’s 5.868% Noncumulative Company Preferred Securities).

“Ordinarily Subordinated Obligations” means any obligations (including any bonds or notes) of the Issuer which constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and subordinated obligations of the Issuer and which at all times rank *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves and equally and ratably with any other existing or future Ordinarily Subordinated Obligations, behind Unsubordinated Obligations but in priority to Equity Securities, the Notes, Parity Securities, *prêts participatifs* granted to the Issuer and *titres participatifs* issued by the Issuer.

“Unsubordinated Obligations” means any obligations (including any bonds or notes) of the Issuer which constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer and which rank in priority to the Ordinarily Subordinated Obligations.

Regulatory Treatment:

The proceeds of the issue of the Notes will be treated, for regulatory purposes, as *fonds propres de base* of the Issuer (“Tier 1 Capital”).

Fonds propres de base shall have the meaning given to it in Article 2 of *Règlement n° 90-02* dated February 23, 1990, as amended, of the *Comité de la Réglementation Bancaire et Financière* (the “**CRBF Regulation**”), or otherwise recognized as *fonds propres de base* by the *Secrétariat général de la Commission bancaire* (“**SGCB**”). The CRBF Regulation should be read in conjunction with the press release of the Bank for International Settlements dated October 27, 1998 concerning instruments eligible for inclusion in Tier 1 Capital (the “**BIS Press Release**”). The French language version of the BIS Press Release is attached to the report published annually by the SGCB entitled “*Modalités de calcul du ratio international de solvabilité*”.

Negative Pledge:

There will be no negative pledge in respect of the Notes.

Events of Default:

There will be no events of default in respect of the Notes. However, the Notes must be redeemed in the event of liquidation of the Issuer, in an amount calculated on the basis of the Original Principal Amount of the Notes.

Interest:

The Notes bear interest on their Current Principal Amount at a fixed rate of 5.945% per annum from, and including, April 19, 2006 (the “**Issue Date**”) to, but excluding, the First Call Date payable annually in arrears on a non-cumulative basis on April 19 of each year (each a “**Fixed Rate Interest Payment Date**”), commencing on April 19, 2007.

Thereafter, the Notes will bear interest on their Current Principal Amount at a floating rate equal to 3-month GBP LIBOR plus a margin equal to 1.13% per annum payable quarterly in arrears on a non-cumulative basis on January 19, April 19, July 19 and October 19 of each year (each a “**Floating Rate Interest Payment Date**” and together with each Fixed Rate Interest Payment Date, an “**Interest Payment Date**”), commencing on July 19, 2016.

“**First Call Date**” means April 19, 2016.

“**Fixed Rate Interest Period**” means the period beginning on (and including) the Issue Date and ending on (but excluding) the first Fixed Rate Interest Payment Date and each successive period beginning on (and including) a Fixed Rate Interest Payment Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Fixed Rate Interest Payment Date.

“**Floating Rate Interest Period**” means the period beginning on (and including) the First Call Date and ending on (but excluding) the first Floating Rate Interest Payment Date and each successive period beginning on (and including) a Floating Rate Interest Payment Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Floating Rate Interest Payment Date.

“**Interest Period**” means a Fixed Rate Interest Period or a Floating Rate Interest Period, as the case may be.

Interest payments are subject to the provisions set forth below under “Interest Payments”, “Loss Absorption” and “Reinstatement”.

Interest Payments:

Optional Non-Payment of Interest

On each Interest Payment Date, the Issuer shall pay interest on the Notes accrued to that date in respect of the Interest Period ending

immediately prior to such Interest Payment Date, subject to the provisions of the following paragraphs. The interest to be paid will be calculated on the basis of the Current Principal Amount of the Notes outstanding during any Interest Period.

For so long as the provisions set forth below under “Mandatory Interest Payment” do not apply, the Issuer may elect not to pay interest on any Interest Payment Date, in particular with a view to restoring its regulatory capital in order to ensure the continuity of its activities without weakening its financial structure.

Any amount of interest, excluding Broken Interest (as defined below), not so paid on an Interest Payment Date shall be forfeited and shall no longer be due and payable by the Issuer.

Furthermore, the Issuer shall be required not to pay interest on the Notes, subject to the provisions set forth below under “Mandatory Interest Payment”, if, on or at any time prior to the fifth Business Day prior to such Interest Payment Date, a Capital Deficiency Event (as defined below) has occurred or would occur upon payment of the interest due on such Interest Payment Date.

Notice of non-payment of interest on the Notes on any Interest Payment Date in accordance with the above provisions (an “**Interest Non-Payment Notice**”) shall be given to the Noteholders no later than two Business Days prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date. Furthermore, payment of any Broken Interest (as defined below) will not be made on such Interest Payment Date.

For the avoidance of doubt, the occurrence of a Capital Deficiency Event and any resulting notice will be effective only with respect to the interest amount due on the immediately following Interest Payment Date. As appropriate, the Issuer will make a new determination and deliver other notice(s) with respect to any subsequent Interest Payment Date in relation to which a Capital Deficiency Event is continuing or occurs again.

The amount of Broken Interest may be reduced pursuant to the provisions set forth below under “Loss Absorption”. At the option of the Issuer, any Broken Interest, to the extent not reduced to absorb losses, may be paid on the first Interest Payment Date after the end of a Capital Deficiency Event. Any Broken Interest not paid by the Issuer on such Interest Payment Date shall be forfeited.

“**Broken Interest**” means, with respect to the period from (and including) the immediately preceding Interest Payment Date (or in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, the Issue Date) to (but excluding) the date of the occurrence of a Capital Deficiency Event, the amount of interest accrued on the Notes during such period as calculated by the Calculation Agent.

“**Capital Deficiency Event**” means the first date on which either of the following events occurs:

- (a) the total risk-based consolidated capital ratio of the Issuer, calculated in accordance with Applicable Banking Regulations, falls below the minimum percentage required by Applicable Banking Regulations; or
- (b) the Issuer is notified by the SGCB, or its successor or any

other relevant regulatory authority by which the Issuer is then-supervised (the “**Relevant Banking Regulator**”), that it has determined, in its sole discretion, in view of the deteriorating financial condition of the Issuer, that the foregoing paragraph (a) of this definition would apply in the near term.

“**Applicable Banking Regulations**” means, at any time, the capital adequacy regulations then in effect of the regulatory authority in the French Republic (or if the Issuer becomes domiciled in a jurisdiction other than the French Republic, such other jurisdiction) that are applicable to the Issuer.

Mandatory Interest Payment

In the event that during the one-year period prior to any Interest Payment Date any of the following events occurs:

(i) a declaration or payment of a dividend, or a payment of any nature by the Issuer on any Equity Securities (other than (x) a dividend or other distribution paid on the ordinary shares of the Issuer consisting solely of newly-issued ordinary shares, or (y) a redemption, repurchase or acquisition of any Equity Securities); or

(ii) a payment of any nature by the Issuer on any Parity Securities (other than (x) a Reinstatement (as defined under “Reinstatement” below), or (y) any payment on any Parity Securities that was required to be made as a result of a dividend or other payment having been made on any Equity Securities or Parity Securities, or (z) a redemption, repurchase or acquisition of any Parity Securities);

then irrespective of whether an Interest Non-Payment Notice has been delivered and is outstanding, the Issuer shall be required to pay interest on the Notes accrued in respect of the Interest Period ending immediately prior to such Interest Payment Date (such payment, a “**Mandatory Interest Payment**” and such date a “**Mandatory Interest Payment Date**”); *provided, however*, that if a Capital Deficiency Event occurred during the Interest Period immediately preceding such Interest Payment Date, such Interest Payment Date shall only be a Mandatory Interest Payment Date if such Capital Deficiency Event occurred prior to the relevant event described in sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) of this section.

The interest amount payable on each Note in relation to a Mandatory Interest Payment will be calculated as follows:

- (x) if the Mandatory Interest Payment results from an event described in sub-paragraph (i) of this section, it will be calculated on the basis of the Current Principal Amount of such Note; and
- (y) if the Mandatory Interest Payment results from an event described in sub-paragraph (ii) of this section, it shall be equal to the Notional Interest Amount.

“**Notional Interest Amount**” means, in respect of any Note, the amount of interest which would have been payable, absent a voluntary or automatic non-payment of interest pursuant to “Optional Non-Payment of Interest” above, for the one-year period prior to, and including, such Interest Payment Date, calculated on the basis of the

Current Principal Amount of such Note, multiplied by the Underlying Security Payment Percentage, as calculated by the Issuer prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date.

“Underlying Security” means the class of Parity Securities in respect of which the payments made represent the highest proportion of the payment which would have been payable during the one-year period prior to, and including, the relevant Interest Payment Date.

“Underlying Security Payment Percentage” means the ratio, calculated as a percentage, equal to (i) the payments effectively made on the Underlying Security during the one-year period prior to, and including, the relevant Interest Payment Date, divided by (ii) the payment which would have been payable during such period on the Underlying Security.

Loss Absorption:

In the event that at any time a Capital Deficiency Event has occurred, the board of directors of the Issuer will convene an extraordinary shareholders’ meeting to be held during the three months following the occurrence of such event in order to propose a share capital increase or any other measure regarded as necessary or useful to remedy such event. If a share capital increase or any such other proposed measure is not adopted by the Issuer’s extraordinary shareholders’ meeting or if the share capital increase is not sufficiently subscribed to remedy such event in full, or if such event remains in effect on the last day of the fiscal half-year during which the said event has occurred, the board of directors of the Issuer will implement, within ten days following the last day of such fiscal half-year, a reduction of the amount of Broken Interest, if any, and thereafter the Current Principal Amount of the Notes (a **“Loss Absorption”**) necessary in order to remedy such event to the fullest extent possible. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the nominal value of the Notes shall never be reduced to an amount lower than one pence of one sterling (GBP 0.01).

The amounts by which Broken Interest and, as the case may be, the Current Principal Amount of the Notes are reduced to enable the Issuer to absorb losses in order to ensure the continuity of its activities, will be the lower of (i) the amount of consolidated losses of the Issuer which, following a Capital Deficiency Event, have not been allocated to its shareholders’ funds (*capitaux propres*) as set out in its consolidated financial statements and (ii) the sum of the amounts of Broken Interest, if any, and the Current Principal Amount of the Notes before such reduction.

For the avoidance of doubt, the first remedy to the Capital Deficiency Event will be the share capital increase or the implementation of any other measures adopted by the extraordinary shareholders’ meeting of the Issuer to remedy such Capital Deficiency Event. To the extent such increase of share capital or other measures are not sufficient, the Loss Absorption will be applied first against the amount of Broken Interest, if any, and thereafter, if necessary, against the Current Principal Amount of the Notes as herein described.

Reinstatement:

If, following a Loss Absorption, the Issuer has recorded positive Consolidated Net Income for at least two consecutive fiscal years (a **“Return to Profitability”**) following the end of the most recent fiscal year in which there was a Loss Absorption (the **“Absorption Year End”**), the Issuer shall increase the Current Principal Amount of the Notes (a **“Reinstatement”**) on any date and in an amount that it determines (either up to the Original Principal Amount or up to any

other amount lower than the Original Principal Amount), to the extent any such Reinstatement complies with Applicable Banking Regulations.

Irrespective of whether a Return to Profitability has occurred, the Issuer shall increase the Current Principal Amount of the Notes in an amount equal to the Mandatory Reinstatement Amount (as defined below) on any date that it determines if (i) a Mandatory Reinstatement Event (as defined below) has occurred since the Absorption Year End, and (ii) the Issuer has not since such Mandatory Reinstatement Event occurred made a Reinstatement up to the Original Principal Amount pursuant to the provisions of the immediately preceding paragraph.

For the avoidance of doubt, following a Reinstatement the Current Principal Amount of the Notes may never be greater than the Original Principal Amount of the Notes.

“Consolidated Net Income” means the consolidated net income (excluding minority interests) of the Issuer, as calculated and set out in the audited annual consolidated financial statements of the Issuer.

“Mandatory Reinstatement Event” means (i) a Restricted Payment, or (ii) the increase by the Issuer of the principal amount of any Parity Securities other than the Notes, the terms of which contain a provision for the reinstatement of their principal amount similar to that of the Notes.

“Mandatory Reinstatement Amount” means the lesser of (i) the difference between the Original Principal Amount of the Notes and the Current Principal Amount of the Notes, and (ii) the positive Consolidated Net Income of the Issuer as set out in its latest audited annual consolidated financial statements. Additionally, for the purpose of a Reinstatement pursuant to clause (ii) of the definition of “Mandatory Reinstatement Event” in the preceding paragraph, the Mandatory Reinstatement Amount will be computed so that the Notes will be reinstated by a principal amount which is the same in percentage terms as the largest increase in principal amount of such Parity Securities.

“Restricted Payment” means an Equity Securities Payment or a Parity Securities Payment.

“Equity Securities Payment” means any declaration or payment of a dividend on any Equity Securities (other than, for the avoidance of doubt, (x) a dividend or other distribution on the ordinary shares of the Issuer consisting solely of newly-issued ordinary shares, or (y) any redemption, purchase or acquisition of Equity Securities by any means).

“Parity Securities Payment” means any payment of any nature on any Parity Securities (other than, for the avoidance of doubt, (x) any payment on any Parity Securities (other than the Notes) that was required to be made as a result of a dividend or other payment having been made on any Equity Securities or Parity Securities, or (y) any redemption, purchase or acquisition of Parity Securities by any means).

Call from the First Call Date:

The Issuer will have the right, subject to the prior consent of the Relevant Banking Regulator, to call the Notes in whole or in part on

the Interest Payment Date falling on the First Call Date or upon any Interest Payment Date thereafter. Such call will be exercised at a price (the “**Base Call Price**”) equal to the Original Principal Amount of the Notes plus any accrued but unpaid interest thereon.

In the case of a partial call, this shall be performed by way of an equal reduction of the Current Principal Amount of each of the Notes. For the avoidance of doubt, such reduction of Current Principal Amount is distinct from the Loss Absorption mechanism and the resulting reduced Current Principal Amount. Unlike in the case of a Loss Absorption, following a partial call the Original Principal Amount of each Note shall be permanently reduced by the amount of principal called and paid for.

Call before the First Call Date:

The Issuer will have the right, and in certain circumstances the obligation, to redeem the Notes at the Base Call Price at any time (in whole but not in part) in case of imposition of withholding tax on interest payments on the Notes, in case of loss of deductibility of interest paid on the Notes for corporate income tax purposes and in case of loss of Tier 1 Capital status of the Notes due to a change in Applicable Banking Regulations, subject to the prior consent of the Relevant Banking Regulator.

Taxation:

The Notes will, upon issue, benefit from an exemption from deduction for withholding tax as provided under “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”. If French law shall require any such deduction, the Issuer shall, to the extent permitted by law and subject to certain exceptions, pay additional amounts.

Representation of Noteholders:

Noteholders will form a *masse* governed by the provisions of the *Code de commerce* (French Commercial Code) and by French decree No. 67-236 of March 23, 1967, as amended, subject to certain exceptions, in defense of their common interests.

Use of proceeds:

The net proceeds of the issue of the Notes amount to approximately £445,500,000. The Issuer currently intends to use the proceeds from the issue of the Notes to finance in part its acquisition of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (“BNL”).

Clearing Systems:

The Notes will be accepted for clearance through Euroclear France, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear.

Listing:

Application has been made for the Notes to be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted to trading on the EU-regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Selling Restrictions:

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act and are being offered and sold only outside the United States in accordance with Regulation S thereunder. Moreover, the Notes have not been and will not be registered in any country or jurisdiction in order to permit a public offering and related selling restrictions therefore apply in various jurisdictions. See “Subscription and Sale”.

Ratings:

The Notes are expected to be assigned a rating of “A1” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., “A+” by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services and “AA-” by Fitch Ratings. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the relevant rating agency. A revision, suspension, reduction or withdrawal of a

rating may adversely affect the market price of the Notes.

As defined by Standard & Poor's, an obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong. The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Obligations rated 'A' by Moody's are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk. Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category.

As defined by Fitch an AA rating means very high credit quality and an expectation of very low credit risk. It indicates very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events. The modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories.

Governing Law:

French law

Note Codes:

ISIN: FR0010306787

Common Code: 025094492

RISK FACTORS

Prospective purchasers of the Notes offered hereby should consider carefully, among other things and in light of their financial circumstances and investment objectives, all of the information in this Prospectus and, in particular, the risk factors set forth below (which the Issuer, in its reasonable opinion, believes represents or may represent the risk factors known to it which may affect the Issuer's ability to fulfill its obligations under the Notes) in making an investment decision. Investors may lose the value of their entire investment in certain circumstances. Words and expressions defined in "Terms and Conditions of the Notes" herein shall have the same meanings in this section.

Risks Related to the Bank and its Operations

There are four main categories of risks inherent in the Bank's activities, which are summarized in this risk factor and described in detail under "Risk Management" herein. The risk factors following the one below elaborate on or give specific examples of these different types of risks, and describe certain additional risks faced by the Bank.

- **Credit Risk.** Credit risk is the risk of financial loss relating to the failure of an obligor to honor its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises in lending activities and also in various other activities where the Bank is exposed to the risk of counterparty default, such as its trading, capital markets and settlement activities.
- **Market and Liquidity Risk.** Market risk is the risk related to earnings, which arises primarily from adverse movements of trading and non-trading market parameters. Trading market parameters include, but are not limited to, foreign exchange rates, bond prices, security and commodity prices, derivatives prices and prices of other marketable assets such as real estate or cars. Trading market parameters also include derivations of the items previously mentioned, such as interest rates, credit spreads, implied volatility or implied correlation. Non-trading market parameters include parameters based on assumptions or on statistical analysis, such as models and statistical correlation, respectively.

Liquidity is also an important component of market risk. In instances of little or no liquidity, a market instrument or transferable asset may not be negotiable at its estimated value. A lack of liquidity can arise due to a lack of volume, legal restrictions or a one-way market.

Market risk arises in trading portfolios and in non-trading portfolios. In non-trading portfolios, it encompasses:

- The risk associated with asset and liability management, which is the risk to earnings arising from asset and liability mismatches in the banking book or in the insurance business. This risk is driven primarily by interest rate risk.
- The risk associated with investment activities, which is directly connected to changes in the value of invested assets within equity portfolios.
- The risk associated with certain other activities, such as real estate or car leasing, which is indirectly affected by changes in the value of negotiable assets held in the normal course of business.

Liquidity risk, which is also referred to as funding risk, is the inability of the Bank to meet its obligations at an acceptable cost in a given currency and location.

- **Operational Risk.** Operational risk corresponds to the risk of losses due to inadequate or failed internal processes, or due to external events, whether deliberate, accidental or natural occurrences. Internal processes include, but are not limited to, human resources and information systems. External events include floods, fires, earthquakes or terrorist attacks.
- **Insurance Risk.** Insurance risk is the risk to earnings due to mismatches between expected and actual claims. Depending on the insurance product, this risk is influenced by macroeconomic

changes, changes in customer behavior, changes in public health, pandemics and catastrophic events (earthquake, industrial disaster, terrorism, etc.).

Adverse market or economic conditions may cause a decrease in net banking income or profitability.

As a global player in financial services, the Bank's businesses are materially affected by conditions in the financial markets and economic conditions generally in Europe, the U.S. and elsewhere around the world. Despite geopolitical uncertainties in 2004 and 2005, market conditions were favorable overall during this period. Adverse changes in market or economic conditions could, however, create a challenging operating environment for financial services companies in the future. Such adverse changes could result, in particular, from increases in raw material prices (including oil), increases in interest rates and adverse geopolitical events (such as natural disasters, acts of terrorism and military conflicts).

The Bank faces a number of specific risks, as highlighted in the following paragraphs, with respect to adverse future market or economic conditions. In summary and for example, financial markets in Europe, the U.S. and elsewhere may decline or experience increased volatility, which could lead to a decline in merger and acquisition (and related financing) activity and capital markets transactions, and adverse economic conditions could reduce credit demand by corporate borrowers. These developments would adversely affect the Bank's net banking income, and, if it were unable to reduce expenses commensurately, its profitability. Revenues and profitability could also be depressed by marking to market losses from the Bank's securities portfolio or the recognition of goodwill impairments, all resulting from adverse market or economic developments.

The Bank may incur significant losses on its trading and investment activities due to market fluctuations and volatility.

The Bank maintains trading and investment (other than trading) positions in the debt, currency, commodity and equity markets, and in private equity, real estate and other assets. These positions could be adversely affected by volatility in financial and other markets, that is, the degree to which prices fluctuate over a particular period in a particular market, regardless of market levels. For further information on market risk exposures in those portfolios, you should refer to the section entitled "Risk Management" below. Volatility can also lead to losses relating to a broad range of other trading and hedging products the Bank uses, including swaps, futures, options and structured products.

To the extent that the Bank owns assets, or has net long positions, in any of those markets, a downturn in those markets could result in losses from a decline in the value of its net long positions. Conversely, to the extent that the Bank has sold assets that it does not own, or has net short positions, in any of those markets, an upturn in those markets could expose it to potentially unlimited losses as it attempts to cover its net short positions by acquiring assets in a rising market. The Bank may from time to time have a trading strategy of holding a long position in one asset and a short position in another, from which it expects to earn net revenues based on changes in the relative value of the two assets. If, however, the relative value of the two assets changes in a direction or manner that the Bank did not anticipate or against which it is not hedged, the Bank might realize a loss on those paired positions. Such losses, if significant, could adversely affect the Bank's results of operations and financial condition.

The Bank may generate lower revenues from brokerage and other commission- and fee-based businesses during market downturns.

Market downturns are likely to lead to a decline in the volume of transactions that the Bank executes for its clients and, therefore, to a decline in its net banking income from this activity. In addition, because the fees that the Bank charges for managing its clients' portfolios are in many cases based on the value or performance of those portfolios, a market downturn that reduces the value of its clients' portfolios or increases the amount of withdrawals would reduce the revenues the Bank receives from its asset management and private banking businesses.

Even in the absence of a market downturn, below-market performance by the Bank's mutual funds may result in increased withdrawals and reduced inflows, which would reduce the revenues the Bank receives from its asset management business.

Protracted market declines can reduce liquidity in the markets, making it harder to sell assets and possibly leading to material losses.

In some of the Bank's businesses, protracted market movements, particularly asset price declines, can reduce the level of activity in the market or reduce market liquidity. These developments can lead to material losses if the Bank cannot close out deteriorating positions in a timely way. This may especially be the case for assets the Bank holds for which there are not very liquid markets to begin with. Assets that are not traded on stock exchanges or other public trading markets, such as derivatives contracts between banks, may have values that the Bank calculates using models other than publicly-quoted prices. Monitoring the deterioration of prices of assets like these is difficult and could lead to losses that the Bank did not anticipate.

Significant interest rate changes could adversely affect the Bank's net banking income or profitability.

The amount of net interest income earned by the Bank during any given period significantly affects its overall net banking income and profitability for that period. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond the Bank's control. Changes in market interest rates could affect the interest rates charged on interest-earning assets differently than the interest rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Any adverse change in the yield curve could cause a decline in the Bank's net interest income from its lending activities. In addition, increases in the interest rates at which short-term funding is available and maturity mismatches may adversely affect the Bank's profitability.

A substantial increase in new provisions or a shortfall in the level of previously recorded provisions could adversely affect the Bank's results of operations and financial condition.

In connection with its lending activities, the Bank periodically establishes provisions for loan losses, which are recorded in its profit and loss account under cost of risk. The Bank's overall level of provisions is based upon its assessment of prior loss experience, the volume and type of lending being conducted, industry standards, past due loans, economic conditions and other factors related to the recoverability of various loans. For further information on the Bank's provisioning procedures and its breakdown of doubtful loans, see "Risk Management". Although the Bank uses its best efforts to establish an appropriate level of provisions, its lending businesses may have to increase their provisions for loan losses in the future as a result of increases in non-performing assets or for other reasons. Any significant increase in provisions for loan losses or a significant change in the Bank's estimate of the risk of loss inherent in its portfolio of non-impaired loans, as well as the occurrence of loan losses in excess of the provisions allocated with respect thereto, could have an adverse effect on the Bank's results of operations and financial condition.

The Bank's competitive position could be harmed if its reputation is damaged.

In the highly competitive environment arising from globalization and convergence in the financial services industry, a reputation for financial strength and integrity is critical to the Bank's ability to attract and maintain customers. The Bank's reputation could be harmed if it fails to promote and market adequately its products and services. The Bank's reputation could also be damaged if, as it increases its client base and the scale of its businesses, the Bank's comprehensive procedures and controls dealing with conflicts of interest fail, or appear to fail, to address conflicts of interest properly. The Bank's reputation could in the future be damaged by, among other things, employee misconduct, a decline in or a restatement of or other corrections to its financial results, adverse legal or regulatory action. The loss of business that could result from damage to the Bank's reputation could affect its results of operations and financial condition. An example of this risk is the UN Oil-for-Food program, in which the Bank's role has come under scrutiny. See "Business of the Group – Oil-for-Food Program Inquiries" for a discussion of this.

An interruption in or a breach of the Bank's information systems may result in lost business and other losses.

As with most other banks, the Bank relies heavily on communications and information systems to conduct its business. Any failure or interruption or breach in security of these systems could result in failures or interruptions in the Bank's customer relationship management, general ledger, deposit, servicing and/or loan organization systems. The Bank cannot provide assurances that such failures or interruptions will not occur or, if they do occur, that they will be adequately addressed. The occurrence of any failures or interruptions could have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial condition and results of operations.

Unforeseen events can interrupt the Bank's operations and cause substantial losses and additional costs.

Unforeseen events like severe natural catastrophes, terrorist attacks or other states of emergency can lead to an abrupt interruption of the Bank's operations and, to the extent not covered by insurance, can cause substantial losses. Such losses can relate to property, financial assets, trading positions and key employees. Such unforeseen events can also lead to additional costs (such as relocation of employees affected) and increase the Bank's costs (such as insurance premiums). Such events may also make insurance coverage for certain risks unavailable and thus increase the Bank's risk.

The Bank is subject to extensive supervisory and regulatory regimes in France, elsewhere in Europe, the U.S., the Asia Pacific region and in the many countries around the world in which it operates; regulatory actions and changes in regulatory regimes could adversely affect the Bank's business and results.

Regulatory compliance risk arises from a failure or inability to comply fully with the laws, regulations or codes applicable specifically to the financial services industry. Non-compliance could lead to fines, public reprimand, damage to reputation, enforced suspension of operations or, in extreme cases, withdrawal of authorization to operate.

The Group's businesses and earnings can be affected by the fiscal or other policies and other actions of various regulatory authorities of France, other European Union or foreign governments and international agencies. The nature and impact of future changes in such policies and regulatory action are unpredictable and are beyond the Group's control. Such changes could include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the monetary, interest rate and other policies of central banks and regulatory authorities;
- general changes in government or regulatory policy that may significantly influence investor decisions in particular markets in which the Group operates;
- general changes in regulatory requirements, for example, prudential rules relating to the capital adequacy framework (see "Capital Adequacy of the BNP Paribas Group—Planned Changes to the BIS Capital Standards");
- changes in the financial reporting environment; and
- expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and changes in legislation relating to foreign ownership.

The Bank's risk management policies, procedures and methods may leave it exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risks, which could lead to material losses.

The Bank has devoted significant resources to developing its risk management policies, procedures and assessment methods and intends to continue to do so in the future. Nonetheless, the Bank's risk management techniques and strategies may not be fully effective in mitigating its risk exposure in all economic market environments or against all types of risk, including risks that the Bank fails to identify or anticipate. Some of the Bank's qualitative tools and metrics for managing risk are based upon its use of observed historical market behavior. The Bank applies statistical and other tools to these observations to arrive at quantifications of its risk exposures. These tools and metrics may fail to predict future risk exposures. These risk exposures could, for example, arise from factors the Bank did not anticipate or correctly evaluate in its statistical models. This would limit the Bank's ability to manage its risks. The Bank's losses could therefore be significantly greater than the historical measures indicate. In addition, the Bank's quantified modeling does not take all risks into account. The Bank's more qualitative approach to managing those risks could prove insufficient, exposing it to material unanticipated losses. See "Risk Management" below for a more detailed discussion of the policies, procedures and methods the Bank uses to identify, monitor and manage its risks.

The Bank's hedging strategies may not prevent losses.

If any of the variety of instruments and strategies that the Bank uses to hedge its exposure to various types of risk in its businesses is not effective, the Bank may incur losses. Many of its strategies are based on historical trading patterns and correlations. For example, if the Bank holds a long position in an asset, it may

hedge that position by taking a short position in an asset where the short position has historically moved in a direction that would offset a change in the value of the long position. However, the Bank may only be partially hedged, or these strategies may not be fully effective in mitigating the Bank's risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risk in the future. Unexpected market developments may also affect the Bank's hedging strategies. In addition, the manner in which gains and losses resulting from certain ineffective hedges are recorded may result in additional volatility in the Bank's reported earnings.

The Bank may have difficulty in identifying and executing acquisitions, which could materially harm the Bank's results of operations.

The Bank considers external growth opportunities as part of its overall strategy. Even though the Bank reviews the companies it plans to acquire, it is generally not feasible for these reviews to be complete in all respects. As a result, the Bank may assume unanticipated liabilities, or an acquisition may not perform as well as expected. In addition, the Bank might have difficulty integrating any entity with which it combined its operations. Failure to complete announced business combinations or failure to integrate acquired businesses successfully into those of the Bank could materially adversely affect the Bank's profitability. It could also lead to departures of key employees, or lead to increased costs and reduced profitability if the Bank felt compelled to offer them financial incentives to remain.

Investors should also refer to the risks set forth below under “—Risks Related to the Acquisition of BNL” for a summary of the other risks faced by the Bank in connection with its acquisition of BNL, announced on February 3, 2006.

Intense competition, especially in the Bank's home market of France, where it has the largest single concentration of its businesses, could adversely affect the Bank's net banking income and profitability.

Competition is intense in all of the Bank's primary business areas in France and the other countries in which it conducts large portions of its business, including other European countries and the United States. If the Bank is unable to respond to the competitive environment in France or in its other major markets with attractive product and service offerings that are profitable for the Bank, it may lose market share in important areas of its business or incur losses on some or all of its activities. In addition, downturns in the French economy could add to the competitive pressure, through, for example, increased price pressure and lower business volumes for the Bank and its competitors. In addition, new lower-cost competitors may enter the market, which may not be subject to the same capital or regulatory requirements or may have other inherent regulatory advantages and, therefore, may be able to offer their products and services on more favorable terms. An example of such a competitive threat in France is the creation of the Post Office Bank (*la Banque Postale*), which commenced retail banking operations on January 1, 2006. The Post Office Bank is authorized by regulation to extend various types of credit, in particular mortgage loans, through its network of 17,000 post offices in France.

Risks Related to the Acquisition of BNL

On February 3, 2006, the Bank announced its intent to acquire BNL, an Italian banking group. For an overview of this acquisition, which this offering is made to finance in part, see “Recent Developments”.

The Bank may not achieve the expected synergies from the acquisition, and the integration process may disrupt operations.

The Bank estimates that the acquisition will generate total annual pre-tax cost synergies of €250 million and revenue synergies of €150 million as from 2009, at a pre-tax restructuring cost of €450 million, of which €300 million is expected to be incurred in 2006 and €150 million in 2007. The Group estimates that these cost and revenue synergies will be generated progressively at the level of 5%, 30% and 70% in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively, before taking full effect in 2009.

Cost synergies are expected to result in particular from:

- Consolidating central and regional organizations, optimizing back-office organizations, transferring BNP Paribas' process optimization know-how, reducing procurement costs, reducing BNL's financing costs by taking advantage of BNP Paribas' “AA” rating and improving BNL's risk management processes (estimated pre-tax cost savings of €140 million);

- Consolidating BNL's international network and corporate and investment banking product platforms (estimated pre-tax cost savings of €65 million);
- Combining, sharing or leveraging specialized financing business lines (estimated pre-tax cost savings of €30 million); and
- Combining local and global capabilities in asset management and equity securities services (estimated pre-tax cost savings of €15 million).

Revenue synergies are expected to result in particular from:

- In retail banking, improving BNL's range of products and quality of service, enhancing customer loyalty and cross-selling, developing an integrated multi-channel management structure for customer relationships and implementing a commercial strategy that aims to increase market share (estimated pre-tax income of €45 million resulting from additional revenues);
- Maximizing revenues from corporate customers through an enhanced product offering (estimated pre-tax income of €55 million resulting from additional revenues);
- Strengthening leadership positions in retail financial services (estimated pre-tax income of €35 million resulting from additional revenues); and
- Enhancing the asset management and services business (e.g., expanding existing partnerships with BNL and BNL Vita in the area of credit protection insurance, strengthening the partnership with Unipol and its controlling shareholders, etc.) (estimated pre-tax income of €15 million resulting from additional revenues).

Realization of the anticipated synergies will depend in part upon whether the operations of the Bank in Italy can be integrated in an efficient and effective manner with those of BNL. Integrating the operations of an acquired business is a complex and lengthy process. Successful integration and the achievement of synergies requires, among other things, the satisfactory coordination of business development and marketing efforts, the retention of key management personnel, effective hiring and training policies and the alignment of information and software systems. Any difficulties encountered in combining operations could result in higher integration costs and lower savings or revenues than expected. Accordingly, there can be no assurances as to the extent to which the anticipated synergies will be achieved and the timing of their realization. Moreover, the integration of the Bank's existing Italian operations with those of BNL could interfere with the activities of one or more of their businesses and divert management's attention from other aspects of the Bank's operations, which could have an adverse effect on the Bank's operations and results in Italy or more generally.

The acquisition will alter the Bank's geographic risk profile, exposing it significantly to risks inherent in the Italian retail banking market.

Following completion of the acquisition, approximately 12% of the Bank's aggregate revenues will be generated from retail banking in Italy. The Italian retail banking market has different characteristics from those of the French and US markets in which the Bank's retail banking operations are currently concentrated. While the Bank believes that the growth prospects in the Italian retail banking market are attractive, the risks in such market may be greater than those in the French and US markets due, among other things, to the relative fragility of the Italian economy, its lower recent and projected growth rates and a higher credit default rate.

The acquisition will increase the Bank's exposure to asset quality problems and a higher cost of risk, due to BNL's relatively higher level of doubtful credits and lower level of coverage as well as the lack of due diligence, and will generate a substantial amount of goodwill that will be subject to impairment.

In recent years BNL has had a high level of cost of risk and of doubtful credits (in each case as a percentage of total credits) and a low coverage ratio (i.e., level of provisions relative to doubtful credits), as compared to the corresponding levels and ratios of the Bank. While BNL's ratios improved as of December 31, 2005, based on unaudited accounts, from their level at December 31, 2004, these ratios still compare unfavorably to those of the Bank. This differential could lead the Bank to incur a higher cost of risk as a result of the acquisition, particularly since it did not have the opportunity to conduct due diligence on BNL in advance of announcing the acquisition and it intends to apply its existing provisioning policies and procedures to BNL's

credit portfolio. While the Bank has planned on an allowance for balance sheet adjustments of up to 800 million euros in connection with the acquisition, in particular to cover additional provisions relating to BNL's credit portfolio, this amount may prove insufficient.

Moreover, the Bank will record a substantial amount of goodwill in connection with the acquisition (currently estimated at 4.6 billion euros). Were significant asset quality issues to arise or the financial condition and prospects of BNL otherwise fail to meet the expectations underlying the acquisition valuation, the Bank could be led to incur substantial impairment charges, which could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations.

Risks Related to the Notes

The Notes are deeply subordinated obligations.

The Issuer's obligations under the Notes are deeply subordinated obligations of the Issuer which are the most junior debt instruments of the Issuer, ranking *pari passu* among themselves and with all other present and future Parity Securities, and subordinated to and ranking behind the claims of all other unsubordinated and ordinarily subordinated creditors of the Issuer, lenders in relation to *prêts participatifs* granted to the Issuer and holders of *titres participatifs* issued by the Issuer. In the event of liquidation, the Issuer's obligations under the Notes rank in priority only to any payments to holders of Equity Securities.

The principal amount of the Notes may be reduced to absorb losses of the Issuer.

The Notes are being issued for capital adequacy regulatory purposes with the intention and purpose of being eligible as Tier 1 Capital of the Issuer. See "Terms and Conditions of the Notes—Status of the Notes and Subordination" and "Capital Adequacy of the BNP Paribas Group" below. Such eligibility depends upon a number of conditions being satisfied, which are reflected in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes. One of these relates to the ability of the Notes and the proceeds of their issue to be available to absorb any losses of the Issuer. Accordingly, in certain circumstances and/or upon the occurrence of certain events, payments of interest under the Notes may be restricted and, in certain cases, forfeited and the amount of Broken Interest and the Current Principal Amount of the Notes may be reduced, nearly to zero. See "Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Loss Absorption and Return to Profitability".

There are certain restrictions on payments under the Notes.

For so long as the mandatory interest provisions do not apply, the Issuer may elect, and in certain circumstances shall be required, not to pay interest falling due on the Notes on any Interest Payment Date. Any interest not so paid on any such Interest Payment Date shall be forfeited and shall no longer be due and payable by the Issuer, save as otherwise provided. See "Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Interest and Interest Suspension".

In addition, in certain circumstances, payment of interest will be suspended automatically upon the occurrence of a Capital Deficiency Event. See "Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Interest and Interest Suspension".

There is no limitation on issuing or guaranteeing debt.

There is no restriction on the amount of debt that the Issuer may issue or guarantee. The Issuer and its subsidiaries and affiliates may incur additional indebtedness or grant guarantees in respect of indebtedness of third parties, including indebtedness or guarantees that rank senior in priority of payment to the Notes. If the Issuer's financial condition were to deteriorate, the Noteholders could suffer direct and materially adverse consequences, including suspension of interest and reduction of interest and principal and, if the Issuer were liquidated (whether voluntarily or involuntarily), the Noteholders could suffer loss of their entire investment.

The Notes are undated securities.

The Notes are undated securities in respect of which there is no fixed redemption or maturity date. The Issuer is under no obligation to redeem the Notes at any time (except as provided in "Terms and Conditions of the Notes—Redemption and Purchase").

The Noteholders have no right to require redemption of the Notes, except if a judgment is issued for the insolvent judicial liquidation (*liquidation judiciaire*) of the Issuer or if the Issuer is liquidated for any other reason. See “Terms and Conditions of the Notes—Mandatory Redemption” below.

The Notes may be redeemed under certain circumstances.

The Notes are undated securities in respect of which there is no fixed redemption or maturity date. Nevertheless, the Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer (i) in whole or in part on the First Call Date and on any Interest Payment Date thereafter and (ii) in whole (but not in part) at any time for certain tax or regulatory reasons. See “Terms and Conditions of the Notes—Redemption and Purchase”.

In certain circumstances for tax reasons (see “Terms and Conditions of the Notes—Redemption and Purchase”), the Issuer will be required to redeem the Notes in whole (but not in part).

In each case, early redemption of the Notes is subject to the prior approval of the Relevant Banking Regulator.

There can be no assurance that, at the relevant time, Noteholders will be able to reinvest the amounts received upon redemption at a rate that will provide the same return as their investment in the Notes.

There is no prior market for the Notes.

There is currently no existing market for the Notes, and there can be no assurance that any market will develop for the Notes or that Noteholders will be able to sell their Notes in the secondary market. There is no obligation to make a market in the Notes. Application has been made for the Notes to be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted to trading on the EU-regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

A Noteholder’s effective yield on the Notes may be diminished by the tax impact on that Noteholder of its investment in the Notes.

Payments of interest on the Notes, or profits realized by the Noteholder upon the sale or repayment of the Notes, may be subject to taxation in its home jurisdiction or in other jurisdictions in which it is required to pay taxes. The tax impact on Noteholders generally in France and as a result of the entry into force of the EU Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income is described under “Taxation” below; however, the tax impact on an individual Noteholder may differ from the situation described for Noteholders generally. The Issuer advises all investors to contact their own tax advisors for advice on the tax impact of an investment in the Notes.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

This Prospectus should be read and construed in conjunction with the following documents which have been previously published or are published simultaneously with this Prospectus and that have been filed with the Luxembourg competent authority for the purpose of the Prospectus Directive and the relevant implementing measures in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and shall be incorporated in, and form part of, this Prospectus:

- (a) the 2004 *Document de Référence* filed with the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (the “AMF”) under the number D.05-0151 dated February 25, 2005 (except for the section entitled “Attestation des Commissaires aux Comptes”, p.202-203); and
- (b) the 2005 *Document de Référence* filed with the AMF under the number D.06-0075 dated February 22, 2006 (except for the section entitled “Attestation du Responsable du document de référence”, p.292),

save that any statement contained herein or in a document all or the relative portion of which is incorporated by reference herein shall be modified or superseded for the purpose of this Prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in any such subsequent document all or the relevant portion of which is incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such earlier statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise).

The information incorporated by reference above is available as follows:

Information Incorporated by Reference	Reference
<i>2004 Financial Statements</i>	
Consolidated Balance Sheet	Pages 91 & 92 of the 2004 <i>Document de Référence</i>
Consolidated Profit & Loss Account	Page 93 of the 2004 <i>Document de Référence</i>
Consolidated Statement of Cashflows	Page 94 of the 2004 <i>Document de Référence</i>
Appendices/Notes	Pages 95 to 165 of the 2004 <i>Document de Référence</i>
Statutory Auditors' Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements	Pages 166 & 167 of the 2004 <i>Document de Référence</i>
<i>2005 Financial Statements</i>	
Consolidated Balance Sheet	Page 103 of the 2005 <i>Document de Référence</i>
Consolidated Profit & Loss Account	Page 102 of the 2005 <i>Document de Référence</i>
Consolidated Statement of Cashflows	Page 106 of the 2005 <i>Document de Référence</i>
Appendices/Notes	Pages 107 to 259 of the 2005 <i>Document de Référence</i>
Statutory Auditors' Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements	Pages 260 & 261 of the 2005 <i>Document de Référence</i>

The information contained in the documents incorporated by reference listed in the table above is required to be furnished under European law and regulation; information contained in the documents incorporated by reference other than the information listed in the table above is for information purposes only. The Issuer will provide, without charge, to each person to whom a copy of this Prospectus has been delivered, upon the oral or written request of such person, a copy of any or all of the documents which or portions of which are incorporated herein by reference. Written or oral requests for such documents should be directed to the Issuer at its principal office set out at the end of this Prospectus. In addition, such documents will be available free of charge from the specified office in Luxembourg of BNP Paribas Securities Services, as well as on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu).

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The issue outside the French Republic of the £450,000,000 Undated Deeply Subordinated Non-Cumulative Notes (the “Notes”) of BNP Paribas (the “Issuer”) was decided on April 5, 2006 by the Chief Executive Officer (*Directeur Général*) of the Issuer, acting pursuant to resolutions of the board of directors (*conseil d'administration*) of the Issuer dated May 18, 2005 and November 23, 2005. The Notes are issued with the benefit of a fiscal agency agreement (the “Fiscal Agency Agreement”), expected to be dated on or about April 19, 2006 among the Issuer, BNP Paribas Securities Services, as fiscal agent and principal paying agent (the “Fiscal Agent”, which expression shall, where the context so admits, include any successor for the time being of the Fiscal Agent), the other paying agents named therein (together, the “Paying Agents”, which expression shall, where the context so admits, include the Fiscal Agent and any successors for the time being of the Paying Agents or any additional paying agents appointed thereunder from time to time) and BNP Paribas Securities Services, as calculation agent (the “Calculation Agent”, which expression shall, where the context so admits, include any successor for the time being of the Calculation Agent). References below to the “Agents” shall be to the Fiscal Agent, the Paying Agents and/or the Calculation Agent, as the case may be. Copies of the Fiscal Agency Agreement are available for inspection at the specified offices of the Paying Agents. References below to “Conditions” are, unless the context otherwise requires, to the numbered paragraphs below.

I. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of these Conditions:

“**Absorption Year End**” means the end of the most recent fiscal year in which there was a Loss Absorption.

“**Account Holders**” has the meaning set forth in Condition 2.

“**Actual/Actual ICMA**” has the meaning set forth in Condition 4.2.3.

“**Agents**” has the meaning set forth in the preamble to these Conditions.

“**Alternate Representative**” has the meaning set forth in Condition 10.2.

“**Applicable Banking Regulations**” means, at any time, the capital adequacy regulations then in effect of the regulatory authority in the French Republic (or if the Issuer becomes domiciled in a jurisdiction other than the French Republic, such other jurisdiction) that are applicable to the Issuer.

“**Base Call Price**” has the meaning set forth in Condition 6.2.

“**BIS Press Release**” has the meaning set forth in Condition 3.

“**Broken Interest**” is only applicable with respect to an Interest Period whose Interest Payment Date is an Optional Interest Payment Date and means, with respect to the period from (and including) the immediately preceding Interest Payment Date (or in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, the Issue Date) to (but excluding) the date of the occurrence of a Capital Deficiency Event, the amount of interest accrued on the Notes during such period as calculated by the Calculation Agent.

“**Calculation Agent**” has the meaning set forth in the preamble to these Conditions.

“**Capital Deficiency Event**” means the first date on which either of the following events occurs:

- (a) the total risk-based consolidated capital ratio of the Issuer, calculated in accordance with Applicable Banking Regulations, falls below the minimum percentage required by Applicable Banking Regulations; or
- (b) the Issuer is notified by the Relevant Banking Regulator that it has determined, in its sole discretion, in view of the deteriorating financial condition of the Issuer, that the foregoing paragraph (a) of this definition would apply in the near term.

A Capital Deficiency Event shall be deemed to occur pursuant to paragraph (a) above on the date on which the Issuer publishes its annual or half-year results indicating that the total risk-based consolidated capital ratio has fallen below the relevant level, or on any such other date on which the Issuer determines that such ratio has fallen below such level.

“**Clearstream, Luxembourg**” has the meaning set forth in Condition 2.

“Consolidated Net Income” means the consolidated net income (excluding minority interests) of the Issuer, as calculated and set out in the audited annual consolidated financial statements of the Issuer.

“CRBF Regulation” has the meaning set forth in Condition 3.

“Current Principal Amount” means the principal amount of the Notes outstanding at any time, calculated on the basis of the Original Principal Amount of the Notes as such amount may be reduced pursuant to the application of the Loss Absorption mechanism and/or reinstated on one or more occasions, pursuant to Conditions 5.1 and 5.2, respectively.

“End of Capital Deficiency Event” means, following a Capital Deficiency Event, the first date on which either of the following events occurs:

- (a) if the Capital Deficiency Event occurred pursuant to paragraph (a) of the definition of Capital Deficiency Event, the total risk-based consolidated capital ratio of the Issuer, calculated in accordance with Applicable Banking Regulations, complies with the minimum percentage required in accordance with Applicable Banking Regulations; or
- (b) if the Capital Deficiency Event occurred pursuant to paragraph (b) of the definition of Capital Deficiency Event, the notification by the Relevant Banking Regulator to the Issuer that it has determined, in its sole discretion, in view of the financial condition of the Issuer, that the circumstances which resulted in the Capital Deficiency Event have ended.

An End of Capital Deficiency Event shall be deemed to occur pursuant to paragraph (a) above on the date on which the Issuer publishes its annual or half-year results indicating that the total risk-based consolidated capital ratio has been restored to the relevant level, or on any such other date on which the Issuer determines that such ratio has been so restored.

“Equity Securities” means (a) the ordinary shares of the Issuer and (b) any other class of the Issuer’s share capital or other securities of the Issuer ranking junior to the Parity Securities.

“Equity Securities Payment” means any declaration or payment of a dividend on any Equity Securities (other than, for the avoidance of doubt, (x) a dividend or other distribution on the ordinary shares of the Issuer consisting solely of newly-issued ordinary shares, or (y) any redemption, purchase or acquisition of Equity Securities by any means).

“Euroclear” has the meaning set forth in Condition 2.

“Euroclear France” has the meaning set forth in Condition 2.

“First Call Date” means April 19, 2016.

“Fiscal Agency Agreement” has the meaning set forth in the preamble to these Conditions.

“Fiscal Agent” has the meaning set forth in the preamble to these Conditions.

“Fixed Rate Interest Amount” has the meaning set forth in Condition 4.

“Fixed Rate Interest Payment Date” has the meaning set forth in Condition 4.

“Fixed Rate Interest Period” means the period beginning on (and including) the Issue Date and ending on (but excluding) the first Fixed Rate Interest Payment Date, and each successive period beginning on (and including) a Fixed Rate Interest Payment Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Fixed Rate Interest Payment Date.

“Floating Rate Interest Amount” has the meaning set forth in Condition 4.

“Floating Rate Interest Determination Date” has the meaning set forth in Condition 4.

“Floating Rate Interest Payment Date” has the meaning set forth in Condition 4.

“Floating Rate Interest Period” means the period beginning on (and including) the First Call Date and ending on (but excluding) the first Floating Rate Interest Payment Date and each successive period beginning on (and including) a Floating Rate Interest Payment Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Floating Rate Interest Payment Date.

“Interest Amount” means a Fixed Rate Interest Amount and/or a Floating Rate Interest Amount, as the case may be.

“Interest Non-Payment Notice” has the meaning set forth in Condition 4.4.

“Interest Payment Date” means a Fixed Rate Interest Payment Date or a Floating Rate Interest Payment Date, as the case may be.

“Interest Period” means a Fixed Rate Interest Period or a Floating Rate Interest Period, as the case may be.

“Issue Date” means April 19, 2006.

“Issuer” means BNP Paribas.

“London Business Day” means a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which banks are open for general business in London.

“Loss Absorption” has the meaning set forth in Condition 5.

“Mandatory Interest Payment” means the amount of interest due on any Mandatory Interest Payment Date, as calculated in accordance with Condition 4.4.1.

“Mandatory Interest Payment Date” means each Interest Payment Date as to which at any time during the one-year period prior to such Interest Payment Date any of the following events occurs:

- (i) a declaration or payment of a dividend, or a payment of any nature by the Issuer on any Equity Securities (other than (x) a dividend or other distribution paid on the ordinary shares of the Issuer consisting solely of newly-issued ordinary shares, or (y) a redemption, repurchase or acquisition of any Equity Securities); or
- (ii) a payment of any nature by the Issuer on any Parity Securities (other than (x) a Reinstatement, or (y) any payment on any Parity Securities that was required to be made as a result of a dividend or other payment having been made on any Equity Securities or Parity Securities, or (z) a redemption, repurchase or acquisition of any Parity Securities),

provided, however, that if a Capital Deficiency Event occurred during the Interest Period immediately preceding such Interest Payment Date, such Interest Payment Date shall only be a Mandatory Interest Payment Date if such Capital Deficiency Event occurred prior to the relevant event described in sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) above.

“Mandatory Reinstatement Amount” means the lesser of (i) the difference between the Original Principal Amount of the Notes and the Current Principal Amount of the Notes, and (ii) the positive Consolidated Net Income of the Issuer as set out in its latest audited annual consolidated financial statements. Additionally, for the purpose of a Reinstatement pursuant to clause (ii) of the definition of “Mandatory Reinstatement Event”, the Mandatory Reinstatement Amount will be computed so that the Notes will be reinstated by a principal amount which is the same in percentage terms as the largest increase in principal amount of such Parity Securities.

“Mandatory Reinstatement Event” means (i) a Restricted Payment, or (ii) the increase by the Issuer of the principal amount of any Parity Securities other than the Notes, the terms of which contain a provision for the reinstatement of their principal amount similar to that of the Notes.

“Masse” has the meaning set forth in Condition 10.

“Noteholders” means the holders of the Notes.

“Notional Interest Amount” has the meaning set forth in Condition 4.4.

“Optional Interest Payment Date” means any Interest Payment Date other than a Mandatory Interest Payment Date.

“Ordinarily Subordinated Obligations” means any obligations (including any bonds or notes) of the Issuer which constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and subordinated obligations of the Issuer and which at all times rank *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves and equally and ratably with any other existing or future Ordinarily Subordinated Obligations, behind Unsubordinated Obligations but in priority to

Equity Securities, the Notes, Parity Securities, *prêts participatifs* granted to the Issuer and *titres participatifs* issued by the Issuer.

“Original Principal Amount” means the nominal amount of each Note on the Issue Date (*i.e.*, £50,000), which amount may be permanently reduced in the event of a partial call as set forth in Condition 6.2.

“Parity Securities” means (x) any deeply subordinated obligations (*titres subordonnés de dernier rang*) or other instruments issued by the Issuer which (i) rank, or are expressed to rank, *pari passu* among themselves and with the Notes and behind the *prêts participatifs* granted to the Issuer, the *titres participatifs* issued by the Issuer, the Ordinarily Subordinated Obligations and Unsubordinated Obligations and (ii) meet the requirements to be eligible as Tier 1 Capital (as defined below) of the Issuer, or (y) any claim against the Issuer by any subsidiary of the Issuer under a support agreement, guarantee or other agreement or instrument issued by the Issuer in favor of any subsidiary of the Issuer that has issued or will issue preferred securities or preferred or preference shares, the proceeds of which issuance qualify as Tier 1 Capital of the Issuer (for the avoidance of doubt, “Parity Securities” include, without limitation, BNP Paribas’ US\$1,350,000,000 Undated Deeply Subordinated Non-Cumulative Notes issued on June 29, 2005, its EUR 1,000,000,000 Undated Deeply Subordinated Non-Cumulative Notes issued on October 17, 2005, its US\$400,000,000 Undated Deeply Subordinated Non-Cumulative Notes issued on October 17, 2005 and its EUR 750,000,000 Undated Deeply Subordinated Non-Cumulative Notes issued on April 12, 2006 and any claims under the support agreements relating to (i) BNP U.S. Funding L.L.C.’s 7.738% Noncumulative Preferred Securities, Series A, (ii) BNP Paribas Capital Preferred L.L.C.’s 9.003% Noncumulative Company Preferred Securities, (iii) BNP Paribas Capital Preferred II L.L.C.’s 7.00% Noncumulative Company Preferred Securities, (iv) BNP Paribas Capital Preferred III L.L.C.’s 6.625% Noncumulative Company Preferred Securities, (v) BNP Paribas Capital Preferred IV L.L.C.’s 6.342% Noncumulative Company Preferred Securities, (vi) BNP Paribas Capital Preferred V L.L.C.’s 7.20% Noncumulative Company Preferred Securities and (vii) BNP Paribas Capital Preferred VI L.L.C.’s 5.868% Noncumulative Company Preferred Securities).

“Parity Securities Payment” means any payment of any nature on any Parity Securities (other than, for the avoidance of doubt, (x) any payment on any Parity Securities (other than the Notes) that was required to be made as a result of a dividend or other payment having been made on any Equity Securities or Parity Securities, or (y) any redemption, purchase or acquisition of Parity Securities by any means).

“Paying Agents” has the meaning set forth in the preamble to these Conditions.

“Reinstatement” has the meaning set forth in Condition 5.

“Relevant Banking Regulator” means the SGCB or its successor or any other relevant regulatory authority by which the Issuer is then supervised.

“Relevant Date” has the meaning set forth in Condition 8.

“Representative” has the meaning set forth in Condition 10.1.

“Restricted Payment” means an Equity Securities Payment or a Parity Securities Payment.

“Return to Profitability” has the meaning set forth in Condition 5.

“SGCB” means the *Secrétariat général de la Commission bancaire*.

“Tier 1 Capital” has the meaning set forth in Condition 3.

“Underlying Security” has the meaning set forth in Condition 4.4.

“Underlying Security Payment Percentage” has the meaning set forth in Condition 4.4.

“Unsubordinated Obligations” means any obligations (including any bonds or notes) of the Issuer which constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer and which rank in priority to the Ordinarily Subordinated Obligations.

2. FORM, DENOMINATION AND TITLE

The Notes will be issued in dematerialized bearer form (*au porteur*) in the denomination of £50,000 each. Title to the Notes will be evidenced in accordance with Article L.211-4 of the French *Code monétaire et financier* by book-entries (*inscription en compte*). No physical document of title (including *certificats*

représentatifs referred to in Article R.211-7 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*) will be issued in respect of the Notes.

The Notes will, upon issue, be entered in the books of Euroclear France S.A. (“Euroclear France”, located at 115, rue Réaumur, 75002 Paris, France), which shall credit the accounts of the Account Holders. For the purpose of these Conditions, “Account Holder” shall mean any authorized financial intermediary institution entitled to hold, directly or indirectly, accounts on behalf of its customers with Euroclear France, and includes the depositary banks for Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. as operator of the Euroclear System (“Euroclear”) and Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* (“Clearstream, Luxembourg”).

Title to the Notes shall be evidenced by entries in the books of Account Holders and will pass upon, and transfer of Notes may only be effected through, registration of the transfer in such books.

3. STATUS OF THE NOTES AND SUBORDINATION

The Notes are deeply subordinated notes of the Issuer issued pursuant to the provisions of Article L. 228-97 of the French *Code de commerce*.

The proceeds of the issue of the Notes will be treated, for regulatory purposes, as *fonds propres de base* of the Issuer (“Tier 1 Capital”). *Fonds propres de base* shall have the meaning given to it in Article 2 of *Règlement n° 90-02* dated February 23, 1990, as amended, of the *Comité de la Réglementation Bancaire et Financière* (the “CRBF Regulation”), or otherwise recognized as *fonds propres de base* by the SGCB. The CRBF Regulation should be read in conjunction with the press release of the Bank for International Settlements dated October 27, 1998 concerning instruments eligible for inclusion in Tier 1 Capital (the “BIS Press Release”). The French language version of the BIS Press Release is attached as an exhibit to the report published annually by the SGCB entitled “*Modalités de calcul du ratio international de solvabilité*”.

The principal and interest on the Notes (which constitute *obligations* under French law) constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured, undated and deeply subordinated obligations (*titres subordonnés de dernier rang*) of the Issuer and rank and will rank *pari passu* among themselves and with all other present and future Parity Securities, but shall be subordinated to the present and future *prêts participatifs* granted to the Issuer, *titres participatifs* issued by the Issuer, Ordinarily Subordinated Obligations and Unsubordinated Obligations of the Issuer.

In the event of liquidation of the Issuer, the Notes shall rank in priority to any payments to holders of Equity Securities.

There is no restriction on the amount of debt that the Issuer may issue or guarantee. The Issuer and its subsidiaries and affiliates may incur additional indebtedness or grant guarantees in respect of indebtedness of third parties, including indebtedness or guarantees that rank senior in priority of payment to the Notes.

4. INTEREST AND INTEREST SUSPENSION

4.1 General

The Notes bear interest on their Current Principal Amount at a fixed rate of 5.945% per annum (the “Fixed Interest Rate”) from (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding) the First Call Date, payable annually in arrears on a non-cumulative basis on April 19 of each year (each, a “Fixed Rate Interest Payment Date”), commencing on April 19, 2007. Thereafter, the Notes will bear interest on their Current Principal Amount at a floating rate equal to 3-month GBP LIBOR plus a margin equal to 1.13% per annum (the “Floating Interest Rate”), as determined by the Calculation Agent in accordance with Condition 4.3 below and payable quarterly in arrears on a non-cumulative basis on January 19, April 19, July 19 and October 19 of each year (each, a “Floating Rate Interest Payment Date”), commencing on July 19, 2016.

Interest will cease to accrue on the Notes on the due date for redemption thereof unless, upon such due date, payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused or if default otherwise occurs in respect of payment thereof. In such event, interest will continue to accrue at the relevant rate as specified in the preceding paragraph (before as well as after any judgment) on the Original Principal Amount of the Notes until the day on which all sums due in respect of the Notes up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant Noteholder.

4.2 Fixed Interest Rate

- 4.2.1 The amount of interest (the “**Fixed Rate Interest Amount**”) payable on the Notes on each Fixed Rate Interest Payment Date will be the product of the Current Principal Amount of the Notes and the Fixed Interest Rate, multiplied by the Actual/Actual-ICMA day count fraction and rounding the resulting figure, if necessary, to the nearest pence (half a pence being rounded upwards).
- 4.2.2 If interest is required to be calculated in respect of a Fixed Rate Interest Period where the Current Principal Amount of the Notes is less than their Original Principal Amount for a portion thereof, it shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent by applying the Fixed Interest Rate to the Current Principal Amount of the Notes as determined from time to time within the Fixed Rate Interest Period, multiplying such product by the Actual/Actual-ICMA day count fraction for each relevant portion of the Fixed Rate Interest Period, adding the results for all such portions and rounding the resulting figure, if necessary, to the nearest pence (half a pence being rounded upwards).
- 4.2.3 The Calculation Agent will cause such Fixed Rate Interest Amount to be notified to the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and will cause the publication thereof in accordance with Condition 11 as soon as possible after its determination but in no event later than the fourth London Business Day thereafter.

For the purposes of this Condition:

“**Actual/Actual-ICMA**” means, in respect of any period, the number of days in the relevant period, from (and including) the first day in such period to (but excluding) the last day in such period, divided by the number of days in the Regular Period in which the relevant period falls; and

“**Regular Period**” means each period from (and including) the Issue Date or any Interest Payment Date to (but excluding) the next Interest Payment Date.

4.3 Floating Rate

4.3.1 Determination of Floating Interest Rate

The Notes bear interest at the Floating Interest Rate from the First Call Date, payable on each Floating Rate Interest Payment Date.

The Floating Interest Rate for each Floating Rate Interest Period will be determined by the Calculation Agent on the following basis:

- (a) the Calculation Agent will determine the 3-month rate for deposits in Sterling which appears on the display page designated 3750 on the Telerate Service (or such other page as may replace that page on that service, or such other service as may be nominated as the information vendor, for the purpose of displaying comparable rates) as of 11:00 a.m. (London time), on the first day of the relevant Floating Rate Interest Period (the “**Floating Rate Interest Determination Date**”); or
- (b) if at the specified time such rate does not appear on that page, the Calculation Agent will:
- (A) request the principal London office of each of four major banks in the London interbank market as selected by it (but which shall not include the Calculation Agent) to provide a quotation of the rate at which deposits in Sterling are offered by it at approximately 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the Floating Rate Interest Determination Date to prime banks in the London interbank market for a 3-month period and in an amount that is representative for a single transaction in that market at that time; and
- (B) determine the arithmetic mean (rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, 0.000005 being rounded

upwards) of such quotations, with the highest and lowest (or, in the event of equality, one of the highest and/or lowest) of such quotations being disregarded for purposes of the calculation; or

- (c) if fewer than two such quotations are provided as requested by the Calculation Agent in accordance with the above paragraph, the Calculation Agent will determine the arithmetic mean (rounded, if necessary, as aforesaid) of the rates quoted by major banks in London, selected by the Calculation Agent, at approximately 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the first day of the relevant Floating Rate Interest Period for loans in Sterling to leading London banks for a 3-month period and in an amount that is representative for a single transaction in that market at that time,

and the Floating Interest Rate for such Floating Rate Interest Period shall be equal to the sum of 1.13% per annum and the rate or (as the case may be) the arithmetic mean so determined; provided, however, that if the Calculation Agent is unable to determine a rate or (as the case may be) an arithmetic mean in accordance with the above provisions in relation to any Floating Rate Interest Period, the Floating Interest Rate applicable to the Notes during such Floating Rate Interest Period will be the sum of 1.13% per annum and the rate or (as the case may be) the arithmetic mean last determined in relation to the Notes in respect of a preceding Floating Rate Interest Period.

4.3.2 Calculation of Floating Rate Interest Amount by the Calculation Agent

The Calculation Agent will, as soon as practicable after 11.00 a.m. (London time) on each Floating Rate Interest Determination Date in relation to each Floating Rate Interest Period, calculate the amount of interest (the “**Floating Rate Interest Amount**”) payable in respect of each Note for such Floating Rate Interest Period. The Floating Rate Interest Amount payable on the Notes on the relevant Floating Rate Interest Payment Date will be the product of the Current Principal Amount of the Notes and the Floating Interest Rate for such Floating Rate Interest Period, multiplied by the actual number of days in such Interest Period divided by 365 and rounding the resulting figure, if necessary, to the nearest pence (half a pence being rounded upwards).

If interest is required to be calculated in respect of the Floating Rate Interest Period where the Current Principal Amount of the Notes is less than their Original Principal Amount for a portion thereof, it shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent by applying the Floating Interest Rate to the Current Principal Amount of the Notes as determined from time to time within the Floating Rate Interest Period, multiplying such product by the actual number of days divided by 365 for each relevant portion of the Floating Rate Interest Period, adding the results for all such portions and rounding the resulting figure, if necessary, to the nearest pence (half a pence being rounded upwards).

4.3.3 Publication of Floating Interest Rate and Floating Rate Interest Amount

The Calculation Agent will cause the Floating Interest Rate and the Floating Rate Interest Amount for each Floating Rate Interest Period and the relevant Floating Rate Interest Payment Date to be notified to the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and will cause the publication thereof in accordance with Condition 11 on or as soon as practicable after the first day of the relevant Floating Rate Interest Period. The Floating Rate Interest Amount so published may subsequently be amended (or appropriate arrangements made by way of adjustment). If the Notes become due and payable under Condition 6.2(b) or 6.3 (in case of a purchase of all the outstanding Notes) or under Condition 9, no publication of the Floating Interest Rate or the Floating Rate Interest Amount so calculated need be made.

4.4 Mandatory Interest and Optional Interest

4.4.1 Mandatory Interest Payment

The Issuer shall, on each Mandatory Interest Payment Date, for so long as the mandatory interest provisions apply (as set out in the definition of “Mandatory Interest Payment

Date”), pay interest on the Notes accrued to that date in respect of the Interest Period ending immediately prior to such Mandatory Interest Payment Date.

In order to calculate the amount of interest required to be paid on the Notes on a Mandatory Interest Payment Date pursuant to this Condition 4.4.1 (the “**Mandatory Interest Payment**”):

- (x) if the Mandatory Interest Payment results from an event described in subparagraph (i) of the definition of Mandatory Interest Payment Date, it will be calculated on the basis of the Current Principal Amount of the Notes applying the Interest Rate for such Interest Period, as the case may be, and
- (y) if the Mandatory Interest Payment results from an event described in subparagraph (ii) of the definition of Mandatory Interest Payment Date, it shall be equal to the Notional Interest Amount.

“**Notional Interest Amount**” means, in respect of any Note, the amount of interest which would have been payable, absent a voluntary or automatic non-payment of interest pursuant to Conditions 4.4.2 and 4.5 below, for the one-year period prior to, and including, such Interest Payment Date, calculated by the Issuer on the basis of the Current Principal Amount of such Note, multiplied by the Underlying Security Payment Percentage, as calculated by the Issuer prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date.

“**Underlying Security**” means the class of Parity Securities in respect of which the payments made represent the highest proportion of the payment which would have been payable during the one-year period prior to, and including, the relevant Interest Payment Date.

“**Underlying Security Payment Percentage**” means the ratio, calculated by the Issuer as a percentage, equal to (i) the payments effectively made on the Underlying Security during the one-year period prior to, and including, the relevant Interest Payment Date, divided by (ii) the payment which would have been payable during such period on the Underlying Security.

Interest accrued and payable on any Mandatory Interest Payment Date is not subject to reduction in accordance with Condition 5.1.

4.4.2 Optional Interest Payment

For so long as the mandatory interest provisions do not apply, the Issuer may elect not to pay interest on any Optional Interest Payment Date, in particular with a view to restoring its regulatory capital in order to ensure the continuity of its activities without weakening its financial structure.

On any Optional Interest Payment Date, the Issuer may, at its option, pay all or part of the interest in respect of the Notes accrued to that date in respect of the Interest Period ending immediately prior to such Optional Interest Payment Date, but the Issuer shall have, subject to such election and decision having been made as described above, no obligation to make such payment and any such failure to pay shall not constitute a default by the Issuer under the Notes or for any other purpose.

Notice of non-payment of all or any interest under the Notes on any Optional Interest Payment Date (an “**Interest Non-Payment Notice**”) shall be given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11 and, for so long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of that exchange so require, to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Interest Non-Payment Notice shall be given no later than two London Business Days prior to the relevant Optional Interest Payment Date.

Save as otherwise provided, any interest not paid on an Optional Interest Payment Date will be forfeited and accordingly will no longer be due and payable by the Issuer.

The amount of Broken Interest in respect of the Interest Period ending immediately prior to any Optional Interest Payment Date may be reduced following a Capital Deficiency Event, as provided in Condition 5.1.

Payment of interest will automatically be suspended upon the occurrence of a Capital Deficiency Event (and until the occurrence of an End of Capital Deficiency Event), unless the relevant Interest Payment Date is a Mandatory Interest Payment Date.

4.5 Optional Interest and Capital Deficiency Event

4.5.1 Interest Payable on Optional Interest Payment Dates Following the Occurrence of a Capital Deficiency Event

In the event that during any Interest Period, on or at any time prior to the fifth Business Day prior to an Optional Interest Payment Date, a Capital Deficiency Event has occurred or would occur upon payment of the interest due on the next Optional Interest Payment Date:

- (x) the accrual of interest, if any, in respect of the Notes shall automatically be suspended. In addition, the amount of Broken Interest may be reduced to absorb losses in accordance with Condition 5.1; and
- (y) no interest on the Notes shall accrue nor be payable by the Issuer with respect to the remaining period in such Interest Period or any other Interest Period during the period starting on the date of the Capital Deficiency Event and ending on the date of the End of Capital Deficiency Event.

4.5.2 Interest Payable on Optional Interest Payment Dates after End of Capital Deficiency Event

At the option of the Issuer, any Broken Interest, to the extent not reduced to absorb losses in accordance with Condition 5.1, may be paid on the first Optional Interest Payment Date falling on or after the date of the End of Capital Deficiency Event. Any Broken Interest not paid by the Issuer on such first Optional Interest Payment Date will be forfeited.

In respect of any Optional Interest Payment Date which occurs on or after the End of Capital Deficiency Event, interest on the Notes will recommence accruing on its Current Principal Amount, on the basis of the number of days elapsed during the period from (and including) the date of End of Capital Deficiency Event to (but excluding) the next succeeding Interest Payment Date as calculated by the Calculation Agent in accordance with Condition 4.2 or, as the case may be, 4.3. At the option of the Issuer, such interest may be paid on the next succeeding Optional Interest Payment Date occurring as from the date of the End of Capital Deficiency Event (inclusive). Any such interest not paid by the Issuer on such first Optional Interest Payment Date will be forfeited.

5. LOSS ABSORPTION AND RETURN TO PROFITABILITY

5.1 Loss Absorption

In the event of the occurrence of a Capital Deficiency Event, the board of directors of the Issuer will convene an extraordinary shareholders' meeting to be held during the three months following the occurrence of the Capital Deficiency Event in order to propose a share capital increase or any other measure regarded as necessary or useful to remedy the Capital Deficiency Event. If a share capital increase or any such other proposed measure is not adopted by the Issuer's extraordinary shareholders' meeting or if the share capital increase is not sufficiently subscribed to remedy the Capital Deficiency Event in full, or if the Capital Deficiency Event remains in effect on the last day of the fiscal half-year during which the Capital Deficiency Event has occurred, the board of directors of the Issuer will implement, within ten days following the last day of such fiscal half-year, a reduction of the amount of Broken Interest, if any, and thereafter the Current Principal Amount of the Notes (a "Loss Absorption") necessary in order to remedy the Capital Deficiency Event to the fullest extent possible. A Loss Absorption will firstly be implemented by partially or fully reducing the amount of the Broken Interest, if any. If the total reduction of Broken Interest is not sufficient for the purpose of the Loss Absorption, a further Loss Absorption will be implemented by partially or fully reducing the Current Principal Amount of the Notes.

The amounts by which Broken Interest and, as the case may be, the Current Principal Amount of the Notes are reduced to enable the Issuer to absorb losses in order to ensure the continuity of its activities, will be

the lower of (i) the amount of consolidated losses of the Issuer which, following a Capital Deficiency Event, have not been allocated to its shareholders' funds (*capitaux propres*) as set out in its consolidated financial statements and (ii) the sum of the amounts of Broken Interest, if any, and the Current Principal Amount of the Notes before such reduction.

Notwithstanding any other provision, the Current Principal Amount of each Note shall never be reduced to an amount lower than one pence of one sterling (GBP 0.01).

For the avoidance of doubt, the first remedy to the Capital Deficiency Event will be the share capital increase or the implementation of any other measures adopted by the extraordinary shareholders' meeting of the Issuer to remedy such Capital Deficiency Event. To the extent such increase of share capital or other measures are not sufficient, the Loss Absorption will be applied first against the amount of Broken Interest, if any, and thereafter, if necessary, against the Current Principal Amount of the Notes as herein described.

Broken Interest and the Current Principal Amount of the Notes may be reduced on one or more occasions, as required.

In the event that other Parity Securities which would be subject to such reductions are outstanding, such reductions will be applied on a pro-rata basis among the Notes and such other Parity Securities.

Interest accrued and payable on any Mandatory Interest Payment Date is not subject to reduction.

Notice of any Capital Deficiency Event and of any End of Capital Deficiency Event shall be given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11 and, for so long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of that exchange so require, the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Such notice shall be given as soon as practicable following the occurrence of a Capital Deficiency Event and of any End of Capital Deficiency Event. Notice of any reduction of the Current Principal Amount of the Notes shall be given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11 and, for so long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of that exchange so require, the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Such notice shall be given at least seven days prior to the relevant reduction of the Current Principal Amount.

For the avoidance of doubt, the occurrence of a Capital Deficiency Event and any resulting notice will be effective only with respect to the interest amount due on the immediately following Interest Payment Date. As appropriate, the Issuer will make a new determination and deliver other notice(s) with respect to any subsequent Interest Payment Date in relation to which a Capital Deficiency Event is continuing or occurs again.

5.2 Return to Profitability

If, following a Loss Absorption, the Issuer has recorded positive Consolidated Net Income for at least two consecutive fiscal years (a **"Return to Profitability"**) following the end of the most recent fiscal year in which there was a Loss Absorption (the **"Absorption Year End"**), the Issuer shall increase the Current Principal Amount of the Notes (a **"Reinstatement"**) on any date and in any amount that it determines (either up to the Original Principal Amount or up to any other amount lower than the Original Principal Amount), to the extent any such Reinstatement complies with Applicable Banking Regulations.

Irrespective of whether a Return to Profitability has occurred, the Issuer shall increase the Current Principal Amount of the Notes in an amount equal to the Mandatory Reinstatement Amount on any date that it determines if (i) a Mandatory Reinstatement Event has occurred since the Absorption Year End, and (ii) the Issuer has not since such Mandatory Reinstatement Event occurred made a Reinstatement up to the Original Principal Amount pursuant to the provisions of the immediately preceding paragraph.

The amount of any Reinstatement will not exceed the amount of the latest positive Consolidated Net Income of the Issuer.

For the avoidance of doubt, any Reinstatement shall be made in a maximum amount that will ensure that such Reinstatement does not trigger the occurrence of a Capital Deficiency Event or, except with respect to any optional redemption by the Issuer of the Notes in accordance with their terms, a worsening of a Capital Deficiency Event.

No payments will be made to holders of Equity Securities, in each case to the extent categorized as Tier 1 Capital, before all amounts due, but unpaid, to all Noteholders under the Notes have been paid by the Issuer.

In the event that other Parity Securities are outstanding and may also benefit from a reinstatement or an increase of their current principal amount in accordance with their terms, any Reinstatement will be applied on a pro-rata basis with other reinstatements or increases of the principal amount made on such other Parity Securities.

Such Reinstatement or increase of the Current Principal Amount of the Notes shall be made on one or more occasions in the conditions described above until the Current Principal Amount of the Notes has been reinstated to the Original Principal Amount (save in the event of occurrence of another Capital Deficiency Event).

For the avoidance of doubt, any Broken Interest that has been reduced pursuant to Condition 5.1 shall not be reinstated pursuant to this Condition 5.2.

Notice of any Return to Profitability shall be given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11 and, for so long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of that exchange so require, the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Such notice shall be given as soon as practicable following the occurrence of a Return to Profitability. Notice of any Reinstatement and any increase of the Current Principal Amount of the Notes shall be given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11 and, for so long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of that exchange so require, to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Such notice shall be given at least seven days prior to the relevant Reinstatement and increase of the Current Principal Amount of the Notes.

6. REDEMPTION AND PURCHASE

The Notes may not be redeemed otherwise than in accordance with this Condition 6.

6.1 No Final Redemption

The Notes are undated securities in respect of which there is no fixed redemption or maturity date.

6.2 Issuer's Call Options Subject to the Approval of the Relevant Banking Regulator

(a) General Call Option

On the First Call Date and on any Interest Payment Date thereafter, the Issuer, subject to having given not less than 30, and not more than 60, days' prior notice to the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable) in accordance with Condition 11, and subject to prior approval of the Relevant Banking Regulator, may, at its option, redeem the Notes in whole or in part at a price (the "**Base Call Price**") equal to the Original Principal Amount of the Notes, together with any amounts outstanding thereon, including accrued interest.

In the case of a partial call, this shall be performed by way of an equal reduction of the Current Principal Amount of each of the Notes. For the avoidance of doubt, such reduction of Current Principal Amount is distinct from a Loss Absorption. Unlike in the case of a Loss Absorption, following a partial call the Original Principal Amount of each Note shall be permanently reduced by the amount of principal called and paid for.

(b) Redemption for Regulatory Reasons or Taxation Reasons

(i) If by reason of any change in French law, any change in Applicable Banking Regulations, or any change in the official application or interpretation of such laws or regulations, becoming effective on or after the Issue Date, the proceeds of the Notes cease to be eligible as Tier 1 Capital for the Issuer, the Issuer may, at its option, at any time, subject to having given not more than 45 nor less than 30 days' notice to Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable) in accordance with Condition 11, and subject to the prior approval of the Relevant Banking Regulator, redeem the Notes (in whole but not in part) at the Base Call Price provided that the due date for redemption of which notice hereunder may be given shall be no earlier than the last day before the date on which the proceeds of the Notes cease to meet the requirements to be eligible as Tier 1 Capital.

(ii) If by reason of any change in the laws or regulations of the French Republic, or any political subdivision therein or any authority thereof or therein having

power to tax, any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction), or any other change in the tax treatment of the Notes, becoming effective on or after the Issue Date, interest payment under the Notes is no longer tax-deductible by the Issuer for French corporate income tax (*impôts sur les bénéfices des sociétés*) purposes, the Issuer may, at its option, at any time, subject to having given not more than 45 nor less than 30 days' notice to Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable) in accordance with Condition 11, and subject to the prior approval of the Relevant Banking Regulator, redeem the Notes (in whole but not in part) at the Base Call Price provided that the due date for redemption of which notice hereunder may be given shall be no earlier than the latest practicable date on which the Issuer could make such payment with interest payable being tax deductible for French corporate income tax (*impôts sur les bénéfices des sociétés*) purposes.

- (iii) If by reason of a change in the laws or regulations of the French Republic, or any political subdivision therein or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction), becoming effective on or after the Issue Date, the Issuer would on the occasion of the next payment of principal or interest due in respect of the Notes, not be able to make such payment without having to pay additional amounts as specified under Condition 8.2, the Issuer may, at any time, subject to having given not more than 45 nor less than 30 days' prior notice to the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable), in accordance with Condition 11, and subject to the prior approval of the Relevant Banking Regulator, redeem the Notes (in whole but not in part) at the Base Call Price provided that the due date for redemption of which notice hereunder may be given shall be no earlier than the latest practicable date on which the Issuer could make payment of principal and interest without withholding for French taxes or, if such date has passed, as soon as practicable thereafter.
- (iv) If the Issuer would on the next payment of principal or interest in respect of the Notes be prevented by French law from making payment to the Noteholders of the full amount then due and payable, notwithstanding the undertaking to pay additional amounts contained in Condition 8.2, then the Issuer shall forthwith give notice of such fact to the Fiscal Agent and the Issuer shall upon giving not less than seven days' prior notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11, and subject to the prior approval of the Relevant Banking Regulator, redeem the Notes (in whole but not in part) at the Base Call Price provided that the due date for redemption of which notice hereunder shall be given shall be no earlier than the latest practicable date on which the Issuer could make payment of the full amount of principal and interest payable without withholding for French taxes or, if such date has passed, as soon as practicable thereafter.

6.3 Purchases

The Issuer may at any time purchase Notes in the open market or otherwise at any price provided that it has obtained the prior approval of the Relevant Banking Regulator.

6.4 Cancellation

All Notes which are purchased or redeemed by the Issuer pursuant to Conditions 6.2 or 6.3 (other than in the event of a partial call, as set out in Condition 6.2(a)) will be cancelled and accordingly may not be reissued or sold.

7. PAYMENTS AND CALCULATIONS

7.1 Method of Payment

Payments in respect of principal and interest on the Notes will be made in sterling by credit or transfer to a GBP denominated account (or any other account to which GBP may be credited or transferred)

specified by the payee with a bank in a country within the European Union. Such payments shall be made to the Account Holders (including the depositary banks for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg) for the benefit of the Noteholders and all payments validly made to such Account Holders in favor of Noteholders will be an effective discharge of the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent, as the case may be, in respect of such payment.

Payments in respect of principal and interest on the Notes will, in all cases, be made subject to any fiscal or other laws and regulations or orders of courts of competent jurisdiction applicable in respect of such payments but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 8. No commission or expenses shall be charged by the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent or any Paying Agent to the Noteholders in respect of such payments.

7.2 Payments on Business Days

If the due date for payment of any amount of principal or interest in respect of any Note is not a Business Day (as defined below), payment shall not be made of the amount due and credit or transfer instructions shall not be given in respect thereof until the next following Business Day and the Noteholder shall not be entitled to any interest or other sums in respect of such postponed payment.

For the purposes of this Condition, “**Business Day**” means any day, not being a Saturday or a Sunday on which Euroclear France, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg are operating and which is a London Business Day.

7.3 Fiscal Agent, Paying Agents and Calculation Agent

The name and specified office of the initial Fiscal Agent, Principal Paying Agent and Calculation Agent are as follows:

FISCAL AGENT, PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT AND CALCULATION AGENT
BNP Paribas Securities Services
Immeuble Tolbiac
25, quai Panhard Levassor
75450 Paris Cedex 09
France

The Issuer reserves the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Fiscal Agent, Paying Agents or Calculation Agent and/or to appoint a substitute Fiscal Agent, Paying Agent, Calculation Agent and additional or other Paying Agents or approve any change in the office through which the Fiscal Agent, the Calculation Agent or any Paying Agent acts, provided that there will at all times be (i) a Fiscal Agent having a specified office in a European city, (ii) so long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of that Exchange so require, a Paying Agent having a specified office in Luxembourg, and (iii) a Calculation Agent having a specified office in a European city. If the Calculation Agent is unable or unwilling to continue to act as such or if the Calculation Agent fails to make any calculations in relation to the Notes, the Issuer shall appoint some other leading European bank engaged in the London interbank market (acting through its principal Paris or Luxembourg office) to act in its place, subject to having given notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 11 not more than 45 nor less than 30 days prior to such appointment. The Calculation Agent may not resign its duties without a successor having been so appointed. Any notice of a change in Fiscal Agent, Paying Agent, Calculation Agent or their specified office shall be given to Noteholders as specified in Condition 11.

7.4 Certificates to be final

All certificates, communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purpose of the provisions of these Conditions whether by the Calculation Agent or the relevant banks in the London interbank market (or any of them) shall (in the absence of willful default or manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Calculation Agent, the Paying Agents, the Fiscal Agent, the relevant banks in the London interbank market and the Noteholders. No Noteholder shall (in the absence of the aforesaid willful default or manifest error) be entitled to proceed against the Calculation Agent or any of the foregoing entities in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by them of their powers, duties and discretionary judgments.

8. TAXATION

8.1 Withholding Tax Exemption

Because the Notes constitute *obligations* under French law and are issued outside of France through an international syndicate, payments of interest and other revenues made by the Issuer in respect of the Notes to non-French tax residents who do not invest from a permanent establishment or a fixed base situated in France and who are not concurrently shareholders of the Issuer benefit under present law (as interpreted in the *Instruction* of the *Direction Générale des Impôts* 5 1-11-98 dated September 30, 1998) from the exemption provided for in Article 131 *quater* of the French *Code général des impôts* (General Tax Code) from deduction of tax at source. Accordingly, such payments do not give the right to any tax credit from any French source.

8.2 Additional Amounts

If French law or regulations should require that payments of principal or interest in respect of any Note be subject to deduction or withholding in respect of any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of the French Republic or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, the Issuer shall, to the fullest extent then permitted by law, pay such additional amounts as may be necessary so that the holder of each Note, after such deduction or withholding, will receive the full amount then due and payable thereon in the absence of such deduction or withholding; provided, however, that the Issuer shall not be liable to pay any such additional amounts in respect of any Note to a Noteholder (or beneficial owner (*ayant droit*)):

- (a) who is subject to such taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges in respect of such Note by reason of his having some present or former connection with the French Republic other than the mere holding of such Note; or
- (b) more than 30 days after the Relevant Date (as defined below), except to the extent that the holder thereof would have been entitled to such additional amounts on the last day of such period of 30 days; or
- (c) where such deduction or withholding is imposed on a payment to an individual and is required to be made pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other European Union Directive implementing the conclusion of the ECOFIN Council meeting of November 26-27, 2000 on the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive.

For this purpose, the “Relevant Date” in relation to any Note means whichever is the later of (A) the date on which the payment in respect of such Note first becomes due and payable, and (B) if the full amount of money payable on such date in respect of such Note has not been received by the Fiscal Agent on or prior to such date, the date on which notice is given in accordance with Condition 11 to Noteholders that such money has been so received.

References in these Conditions to principal and interest shall be deemed also to refer to any additional amounts that may be payable under the provisions of this Condition 8.

9. MANDATORY REDEMPTION

If any judgment is issued for the insolvent judicial liquidation (*liquidation judiciaire*) of the Issuer or if the Issuer has been liquidated for any other reason, then the Notes shall become immediately due and payable as described below.

The rights of the Noteholders in the event of a liquidation of the Issuer will be calculated on the basis of the Original Principal Amount of the Notes they hold together with interest accrued and due in accordance with the Conditions and any other outstanding payments under the Notes. No payments will be made to the Noteholders before all amounts due, but unpaid, to all other creditors of the Issuer (including holders of Unsubordinated Obligations, holders of Ordinarily Subordinated Obligations, lenders in relation to *prêts participatifs* granted to the Issuer and holders of *titres participatifs* issued by the Issuer, but excluding Parity Securities, which will be paid *pro rata* with the Notes) have been paid by the Issuer, as ascertained by the judicial liquidator.

No payments will be made to holders of Equity Securities before all amounts due, but unpaid, to all Noteholders have been paid by the Issuer, as ascertained by the judicial liquidator.

10. REPRESENTATION OF THE NOTEHOLDERS

Noteholders will form a *masse* under French law in defense of their common interests (hereinafter referred to as the “*Masse*”).

The *Masse* will be governed by the provisions of the French *Code de commerce* (with the exception of the provisions of Articles L. 228-48, L. 228-59, L.228-65-II and L.228-71 thereof) and by French decree No. 67-236 of March 23, 1967, as amended (with the exception of the provisions of Articles 218, 222, 224 and 226 thereof), subject to the provisions below.

10.1 A Legal Entity

The *Masse* will be treated as a separate legal entity and will act in part through its representative (hereinafter referred to as the “**Representative**”) and in part through general assemblies of Noteholders.

The *Masse*, acting alone and to the exclusion of all individual Noteholders, will exercise the collective rights of the Noteholders with respect to the Notes, both present and future.

10.2 Representative

A person of any nationality may serve as the Representative of the *Masse*. However, the following persons may not be designated a Representative:

- (a) the Issuer, the members of the Issuer’s board of directors (*conseil d’administration*), the Issuer’s executive officers (*directeurs généraux*), the Issuer’s statutory auditors or the Issuer’s employees, as well as the ascendants, descendants or spouses of any such persons; or
- (b) companies guaranteeing all or part of the obligations of the Issuer, their respective managers (*gérants*), executive officers (*directeurs généraux*), members of their board of directors, executive board or supervisory board, their statutory auditors or their employees, as well as the ascendants, descendants or spouses of any such persons; or
- (c) companies holding 10% or more of the share capital of the Issuer, or companies in which the Issuer holds 10% or more of the share capital; or
- (d) persons who are restricted from the practice of banking or who have been deprived of the right to direct, administer or manage a company in any capacity whatsoever.

The initial Representative of the *Masse* has been designated as:

Delphine Dahan
3, rue des Quatre Fourchettes
95130 Franconville
France

The alternate representative (the “**Alternate Representative**”) has been designated as:

Marc-Olivier Roos
111, avenue de Verdun
92130 Issy les Moulineaux
France

In the event of the death, incapacity, resignation or revocation of the powers of the Representative, he or she will be replaced by the Alternate Representative, and all references to the “Representative” herein will be deemed to refer to the “Alternate Representative”. The Alternate Representative will then have the same powers as the Representative.

In the event of the death, incapacity, resignation or revocation of the powers of the Alternate Representative, he or she will be replaced by a person selected at a general assembly of Noteholders.

The Issuer shall pay to the Representative an amount of EUR 300 per year in connection with his or her services, payable on the anniversary of the Issue Date in each year, commencing on the first such anniversary in 2007. The Alternate Representative will be entitled to payment of the same amount only if it

begins to exercise the duties of Representative on a permanent basis; such compensation will begin to accrue on the date that the Alternate Representative assumes these duties.

Interested parties will at all times have the right to obtain the name and address of the Representative and the Alternate Representative at the head office of the Issuer and at the offices of any of the Paying Agents.

10.3 Powers of the Representative

The Representative shall, in the absence of any decision by the general assembly of Noteholders that provides otherwise, have the power to take undertake all actions that aim at defending the common interests of the Noteholders. All legal proceedings initiated against the Noteholders must be initiated against the Representative, and all legal proceedings initiated by the Noteholders must be initiated by the Representative.

The Representative may not interfere in the management of the affairs of the Issuer.

10.4 General Assemblies of Noteholders

General assemblies of Noteholders may be held at any time, at the request of either the Issuer or the Representative. One or more Noteholders, who individually or collectively hold at least one-thirtieth of the outstanding Notes, may demand that the Issuer and the Representative convene a general assembly. If a general assembly has not been convened within two months of the date of this demand, these Noteholders may designate one person among them to petition a court within the jurisdiction of the Paris Court of Appeals to appoint an agent (*mandataire*) on the Noteholders' behalf, who will then be responsible for convening a general assembly.

Notice of the date, time, place and agenda of any general assembly of Noteholders will be published as provided under Condition 11.

Each Noteholder has the right to participate in general assemblies in person or by proxy. Each Note carries the right to one vote.

10.5 Powers of General Assemblies

A general assembly is empowered to deliberate on the reduction of compensation for the Representative or the Alternate Representative, and may also decide to remove or replace the Representative or the Alternate Representative. A general assembly may also act on any other matter that affects the collective rights of the Noteholders with respect to the Notes, both present and future, including authorizing the Representative to act as plaintiff or defendant in any action.

A general assembly may further deliberate on any proposal relating to the modification of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, including any proposal in connection with arbitration or settlement proceedings relating to disputed rights or rights that were the subject of judicial decisions; *provided, however*, that a general assembly may not increase amounts payable by Noteholders, nor establish any unequal treatment between the Noteholders, nor decide to convert the Notes into shares, and provided further that no amendment to the status of the Notes may be approved without the prior consent of the Relevant Banking Regulator.

A general assembly may validly deliberate on the first date on which it is convened only if the Noteholders present or otherwise represented at such assembly hold at least one-quarter of the Notes then outstanding. On the second date on which a general assembly is convened, if any, no such quorum shall be required. Decisions at assemblies shall be taken based on a simple majority of votes cast, either by Noteholders attending the assembly in person or who are otherwise represented at such assembly for voting purposes.

Decisions of general assemblies must be published in accordance with the provisions set forth in Condition 11.

10.6 Information to the Noteholders

Each Noteholder or his or her representative will have the right, during the 15-day period preceding the date of each general assembly, to consult or make a copy of the text of the resolutions to be proposed as well as any reports to be presented at the general assembly, which will be available for inspection at the principal office of the Issuer, at the specified offices of the Paying Agents and at any other place specified in the notice of the general assembly given in accordance with Condition 11.

10.7 Expenses

The Issuer will pay all expenses incurred in connection with the functioning of the *Masse*, including the expenses of calling and holding general assemblies and the Representative's compensation, and more generally will pay all administrative costs of the *Masse* as documented at a general assembly of Noteholders, it being expressly stipulated that no expenses may be offset against interest payable on the Notes.

11. NOTICES

Any notice to the Noteholders will be valid if delivered to the Noteholders through Euroclear France, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, for so long as the Notes are cleared through such clearing systems. So long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of such exchange so require, any notice shall also be published (i) in a leading daily newspaper having general circulation in Luxembourg (which is expected to be the *d'Wort* or the *Tageblatt*), or (ii) on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu). If any such publication is not practicable, notice shall be validly given if published in a leading English language daily newspaper having general circulation in Europe. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the date of such publication or, if published more than once or on different dates, on the first date on which such publication is made.

12. PRESCRIPTION

Claims against the Issuer for the payment of principal and interest in respect of the Notes shall become prescribed 10 years (in the case of principal) and 5 years (in the case of interest) from the due date for payment thereof.

13. FURTHER ISSUES

The Issuer may from time to time, subject to the prior written approval of the Relevant Banking Regulator but without the consent of the Noteholders, issue further notes to be assimilated (*assimilables*) with the Notes as regards their financial service, provided that such further notes and the Notes shall carry rights identical in all respects (or in all respects except for the first payment of interest thereon) and that the terms of such further notes shall provide for such assimilation. In the event of such assimilation, the Noteholders and the holders of any assimilated (*assimilables*) notes will for the defense of their common interests be grouped in a single *Masse* having legal personality.

14. GOVERNING LAW AND JURISDICTION

The Notes are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, the laws of the French Republic.

In relation to any legal action or proceeding arising out of or in connection with the Notes, the Issuer irrevocably submits to the jurisdiction of the competent courts in Paris.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the issue of the Notes, after deduction of underwriting and management commissions of £4,500,000, amount to approximately £445,500,000. The Bank currently intends to use the proceeds from the issue of the Notes to finance in part its acquisition of BNL.

BUSINESS OF THE GROUP

Legal Status and Form of BNP Paribas

BNP Paribas is a French *société anonyme* registered with the *Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés* in Paris under number 662 042 449 (APE business identifier code: 651 C), licensed to conduct banking operations under the Monetary and Financial Code (*Code Monétaire et Financier, Livre V, Titre I^{er}*). The Bank was founded pursuant to a decree dated May 26, 1966. BNP Paribas is domiciled in France; its registered office is located at 16, boulevard des Italiens - 75009 Paris, France (telephone number: (+) 33 1 40 14 45 46). BNP Paribas is governed by banking regulations, the provisions of the Commercial Code applicable to trading companies and by its Articles of Association. The Bank's purpose (Article 3 of the Articles of Association) is to provide and conduct the following services with any legal entity or individual, in France and abroad, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations applicable to credit institutions licensed by the *Comité des Établissements de Crédit et des Entreprises d'Investissement*: any investment services, any services related to investment activities, any banking activities, any transactions related to banking activities, any purchase of an ownership interest, within the meaning of Book III, Title 1 relating to bank transactions, and Title II relating to investment services and their ancillary services, of the Monetary and Finance Code. The Bank was incorporated on September 17, 1993 for a period of 99 years. Each financial year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31.

Business Overview

The Group (of which BNP Paribas is the parent company) is one of the top global players in financial services, conducting retail, corporate and investment banking, private banking, asset management, insurance and specialized and other financial activities throughout the world. The Group is a leading European provider of corporate and investment banking products and services and a leading provider of private banking and asset management products and services throughout the world. It provides retail banking and financial services to over 20 million individual customers worldwide, in particular in Europe and the western United States, and has offices in more than 85 countries. According to rankings published in July 2005 by *The Banker* (based on 2004 figures):

- based on total assets, the BNP Paribas Group was the second largest banking group in France, the fourth largest in Europe and the sixth largest in the world; and
- based on Tier 1 capital, the BNP Paribas Group was the second, fifth and tenth largest banking group in France, Europe and the world, respectively.

At December 31, 2005, the Group had consolidated assets of €1,258.1 billion (compared to €1,002.5 billion at January 1, 2005), consolidated loans and receivables due from customers of €301.2 billion (compared to €244.2 billion at January 1, 2005), consolidated items due to customers of €247.5 billion (compared to €211.5 billion at January 1, 2005) and shareholders' equity (Group share including income for 2005) of €40.7 billion (compared to €32.3 billion at January 1, 2005). Pre-tax net income for the year ended December 31, 2005 was €8.4 billion (compared to €7.1 billion for the year ended December 31, 2004, calculated under 2004 IFRS). Net income, Group share, for the year ended December 31, 2005 was €5.9 billion (compared to €4.9 billion for the year ended December 31, 2004, calculated under 2004 IFRS).

The Group currently has long-term senior debt ratings of "Aa2" with stable outlook from Moody's, "AA" with stable outlook from Standard & Poor's and "AA" with stable outlook from Fitch Ratings. Moody's has also assigned the Bank a Bank Financial Strength rating of "B+" and Fitch Ratings has assigned the Bank an individual rating of "A/B".

The Group has three divisions, as summarized below: Retail Banking, Asset Management and Services and Corporate and Investment Banking, the latter two of which also constitute "core businesses". Operationally, the Retail Banking division is itself comprised of two core businesses: French Retail Banking and International Retail Banking and Financial Services.

Except where otherwise specified, all financial information and operating statistics are presented as of December 31, 2005.

Retail Banking

For the year ended December 31, 2005, Retail Banking contributed €4,260 million, or 52%, of the Group's gross operating income (excluding BNP Paribas Capital and Other Activities).

French Retail Banking

In France, the Group distributes its banking products and services to more than six million customers through its network of 2,200 branches. The Group is a leading provider of banking products and services for high net worth individuals and has a leading position in the corporate market. The Group has significant market shares in consumer lending, corporate lending and savings management.

International Retail Banking and Financial Services

This core business comprises the international retail banking business of the Group and a range of specialized financial services businesses. In specialized financial services, the Group is a leader in Europe in consumer loans, lease financing and vehicle fleet management. The core business is organized into six business lines as follows:

- Retail Banking in the United States (BancWest): includes retail operations in the western United States, with a network of approximately 739 branches and 4.2 million client accounts following the Group's acquisition of Commercial Federal Corporation in December 2005;
- Consumer Financing (Cetelem): includes a complete portfolio of consumer credit and related financial services;
- Property Financing for Private Individuals (UCB): provides financing for residential real estate purchases by individuals;
- Corporate Capital Equipment Financing (BNP Paribas Lease Group): provides financing for capital goods leased by businesses;
- Contract Hire and Fleet Management (Arval, Artego and Arius): provides outsourcing solutions on behalf of corporate customers for the management and financing of vehicle fleets and other logistical equipment; and
- Retail Banking in Emerging and Overseas Markets: includes networks totaling nearly 600 branches (excluding China) and serving approximately more than 1.5 million customers in five geographical areas (Africa—Indian Ocean, French overseas departments and territories, North Africa—Mediterranean, the Middle East and Europe—Near East).

Asset Management and Services

For the year ended December 31, 2005, Asset Management and Services contributed €1,221 million, or 15%, of the Group's gross operating income (excluding BNP Paribas Capital and Other Activities).

Wealth & Asset Management

BNP Paribas Private Banking is one of the leading private banking organizations worldwide, offering a full range of international private banking products and services designed to meet the needs of high net worth individuals.

BNP Paribas Asset Management offers discretionary asset management services to a prestigious international clientele of insurance companies, pension funds, central banks, international organizations and multinational corporations and distributes mutual funds through the Bank's branch network and Private Banking units, as well as through an external network of banks and other financial institutions.

The Group's subsidiary Cortal Consors specializes in direct sales of personal savings products and on-line brokerage services. With over one million clients, Cortal Consors is a European leader in its sector based on number of customers.

Finally, through BNP Paribas Immobilier, the Group provides its clients with real estate investment services. These services include property development, real estate investments, commercial real estate advisory services, asset management, property management and residential sales. Following the Group's acquisition of Atis Real International as of April 1, 2004, this business line is now a European leader in real estate services, especially in the corporate real estate market, with a 2,550-strong workforce in nine countries.

Insurance

The Group's insurance business is led by BNP Paribas Assurance, which manages all of BNP Paribas' insurance companies, including Cardif.

Securities Services

BNP Paribas Securities Services provides securities services for financial and other institutions, including banks, brokerage houses, pension funds, mutual funds and insurance companies. In addition to clearing and custody services, it offers a wide range of related services, such as securities and cash position financing, collateral management, the outsourcing of middle- and back-office functions, fund administration and accounting, performance measurement and attribution, e-banking support services and transfer agent and issuer services. At December 31, 2005, assets under custody were €3,058 billion. BNP Paribas Securities Services handled 26.8 million transactions in 2005.

Corporate & Investment Banking

The Group is at the forefront of Europe's corporate and investment banking sector in key markets and is a major player in Asia and the Americas in selected businesses.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, Corporate & Investment Banking contributed €2,711 million, or 33%, of the Group's gross operating income (excluding BNP Paribas Capital and Other Activities).

Advisory and Capital Markets

Advisory and Capital Markets includes the Corporate Finance, Equities and Equity Derivatives and Fixed Income business lines.

Advisory and Capital Markets is a leader in France in several areas, in particular mergers and acquisitions advice. In 2005, BNP Paribas was ranked number one in France in mergers and acquisitions advice (source: *Thomson Financial*), and was among the leaders in Europe. The Group has also been one of the European leaders in equity derivatives for several years.

Financing businesses

At the crossroads of lending and capital markets, the Group's financing businesses offer both traditional lending and innovative and multifaceted structured financing solutions, backed by a seasoned distribution network. Products include energy and commodities services, project financing, export financing, syndicated loans, acquisition financing, leveraged buy-out financing, optimization and asset financing, media and telecommunications financing, marine and aircraft financing and structured leasing. The Group has a pre-eminent position in these areas of expertise and ranks among the world's top arranging banks.

BNP Paribas Capital

The Group is a key player in the French and European private equity investment market. BNP Paribas Capital encompasses all of the Group's private equity activities.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, BNP Paribas Capital contributed €361 million of the Group's gross operating income, and €544 million, or 6.5%, of the Group's pre-tax income.

Strategy

Strategy by Division

The Group will focus on pursuing its development during 2006. For each of its four core businesses, the Group has set the following objectives.

French Retail Banking

In 2006, French Retail Banking will focus on:

- continuing to improve the satisfaction of individual customers, by making full use of its multi-channel retail banking structure;
- growing the number of customers that use internet-based banking services and increasing contact with customers;
- continuing branch renovation programs;
- strengthening relations with corporate customers and enhancing cross-selling of the Group's products and services;
- maintaining a moderate pricing strategy; and
- pursuing productivity gains in back offices.

The goal of French Retail Banking is to grow its net banking income by at least 4.5% during 2006, while maintaining a differential of at least one percentage point between growth in net banking income and growth in operating expenses and depreciation over the course of the year.

International Retail Banking and Financial Services

In 2006, International Retail Banking and Financial Services will implement a strategy that seeks to combine sustained organic growth with selective growth through acquisitions. It will focus on:

- accelerating the pace of expansion in emerging markets that exhibit strong growth potential, in particular by increasing the number of branch openings in far Eastern Europe and the area around the Mediterranean, while taking full advantage of the synergies within the Group's product platforms;
- continuing to grow BancWest by expanding its branch network and its product offering;
- developing new sources of growth for Cetelem by entering into partnership agreements and moving into promising markets (such as Russia and China); and
- maximizing acquisition-related cost savings.

Asset Management and Services

In 2006, Asset Management and Services will focus on:

- capitalizing on its innovative approach and product offering (open architecture, alternative and structured investment products, real estate-based investment funds, etc.);
- accelerating its expansion throughout Europe, especially in multi-management services (through FundQuest), real estate services and securities services. In addition, Cortal Consors will pursue its growth in Germany; and

- accelerating the pace of growth outside of Europe, in particular in the Middle East, Asia and Latin America, within the areas of Insurance, Asset Management and Private Banking.

After making substantial investments in 2005, Asset Management and Services will seek to grow its net banking income at a faster rate than operating expenses and depreciation during 2006.

Corporate & Investment Banking

In 2006, Corporate & Investment Banking will seek to consolidate its businesses and solidify its competitive position. It will focus on:

- accelerating the expansion of its capital markets business lines, specifically by further bolstering the teams working in the derivatives businesses and increasing cross-selling with the customers of the specialized financing business lines;
- strengthening its positions in priority regions, focusing in particular on large mid-cap companies in Europe, and, in the United States, continuing the selective growth effort already underway;
- making Asia a real core market.

Corporate & Investment Banking's goal is to maintain one of the industry's best cost/income ratios. Furthermore, the Group will focus on increasing the productivity of the capital allocated to this core business.

BNP Paribas Capital

The share of private equity in the Group's revenues is expected to continue to decline, in accordance with the strategy for this business, which has been implemented for a number of years now.

Activities of the Group

History

BNP was formed in 1966 through the merger of Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris ("CNEP") and Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie ("BNCI"). CNEP, which was organized in 1848 and was initially involved primarily in business financing in Paris, grew its French network over the years and actively participated in the industrial development of France, financing such projects as railroad and industrial construction. BNCI, which succeeded Banque Nationale du Commerce in 1932, focused on a dual strategy of expansion within France by acquiring several regional banks and establishing operations abroad. At the time of their nationalization in 1945, BNCI and CNEP were, respectively, the third and fourth largest French banks in terms of assets.

The French government owned over 80% of the voting stock of BNP and its predecessor banks until 1982 and owned 100% of the voting stock of BNP from 1982 until 1993. In October 1993, BNP was privatized through the offering of shares to the public in France and internationally. During the 1990s, BNP launched new banking products and services and expanded its presence in France and internationally, while positioning itself to benefit fully from the introduction of the euro. Privatization also significantly boosted BNP's profitability – in 1998, it led the French banking industry in terms of return on equity.

Banque Paribas was founded in 1872 under the name of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, as a result of a merger between a Dutch bank, Banque de Crédit et de Dépôts des Pays-Bas, and a French bank, Banque de Paris. In 1968, a holding company called Compagnie Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas was created and all banking activities were transferred to a subsidiary also called Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. In June 1982, when it was nationalized, the name of the holding company was changed to Compagnie Financière de Paribas and the name of the bank was changed to Banque Paribas.

Compagnie Financière de Paribas was privatized in 1987, resulting in the effective privatization of Banque Paribas. In 1998, Banque Paribas was merged with the holding company and certain of the holding company's subsidiaries, and the surviving entity was renamed Paribas.

In 1999, following a public tender offer without precedent in the French banking industry and a six-month stock market battle, BNP and Paribas effected a merger of equals. 2000 was the first full year of operation of the BNP Paribas Group in its new configuration, following approval of the merger at the extraordinary general meeting on May 23, 2000.

Organization

The Group has three divisions: Retail Banking, Asset Management and Services and Corporate and Investment Banking, the latter two of which also constitute “core businesses”. Operationally, the Retail Banking division is itself comprised of two core businesses: French Retail Banking and International Retail Banking and Financial Services. The Group has additional activities, including those of its listed real estate subsidiary, Klépierre, that are conducted outside of its core businesses.

Retail Banking

This division is composed of two core businesses: French Retail Banking and International Retail Banking and Financial Services.

French Retail Banking

The French Retail Banking client base includes 5.85 million individual and private banking clients, 500,000 entrepreneurs and small business clients and 20,000 corporate and institutional clients. French Retail Banking offers a comprehensive line of products and services, ranging from current account services to the most complex financial engineering services in the areas of corporate financing and asset management.

French Retail Banking’s network has been structured so as to enhance local coverage and client service. As of December 31, 2005, this network included 2,200 branches and 3,860 ATMs, in addition to a multi-channel banking structure. French Retail Banking focuses on servicing regions with high economic potential. For example, the Group estimates that it has a 15% share of the retail banking market in the greater Paris area. French Retail Banking also has a strong presence in the high net worth segments of the personal banking market—22% of French households with net annual revenues in excess of €82,000 have their primary bank account with BNP Paribas (source: *IPSOS*)—and a leading position in the corporate market.

French Retail Banking employs 31,000 people working primarily within the BNP Paribas domestic branch network, but also at Banque de Bretagne, BNP Paribas Factor (a factoring company) and BNP Paribas Développement, a provider of growth capital.

In order to effectively respond to client expectations, French Retail Banking has reorganized its sales structure by dividing its banking network into various segments. Accordingly, French Retail Banking is currently composed of branches (serving private individuals and small businesses), private banking centers and business centers, all of which are supported by client relationship centers and back-offices that are responsible for handling after-sales operations.

During 2005, French Retail Banking continued to actively expand its personal banking business, using its multi-channel banking system (branch, telephone and online banking) that was rolled out beginning in 2002. This system is designed to offer clients the highest standard of service and to enhance the role of client advisers in the branches. One of its cornerstones is the existence of client relationship centers to handle calls to the branches and client e-mails, which are located in Paris, Orléans and Lille. The new workstations being operated by client advisers are geared towards managing client relations within a multi-channel banking system. As such, they represent the very hub of the system, whose worth and effectiveness have been demonstrated through several years of use. French Retail Banking also has the largest network of private banking centers, with 206 centers across France ensuring extensive local coverage.

During 2005, French Retail Banking also finished implementing a new business organization specifically designed to serve the needs of corporate clients. This new organization, which is unique in the French retail banking landscape, is based on 24 business centers located throughout France, as well as two professional assistance services—Service Assistance Entreprise (SAE) and Cash Customer Services (CCS).

Finally, French Retail Banking has been reorganizing its back-offices into Production and Sales Support branches (PSSBs). Specialized by type of transaction, they span the whole of France and have fully

integrated information systems. At the end of 2005, there were 82 PSSBs, which formed part of 14 different Production and Sales Support Groups.

International Retail Banking and Financial Services

The International Retail Banking and Financial Services core business consists of six business lines: Retail Banking in the United States (BancWest), Consumer Financing (Cetelem), Property Financing for Private Individuals (UCB), Corporate Capital Equipment Financing (BNP Paribas Lease Group), Contract Hire and Fleet Management and Retail Banking in Emerging and Overseas Markets. The core business includes approximately 42,600 employees across 55 countries.

BancWest

In the United States, the International Retail Banking and Financial Services business is conducted through BancWest Corporation, a holding company formed out of the 1998 merger between Bank of the West and First Hawaiian Bank, and wholly-owned by BNP Paribas since the end of 2001. BancWest acquired United California Bank in March 2002, and Community First National Bank and Union Safe Deposit Bank in November 2004. BancWest's branch network operates under two brand names: Bank of the West on the mainland and First Hawaiian Bank in Hawaii.

More recently, in December 2005, BancWest acquired Commercial Federal Corporation, headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska. At September 30, 2005, Commercial Federal Corporation operated 203 branches in seven U.S. states (mainly in the western U.S.) and had total assets of US\$10.2 billion.

Bank of the West offers retail banking services to individuals and companies in 19 western U.S. states. It is California's sixth leading retail bank (based on total customer deposits at June 30, 2005, according to the FDIC). It also has strong national positions in certain niche lending markets, such as Marine, Recreational Vehicles, Church Lending and Small Business Administration.

With a nearly 40% market share based on deposits (source: *FDIC* June 30, 2005), First Hawaiian Bank is Hawaii's leading bank, offering a broad array of products to a local clientele of private individuals and companies.

In total, as of December 31, 2005, BancWest had more than 12,000 employees, 739 branches and 4.2 million client accounts. At the same date, it had total assets of US\$66.3 billion, making it the sixth largest bank in the western U.S. based on total deposits (source: *FDIC* June 30, 2005).

Cetelem

Cetelem is the leading supplier of consumer credit in France and in continental Europe (source: the Group's calculation of the market share of market participants based on their outstanding loans as indicated in their published annual reports, compared with the entire European consumer credit market (source: *European Credit Research Institute*)), with €47.4 billion in outstanding loans as of December 31, 2005 (including the loans of LaSer-Cofinoga), of which 57% was in France and 43% was outside of France. Cetelem has more than 18,000 staff throughout the world (including the partnership with LaSer-Cofinoga), and currently operates in 25 countries, including 17 in Europe. For more than fifty years, Cetelem has contributed to making consumer credit a modern and pragmatic solution to help consumers manage their household budgets.

The Group believes that Cetelem is a benchmark in the industry, given its ability to innovate and its high-quality service offerings – backed by strong technical expertise and tight risk control – that meet most household financing needs, including personal loans, installment sales and revolving credits. Cetelem has entered into distribution partnerships throughout the retail industry and has a long tradition of helping large retailers such as Carrefour, Conforama, Ikea and Dell achieve their development goals across the globe. In this regard, the Bank entered into a series of transactions during 2005 that established joint control over Cofinoga by Cetelem and Galeries Lafayette effective as of October 1, 2005. Previously, the Bank held a 49% interest in Cofinoga (a 44% shareholding through Cetelem and the remainder through LaSer, the holding company of Cofinoga). Cetelem is also a preferred partner for banks and insurance companies which value its credit expertise – including AXA, Dresdner Bank, Banques Populaires, Caisses d'Epargne and KBC – as well as for new providers of services to individual customers, such as Electricité de France (EDF). Cetelem also manages the permanent credit card accounts offered by the Group's French retail banking network.

UCB

UCB and its subsidiaries specialize in financing residential real estate purchases by individuals, for both personal and investment purposes. UCB is active in France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands, Belgium and Greece. UCB has also developed and manages a portfolio of mortgage loans on behalf of BNP Paribas in Norway. At December 31, 2005, UCB's managed outstanding loans totaled €28.0 billion.

UCB markets its products through a network of business referral partners in the real estate industry, such as real estate agents, builders, and, in some countries, brokers, who refer prospective property buyers to UCB. Its strengths are specialization, product and service innovation and effective risk management. Synergies with BNP Paribas' retail banking network lend additional power to UCB's existing resources.

The Group's market share in terms of new loans issued in 2005 was approximately 3.5% for France, 2.5% for Spain, 1.6% for Portugal and 1% for Italy and the Netherlands. (Sources: France – BNP Paribas internal reports based on data provided by Banque de France; Spain – Instituto Nacional de Estadística; Italy – Banca d'Italia; Portugal - Direcção-Geral do Tesouro; Netherlands - Kadaster).

BNP Paribas Lease Group (BPLG)

BPLG specializes in providing investment financing for corporate clients and small businesses. With operations in 11 European countries, BPLG offers a full array of equipment and property financing solutions, through operating or finance leases – either with or without related services.

A European leader in equipment leasing, and number one in France with a market share of nearly 20% (source: *Association Française des Sociétés Financières*), BPLG works in partnership with equipment manufacturers, importers and distributors, with a view to helping them optimize their sales performance by integrating financing into their sales contracts. BPLG also provides and manages equipment and property financing, marketed by the BNP Paribas banking network to its clients.

Contract Hire and Fleet Management

The Contract Hire and Fleet Management business line consists of three groups of companies that offer customized solutions to corporate clients seeking to outsource the management and financing of their vehicle fleets and other logistical equipment, as well as the technical and market risks related to the use of this equipment:

- Cars and light trucks: Arval
- Heavy goods vehicles: Artegy
- Information technology related assets: Arius

The flexible products and services offered are designed to assist clients' efforts to optimize the management of their vehicle fleets and logistical equipment. They rely on superior purchasing power, strong technical expertise of specialist teams and a set of interactive tools essential for effective dialogue with corporate clients.

Arval is the business line's main company. It has direct operations in 18 countries and a leading European position in the long-term leasing and fleet management market. At the end of 2005, it leased a fleet of 468,845 vehicles, with a total of 606,843 vehicles under its management. Arval is also a member of the PHH Arval alliance, which allows it to offer vehicle leasing and management solutions in North America through PHH Corp.

Emerging and Overseas Markets

The Emerging and Overseas Markets retail banking networks experienced strong growth in 2005, with 74 branch openings and two new outlets in the Persian Gulf region. This business line is also expanding into new regions, following two major investments in Turkey and China.

The Group is leveraging the expertise it has acquired in operating the branch network in mainland France to drive the development of its subsidiaries in these regions, which, excluding China, represent approximately 600 branches and 1.5 million clients.

The Group's operations in Africa are organized around the network of Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (BICI). With approximately 100 branches located in six countries (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea Conakry, Mali and Senegal), the Group manages one of the largest banking networks in French-speaking Africa. The Group also has operations in Djibouti (BCIMR) and in the Indian Ocean region, including Madagascar (BMOI) and the Comoro Islands (BIC).

The Group has 250 branches in North Africa and is currently recording solid organic growth in the region, in particular through BMCI in Morocco, UBCI in Tunisia and BNP Paribas El Djazaïr in Algeria.

In the French overseas departments and territories (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guyana, New Caledonia, Reunion Island, Wallis and Fortuna), the Group has solid local positions where it operates through 50 branches.

In the Near- and Middle-East region, BNP Paribas is currently implementing an expansion plan. The Persian Gulf states are served by the regional headquarters in Bahrain, responsible for six territories (Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait). The Group also has sites in Cyprus and Lebanon (BNPI), and a partnership has just been established with the international Private Banking business line in order to offer comprehensive wealth management solutions for the entire region.

In February 2005, the Group finalized its acquisition of 50% of TEB Mali in Turkey, which holds 84.25% of Türk Ekonomi Bankasi (TEB) bank. TEB is the 10th-largest private bank in Turkey in terms of assets under management, and its expanding network currently includes 113 branches.

A strategic partnership was also finalized in China with Nanjing City Commercial Bank in December 2005, through which BNP Paribas acquired a 19.2% stake in this 8th-largest City Commercial Bank in terms of assets.

Lastly, importers and exporters who are clients of the Emerging and Overseas Markets Retail Banking business have access to the teams of international trade specialists working in the BNP Paribas international network of Trade Centers.

Asset Management and Services (AMS)

This core business and division comprises all of the Group's investor services businesses and leads the BNP Paribas asset gathering effort.

One of the foremost players in Europe, AMS offers fund management and discretionary asset management services, backed by a range of high value-added investor services. It is organized around three business lines:

- Wealth & Asset Management, comprising private banking services (BNP Paribas Private Banking), asset management services (BNP Paribas Asset Management) and Cortal Consors on-line brokerage and personal investment services. In 2004, the Group's real estate services provided through BNP Paribas Immobilier were also included in this business line;
- Insurance (BNP Paribas Assurance); and
- Securities Services for global companies and financial institutions (BNP Paribas Securities Services).

Through all of these businesses, which include more than 16,000 employees in over 40 countries, AMS offers a comprehensive range of products and services to a broad investor clientele, including institutional clients, corporations and private individuals. Each AMS business was among the leaders in its market in 2005. At the end of 2005, AMS managed total assets of €364 billion and held €3,058 billion of assets in custody.

Wealth & Asset Management

Private Banking

Serving a demanding clientele of high net worth individuals, BNP Paribas Private Banking offers personalized portfolio engineering and diversification advice tailored to the specific needs of each client, which is backed by a range of carefully selected high-performance and innovative products.

BNP Paribas Private Banking is ranked number eleven in the French private banking market (source: 2006 *Euromoney* rankings), with €50 billion in assets under management and a network of more than 120 outlets nationwide. It ranks third in Western Europe, where it is fast broadening its reach in domestic markets, and seventh in Asia (source: 2006 *Euromoney* rankings). At the end of 2005, BNP Paribas Private Banking's overall client assets under management totaled more than €67 billion.

Asset Management

BNP Paribas Asset Management is a leading European asset manager, with €193.0 billion of assets under management at the end of 2005 (including assets advised upon). BNP Paribas Asset Management has 1,400 employees serving clients in 40 countries.

This business line's management is based on a multi-specialist approach, with a focus on sound and coherent investment processes and high risk control. BNP Paribas Asset Management is strongly committed to socially responsible investment. Its specialized management teams work in the world's main financial centers of Paris, London, New York, Tokyo and Hong Kong. BNP Paribas Asset Management is rated "AM2+" by Fitch Ratings.

Cortal Consors

Cortal Consors is a leading European personal investment management company and online broker. Cortal Consors offers clients its expertise and investment advisory experience through several distribution channels. It boasts a broad range of products including short-term investment products, mutual funds and life insurance policies, backed by cutting-edge online brokerage technologies.

Cortal Consors has an operating presence in six European countries – Germany, France, Spain, Belgium, Luxembourg and Italy. At December 31, 2005, it had over one million clients and €27.7 billion worth of managed assets, comprised of 33% equity, 53% savings products or mutual funds and 14% cash.

Real Estate Investment Services

BNP Paribas Immobilier offers a comprehensive range of real estate products and services. Through its acquisition in 2004 of Atis Real International—a company that specializes in commercial real estate advisory services—BNP Paribas Immobilier has become the leader in commercial real estate services in continental Europe (source: *Estates Gazette*, July 9, 2005). BNP Paribas Immobilier has approximately 2,550 employees and is present in eight European countries, as well as New York.

BNP Paribas Immobilier groups together all of the Group's real estate subsidiaries, which operate in the following four key areas:

- Advisory services, valuations and transaction services,
- Providing commercial real estate services through Atis Real International, the market leader in France and Germany, and among the top 10 in the United Kingdom (source: *Estates Gazette*, July 9, 2005);
- Providing individual housing services through Espaces Immobiliers BNP Paribas, which had 26 sales outlets in France as of December 31, 2005;
- Real estate investment management services, with €4.5 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2005;

- Property management services;
- Providing commercial real estate services through Comadim and Atis Real, with 11 million square meters of managed office space in Europe as of December 31, 2005;
- Providing individual housing services through Gérer and Les Studélites, with 27,000 residential properties managed in France. Les Studélites is also a leading manager of student housing complexes;
- Property development services, through Meunier, France's third largest property developer (source: "Classement des Promoteurs", published by *Innovapresse* in June 2005).

Insurance

BNP Paribas Assurance designs and markets its products and services in thirty countries under two brand names: BNP Paribas, for products distributed by the Group through its branch network in France, and Cardif, for products distributed through other networks and by retail partners in France and abroad.

In October 2005, BNP Paribas merged its two life insurance companies, Cardif Assurance Vie and Natio Vie, in order to pursue further development. Cardif Assurance Vie is now BNP Paribas' sole life insurance company in France.

BNP Paribas Assurance's savings business includes the sale of life insurance policies to private individuals in 11 countries. In France, it offers companies group products for pensions, end-of-career bonuses and early retirement benefits. BNP Paribas Assurance also proposes a broad array of mutual funds to private individuals, institutional investors and major corporations, through Cardif Asset Management.

BNP Paribas Assurance's personal risk business includes stand-alone policies as well as loan insurance in 28 countries. BNP Paribas Assurance also markets both standard and personalized group policies to large companies and small and medium-sized businesses.

BNP Paribas Assurance's property and casualty offering in France is provided through Natio Assurance, a company that is owned jointly with AXA. The products offered cover a wide range of risks and include comprehensive home insurance, automobile insurance, educational insurance, travel insurance and legal protection coverage.

BNP Paribas Assurance is the 4th-leading life insurer in France (source: *FFSA*) and ranks among the world's top loan insurers.

Securities Services

BNP Paribas Securities Services includes all securities services activities conducted by the Group through the following entities: BNP Paribas Securities Services, BNP Paribas Fund Services, BNP Paribas Asset Servicing and BNP Paribas SA. BNP Paribas Securities Services is a leading European provider of securities services to corporations, asset management companies and financial institutions around the world.

BNP Paribas Securities Services provides a wide range of securities services and investment operations solutions to meet client needs at every stage of the investment cycle, including:

- clearing and custody for all asset classes,
- fund administration (accounting, middle-office outsourcing, depositary bank and trustee services, fund transfer support, transfer agent and performance measurement and attribution analysis),
- issuer services (transaction structuring and management of shareholder relations), and
- cash and securities financing.

At December 31, 2005, assets under custody totaled €3,058 billion, and an estimated 26.8 million transactions were handled over the course of 2005.

BNP Paribas Securities Services is ranked number one among European custodians and is the 4th-largest global custodian worldwide (source: *Institutional Investor Magazine*, September 2005). During 2005, BNP Paribas Securities Services was voted "Global Securities House of the Year – Europe Region" by *The Banker* magazine. It was also recognized for its fund administration services during 2005, voted "Fund Administrator of the Year" by the magazine *Funds Europe*.

Over half of BNP Paribas Securities Services' operations are outside of France. In addition to its head office in Paris, BNP Paribas Securities Services has branches, subsidiaries and offices in all of the main European financial centers – including Belgium, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jersey, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom – as well as in Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the United States. The division also offers services in Turkey, where it operates through an agreement with Garanti Bank.

Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB)

In order to leverage its origination capabilities and thereby strengthen its position in Europe in the corporate and investment banking market, BNP Paribas is supported by an integrated group known as Coverage and Territories Europe (CTE). CTE is responsible for managing relationships with European companies, as well as for leading commercial operations in the European territories.

Outside of Europe, the Coverage and Territories International (CTI) group covers corporate relationships in the Americas, the Asia-Pacific region, Africa and the Middle East, and leads operations in the corresponding Corporate and Investment Banking territories.

These sales teams market all of the products offered by the Group. CTE and CTI banking advisers and client relationship managers have a keen understanding of their clients' financial and business strategies and day-to-day management concerns, making them the preferred partners of the Group's corporate and institutional clients. This understanding also enables them to effectively coordinate the activities of product specialists.

With a client base comprising some 8,000 corporations and institutions, the CTE and CTI groups have developed extensive knowledge of the specific features of the various markets and regions that they serve, which they deploy so as to promote revenue generation across all product lines.

Relying on a global presence, the 70-strong Financial Institutions Group (FIG) team manages the Bank's relationships with major financial institutions, including banks, insurers, reinsurers, brokers and financial intermediaries, pension funds and asset managers, supranational organizations and central banks.

By building long-term relationships with its approximately 550 institutional clients and maintaining up-to-the-minute knowledge of their businesses and of the changes and needs of the banking sector, BNP Paribas has come to be viewed as a leading bank by its institutional clients.

BNP Paribas was a major player in corporate and investment banking in Europe in 2005. It was ranked third for euro-denominated bond issuances, fifth as arranger of leveraged loans and tenth for mergers and acquisitions (source: *Thomson Financial*). In addition to its leading positions in Europe, it has four global franchises that also have a strong presence in the United States and Japan. These franchises include derivatives, in which the Group has recognized expertise (for example, *Risk Magazine* named BNP Paribas Global Interest Rate Derivatives House of the Year and *Asia Risk* named BNP Paribas Derivatives House of the Year for Japan). They also include, in the area of value-added financing, energy and commodities ("Best Commodity Bank" according to *Trade Finance Magazine*), project financing ("Best Project Finance House" according to *Euromoney*) and syndicated loans (fifth worldwide according to *Thomson Financial*). Lastly, in regions with strong growth potential – Greater China, Brazil and Russia – Corporate and Investment Banking is building on its already substantial presence.

Advisory and Capital Markets

Corporate Finance

Corporate Finance offers advisory services for mergers and acquisitions and primary equity market transactions. The mergers and acquisitions teams advise both buyers and sellers and also offer advice on other

strategic financial issues, such as privatizations. Primary market services include initial public offerings, equity issues, secondary offerings and convertible/exchangeable bond issues.

Corporate Finance has adopted an inter-disciplinary organizational structure designed to give clients access to the best combination of specialists in each product, industry and geographical area, while optimizing resource management.

Corporate Finance employs approximately 330 professionals located throughout its worldwide network. Focused first and foremost on Europe and emerging markets, it is also present in North and South America and enjoys strong visibility in Asia through BNP Paribas Peregrine.

Ranked no. 1 in France (source: *Thomson Financial*), BNP Paribas is among the 10 leading banks in Europe advising on mergers and acquisitions (*Thomson Financial* ranking based on announced transaction volumes in 2005). In its 2005 Equity & Equity Linked ranking, Dealogic Equityware also ranked the Bank ninth for its primary equity business in Europe.

Equities and Equity Derivatives

The Equities and Equity Derivatives business encompasses research, trading, sales and brokerage services relating to Asian equities, as well as global derivatives linked to equities, indexes and funds. Equities and Equity Derivatives teams operate in primary as well as secondary markets and offer institutional, corporate and private clients a full range of products and services that cover the entire structured products and flow businesses, including global listed derivatives brokerage services and prime brokerage solutions.

In 2005, BNP Paribas pursued its growth and strengthened its leading worldwide position in the equity derivatives markets. It won a number of awards in 2005, including:

- “House of the Year, Hybrids” (*Structured Products*),
- “Equity Derivatives House of the Year – Asia Pacific” (*The Banker* and *Global Finance*),
- “Derivatives House of the Year – Japan” (*Asia Risk*).

In addition, BNP Paribas was recognized as having the best equity derivatives research unit in France according to *Thomson Extel*.

Fixed Income

Fixed Income’s product expertise and distribution capabilities have positioned BNP Paribas among the top three fixed income players in Europe (source: *IFR*), and have allowed it to build a strong client franchise in Asia, Japan and the United States. The Group’s comprehensive approach to developing solutions for its clients integrates global expertise in research, sales, trading, origination and distribution, comprising three product lines: Global Credit, Interest Rates Group and Foreign Exchange.

The Bank is a recognized leader in the interest rate, credit and foreign exchange markets. BNP Paribas’ broad range of Fixed Income products is provided through a strong sales and marketing platform. In addition, the Bank provides a full array of research products and services available for one-on-one client support and advice, as well as an extensive array of written reports through a variety of channels. In particular, the Bank’s research methods are supported by innovative quantitative techniques applied by a group of talented professionals.

As in prior years, the Bank continued to optimize its business structure during 2005. It did so by fully integrating its sales and origination structure in Europe, as is already the case in the U.S., Japan and Asia (excluding Japan).

These coordinated efforts provide clients with a complete range of tailor-made services on a global scale, across a broad range of markets and currencies. With its headquarters in London and five other main trading floors in Hong Kong, New York, Paris, Singapore and Tokyo, BNP Paribas Fixed Income employs more than 1,600 professionals around the world.

During 2005, the Bank consolidated and improved its rankings. In particular:

- for the second consecutive year, investors ranked BNP Paribas first in overall investment-grade credit research in *Euromoney's* annual credit research poll,
- for the second consecutive year, investors ranked BNP Paribas their leading fixed income securities dealer in *AFT's* annual survey,
- the Fixed Income business line was named "Risk's Interest Rate Derivatives House of the Year 2006", and
- the Group had the tenth largest share of the market for underwriting bond issues, including third for all bonds in euros and fifth for Asian local currency bonds (*Thomson Financial* league tables).

Financing Businesses

Energy, Commodities, Export and Project Finance (ECEP)

By grouping together within one structure all of the Group's expertise relating to energy, commodities, infrastructures, capital goods and asset financing, BNP Paribas has created an innovative structure that meets client needs and fully leverages synergies between the various businesses.

The Energy, Commodities, Export and Project Finance business line (ECEP) conducts its business on a worldwide basis. It is organized around the following lines:

- financing of commodities trading in all forms, an activity in which BNP Paribas is a global leader;
- structured commodities financing in emerging markets which, in addition to export pre-financing, includes reserves financing and structured inventory financing;
- corporate loans for energy, metals and mining activities in industrialized countries;
- commodities derivatives brokerage on organized exchanges and over-the-counter transactions in New York, London and Singapore;
- export financing, with 15 export desks covering 28 public credit insurers, and some thirty correspondent banks in importing countries;
- project finance – especially in the energy and infrastructure sectors – with loans structured on the basis of cash flows;
- global trade services, which offers a range of products and services, including e-banking and international guarantees for import-export trading; and
- asset financing, including structured leasing as well as marine and aircraft financing.

In 2005, BNP Paribas continued to stand out as one of the key worldwide players in these businesses and as the global market leader in commodities and energy financing. It was voted "Best Trade Finance Bank" by *Global Finance*, "No. 1 Mandated Lead Arranger for Trade Finance Loans" by *Dealogic*, and "Best Trade Bank in Oil" by the *Trade and Forfeiting Review*. BNP Paribas is also a leader in project finance, and was recognized as the "Best Project Finance House of the Year" by *Euromoney*, and "World's Best Project Finance Oil & Gas Bank" by *Global Finance*. Its leadership in financing for distant export markets was also recognized by *Dealogic*, which named BNP Paribas as "No. 1 Mandated Lead Arranger" for all transactions guaranteed by export credit agencies, including in the aviation sector. *Jane's Transport Finance* magazine also recognized BNP Paribas as the leading non-U.S. bank for oil and gas financing in the United States and as the "Aircraft Finance Innovator of the Year".

Structured Finance

BNP Paribas' Structured Finance team designs and structures, on a worldwide basis, a broad range of complex and innovative financing arrangements, including syndicated loans, acquisition financing, leveraged

buy-out financing, media and telecommunications financing and real estate financing. In 2005, BNP Paribas held fifth position as bookrunner of syndicated loans worldwide and third position as bookrunner of syndicated loans in the Europe – Middle East – Africa region (source: *International Financial Review*). Also in 2005, BNP Paribas ranked fifth as bookrunner of leveraged loans in Europe (source: *International Financial Review*).

In addition, the Structured Finance business line oversees the structuring and monitoring of standard commercial banking transactions.

BNP Paribas Capital

BNP Paribas Capital manages the Group's proprietary portfolio of unlisted investments and manages or advises private equity funds on behalf of third parties. As of December 31, 2005, BNP Paribas Capital managed a portfolio with a market value of €4.4 billion, including unrealized capital gains of €1.6 billion, which had four components:

- directly-held investments (primarily minority interests) in manufacturing and sales companies, in France and abroad;
- non-banking strategic investments;
- investments in sponsored and unsponsored funds; and
- joint-investments made simultaneously with funds or institutional investors.

In 2005, the Group's main divestments related to its interests in Eiffage and Carbone Lorraine. In terms of acquisitions, the Group acquired a 37% interest in Motier, the principal holding company of Galeries Lafayette, and proceeded with its investment program in private equity funds and joint investments with such funds.

Listed Investment and Sovereign Loan Management

The Listed Investment and Sovereign Loan Management unit has two functions. Its overall mission is to actively manage assets with a view to deriving the greatest possible value over the medium-term. The medium-term perspective clearly differentiates this business from a trading activity.

The Listed Investment Management team manages BNP Paribas' portfolio of minority stakes in large listed groups.

Sovereign Loan Management's mission is to restructure sovereign loans through the London Club and to manage the portfolio of emerging market sovereign debt, such as Brady bonds, eurobonds and restructured credits.

Klépierre

Klépierre is continental Europe's second-leading listed property group specialized in shopping centers, with 900 employees and a market capitalization of €3.7 billion as of December 31, 2005. One third of its business is conducted outside of France. Klépierre's property assets totaled €6.9 billion at December 31, 2005, 85% of which consisted of shopping centers located in ten continental European countries, and 15% of which consisted of Paris-based office properties.

Klépierre has adopted a unique management approach structured around its 75%-owned subsidiary, Ségécé (also 15%-owned by BNP Paribas SA), which manages 345 shopping centers – of which 235 belong to Klépierre – through a network of seven subsidiaries located in ten European countries.

Litigation

The Group is involved in a number of legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business, none of which is expected to have a material adverse effect on the Group's businesses, financial condition or results of operations.

Oil-for-Food Program Inquiries

Pursuant to an agreement (the "Banking Services Agreement") with the United Nations (the "UN"), the New York Branch of the Bank provided banking services in connection with the UN's Oil-for-Food Program for Iraq (the "Program"). These banking services included (i) confirmation of letters of credit issued on behalf of purchasers of Iraqi oil approved by the UN Security Council's Sanctions Committee, and (ii) issuance of letters of credit at the direction of the UN for the benefit of Sanctions Committee-approved suppliers of humanitarian goods to Iraq. In addition, the Bank was permitted under the Banking Services Agreement to issue its own letters of credit on behalf of Sanctions Committee-approved purchasers of Iraqi oil. The Bank, as well as several branch offices and subsidiaries, issued a substantial number and amount of letters of credit used to purchase oil under the Program.

Following media reports concerning alleged improprieties in respect of the Program, the UN announced the formation of an independent inquiry committee (the "IIC") to investigate the administration and management of the Program. On October 27, 2005, the IIC issued its final report with respect to the Program, which included an assessment of the Bank's performance under the Banking Services Agreement.

In certain instances, Sanctions Committee-approved purchasers of Iraqi oil arranged to finance the purchase of the oil through the issuance of a letter of credit by a bank on their behalf but at the financial risk and responsibility of a third party customer of that bank, which customer then acquired the oil from the Sanctions Committee-approved purchaser. The IIC's primary finding with respect to the Bank was that in issuing its own letters of credit in transactions financed in this fashion, the loyalties of the Bank were divided between serving the interests of the UN to promote the transparency of transactions conducted under the Program, and serving the interests of its private customers to maintain the confidentiality of their business and financing arrangements; and that the alleged resulting lack of transparency had the effect, amidst many other factors unrelated to the Bank, of facilitating the payment of illicit surcharges to the Iraqi regime by certain participants in the underlying oil transactions. In addition, the IIC found that illegal surcharges may have been made by such participants from accounts at certain offices of the Bank (including in Switzerland), and that the Bank failed to implement an adequate system to identify such payments. While the IIC queried whether this alleged failure amounted to non-compliance with then-applicable local regulations, it found that there was "no evidence that the Bank actually knew of or approved of the use of its facilities to pay illegal surcharges to the Iraqi regime".

The Bank does not agree with these criticisms by the IIC. In particular, the UN was well aware of third party financing with respect to the purchase of oil under the Program. In addition, as the IIC itself recognizes, the Bank was permitted under the Banking Services Agreement to issue letters of credit in respect of oil transactions under the Program. The Bank believes that it performed its obligations under the Banking Services Agreement in good faith and in a manner that was consistent with both the letter and spirit of relevant UN Security Council Resolutions and the interests of the UN, and that its compliance policies and procedures were consistent with then-applicable industry standards and regulations.

On the same day as the IIC final report was published, the Swiss Federal Banking Commission issued a report on its inquiry into the activity of Swiss-based banks in the Program. The report summarized the Commission's inquiry, the stated primary focus of which was to clarify compliance with applicable due diligence obligations by Swiss-based banks, and its provisional conclusions. The Commission reported that its inquiry to that date had not brought to light any violation of the due diligence obligations of banks, and that it would review the IIC report and possibly continue its inquiry. The Bank's subsidiary in Switzerland will continue to cooperate with its regulatory authority in this regard.

Several U.S. Congressional committees and other U.S. and foreign governmental authorities also have been investigating various aspects of the Program. In connection with certain of these investigations, the Bank has been required to provide documents and other information relating to the Program to certain of these authorities, and also has voluntarily provided information to certain of these authorities. In addition, current and former representatives of the Bank have testified as to the Bank's performance of its role in providing banking services to the UN in connection with the Program at public hearings held by certain U.S. Congressional committees and subcommittees.

At one such hearing before the U.S. House of Representatives International Relations Committee's Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations on April 28, 2005, the Bank acknowledged that, in the course of a review it had initiated, it had identified operational errors in the processing of a small percentage of the

approximately 54,000 payments it had made pursuant to humanitarian letters of credit issued under the Program, as reflected in an interim report that had been submitted to that Subcommittee on April 25, 2005. Those errors appear to have resulted in payments to affiliates of the letter of credit beneficiaries or to banks providing financing for the transactions to suppliers of the letter of credit beneficiaries or to such suppliers themselves, rather than directly to the beneficiaries or to banks providing them directly with financing for the transactions, contrary to internal operating procedures that had been implemented by the Bank. Those payments – which that Subcommittee in a December 7, 2005 report criticized as “unauthorized” in conjunction with a recommendation that the Bank’s role in the Program be examined by an independent body – are described more fully in a further report submitted by the Bank to the Subcommittee on December 21, 2005. The Bank has seen no indication that any of those payments was causally linked to any abuses that may have occurred in connection with the Program.

Main Shareholders of BNP Paribas

At December 31, 2005, AXA, a French *société anonyme* (corporation), held 5.7% of the share capital, or approximately 47.6 million shares, of BNP Paribas. At that date, to the knowledge of the Board of Directors of BNP Paribas, no other shareholder held more than 5% of the share capital.

The Bank has also long been a shareholder of AXA, previously indirectly via a holding company (Finaxa) and since the merger between AXA and Finaxa on December 16, 2005, directly. At December 31, 2005, the Bank held 3.6% of the share capital, or approximately 67.5 million shares, of AXA.

On December 15, 2005, AXA and the Bank entered into an agreement regarding their reciprocal shareholdings. Under the agreement, AXA agreed to hold at least 43,412,598 of the Bank’s shares, and the Bank agreed to hold at least 61,587,465 of AXA’s shares for as long as the agreement is in place. In addition, each party is entitled, during a three-month period following a “hostile” takeover (i.e. change in control) of the other party, to repurchase its shares held by the other party. The agreement has an initial term of five years and is subject to a two-year and subsequent one-year renewal.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY OF THE BNP PARIBAS GROUP

Overview

French bank regulatory authorities, like authorities in most countries, impose minimum required levels of capital that must be maintained by banks within their jurisdiction. Required levels of capital are determined by reference to the relative risk associated with specified categories of assets owned by the institutions. These requirements are generally referred to as risk-based capital requirements, and are regarded by bank regulatory authorities as an important supervisory tool in measuring the safety and soundness of banking institutions.

Capital Adequacy under the BIS Standards

In 1988, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the "Basel Committee"), a committee consisting of representatives of the central banks and supervisory authorities from the "Group of Ten" countries (Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States) and Luxembourg that meet at the Bank for International Settlements ("BIS"), adopted a capital accord setting out standards for risk-weighting and minimum levels of regulatory capital for banks. The BIS standards contained in the accord have been widely adopted by bank regulatory authorities throughout the world, including regulatory authorities in France and the rest of the European Union. In 1996, the Basel Committee adopted a significant amendment to the BIS standards to provide a specific capital cushion for market risks in addition to a bank's credit risks. This amendment defines market risks as: (i) the risks pertaining to interest rate-related instruments and equities in a bank's trading book and (ii) foreign exchange risks and commodities risks held generally on the bank's books. As amended in 1996 and refined in September 1997 by the Basel Committee, the BIS standards continue to require a capital solvency ratio with respect to a bank's credit risks and, in addition, require a bank to quantify its market risks in figures equivalent to credit risks and to maintain an overall capital ratio of 8% with respect to its credit and market risks. As adopted by the Banking Commission, these revised BIS standards have been applicable to French credit institutions since January 1, 1998.

Under the BIS standards, a credit institution's capital is divided into three principal categories, or "tiers". Tier 1 capital consists of "core" capital items such as common and qualifying perpetual preferred equity, Tier 2 capital includes "quasi-capital" items such as certain perpetual and long-term preferred equity and subordinated debt, and Tier 3 capital (counted in regulatory capital only for the market risk component of the BIS standards) consists of qualifying short-term subordinated debt. The composition of each tier of capital is described in more detail under "The CAD Ratio—Determination of the Level of Capital". The aggregate amount of the credit institution's regulatory capital is compared to the value of the credit institution's assets, weighted to take into account the market and/or counterparty risk inherent in those assets. Under the BIS standards, credit institutions are required to maintain a total risk-based ratio (combined Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital to risk-weighted assets) of at least 8%, and the Tier 1 capital ratio (Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets) must be at least 4%.

Capital Adequacy Directives

In 1989, the Council of the European Union adopted two directives that set the framework of capital adequacy within the European Union with respect to credit risks and, in 1993, adopted a capital adequacy directive for credit institutions and investment enterprises under which member states are required to adopt regulations to supplement the solvency rules so as to take into account risks associated with a bank's trading activities in addition to credit risk. In France, these directives have been implemented through a series of regulations adopted by the Banking and Finance Regulatory Committee since 1996 (collectively, the "CAD Regulation").

Effective as of January 1, 1996 pursuant to the CAD Regulation, French credit institutions became subject to capital adequacy requirements with respect to their trading activities that are supplemental to those in force in respect of banking activities. In addition to credit risk, the CAD Regulation specifies different standards for a credit institution's trading activities designed to reflect interest rate risk, market risk and settlement risk. The CAD Regulation also requires credit institutions to maintain additional capital measured by reference to the foreign exchange and commodities risks of all their activities, including banking and trading. Under the CAD Regulation, a credit institution's total capital is divided by the total amount of capital that the bank is required to maintain under the CAD Regulation, which is based on weightings designed to address the various risks

intended to be covered. The resulting quotient (expressed as a percentage) is the credit institution's CAD ratio (the "CAD Ratio"), which must be at least 100%.

The CAD Ratio

The CAD Ratio is calculated in a process that includes five principal steps. First, the overall level of the credit institution's capital is determined, with capital subdivided into three tiers, Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3. Second, the credit institution's assets and off-balance sheet commitments are divided into a banking portfolio and a trading portfolio. Third, the components of the banking portfolio (including the relevant off-balance sheet items converted to balance sheet equivalents) are adjusted by multiplying the value of each asset by a percentage designed to reflect the level of associated credit risk, a process known as "risk-weighting". Fourth, the aggregate capital requirement of the credit institution is calculated, in an amount equal to 8% of the risk-weighted value of the assets and off-balance sheet items in the banking portfolio, plus specified percentages of the value of the assets and off-balance sheet items in the trading portfolio, plus capital requirements in respect of foreign exchange risk and commodities risk. Fifth, the level of the credit institution's capital (subject to certain limitations described herein) is divided by the aggregate capital requirement of the credit institution as described above.

Determination of the Level of Capital

Tier 1 capital (referred to as "own funds") includes share capital, reserves (other than revaluation reserves, as described below), share premiums, retained earnings, unallocated profit from the most recent fiscal year (less the amount of any related dividend proposed for approval to the shareholders) or interim period and any reserves for general banking risks (*i.e.*, any reserves established to cover risks that are not accounted for by specific or country risk provisions). Share capital and the related share premium (the equivalent of additional paid-in capital) include common equity and qualifying non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock. Because unallocated profit for the most recent year (less the amount of any proposed dividend for that year) or interim period is included in Tier 1 capital, fluctuations in net income may have a significant impact on the CAD Ratio of a credit institution. For an institution that prepares financial statements on a consolidated basis, such as BNP Paribas, Tier 1 capital is adjusted to reflect the result of the consolidation, most notably by the addition of minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated companies. Goodwill and certain other non-qualifying intangible and other assets are deducted in calculating Tier 1 capital.

Tier 2 capital (referred to as "supplementary capital") includes certain items that must, if circumstances demand, be capable of becoming part of a bank's permanent capital and thus be available to absorb losses in the event of insolvency. It includes, among other items, revaluation and certain other reserves, certain types of perpetual preferred equity not qualifying for Tier 1 capital treatment, certain types of perpetual subordinated debt and certain types of subordinated debt with an original maturity of at least five years. Revaluation reserves are reserves arising from the revaluation of assets in accordance with French GAAP. Perpetual subordinated debt (including subordinated debt that can be redeemed only at the option of the issuer and with the prior approval of the Banking Commission) as to which the issuer has the right to defer interest payments and to use unpaid principal and interest to offset losses, is classified as Tier 2 capital. Subordinated debt that (i) has an original maturity of at least five years, (ii) is not subject to early redemption (other than in a liquidation of the issuer) and (iii) in a liquidation of the issuer is subordinated as regards repayment of principal to all other debts of the issuer, is classified as Tier 2 capital. In the last five years prior to maturity, the amount of any item of subordinated debt that may be taken into account as Tier 2 capital must be reduced in accordance with a schedule approved by the Banking Commission, typically on a pro rata basis.

Tier 3 capital (referred to as "ancillary own funds") consists of subordinated debt that like Tier 2 capital must, if circumstances demand, be capable of becoming part of a bank's permanent capital and thus be available to absorb losses in the event of insolvency. It must therefore, at a minimum: (i) be unsecured, subordinated and fully paid-up; (ii) have an original maturity of at least two years; (iii) not be repayable before the agreed repayment date without the prior approval of the Banking Commission; and (iv) be subject to a "lock-in" clause that stipulates that neither interest nor principal may be paid (even upon maturity) if such payment means that the bank falls below or remains below its minimum global own funds requirements. Tier 3 capital is earmarked exclusively to support market risks. Accordingly, any capital requirement arising in respect of credit and counterparty risk, including counterparty credit risk in respect of derivatives in both trading and banking books, must be met by Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. Tier 3 capital is limited to 250% of a bank's residual Tier 1 capital (*i.e.*, Tier 1 capital above that required to cover credit risks).

Determination of the Banking Portfolio and the Trading Portfolio

Under the CAD Regulation, a credit institution's banking portfolio includes all of its assets and off-balance sheet items, other than those included in its trading portfolio. The trading portfolio includes any items that the Bank intends to trade with a view to benefiting from favorable price trends or to finance or hedge such items, such as trading securities, securities held for sale (subject to certain exceptions) and derivative instruments (broadly defined), the purpose of which is either to maintain open positions to benefit from price variations or to manage the bank's trading portfolio. Items in the banking portfolio are recorded at historical cost and most items in the trading portfolio are marked to market.

Risk-Weighting

As discussed above, the nature of banking operations involves a variety of risks that depend upon credit quality and market conditions. To determine the risk-weighted value of the assets in the banking portfolio under the CAD Ratio, a specific weighting is assigned to each such asset, based on the credit risk of the relevant obligor, guarantor or other counterparty. The weighting is expressed as a percentage, which is multiplied by the value at which the relevant asset is carried on the credit institution's balance sheet. For risk-weighting purposes, commercial loans are taken as a benchmark with a risk weighting of 100%. Certain other transactions qualify for reduced weightings. The following table sets forth the risk weightings applicable to various types of assets. If the relevant obligation is fully guaranteed, the risk weighting of the guarantor is applied (except as specified in the table below).

<u>Type of Asset or Counterparty</u>	<u>Risk Weighting</u>
Cash and equivalents; government or central bank obligations of OECD countries and certain other countries ("Zone A" countries) and obligations expressly guaranteed by such entities; government or central bank obligations of non-Zone A countries ("Zone B" countries) and obligations of a borrower of a Zone B country guaranteed by the government or central bank of such country, in each case that are payable and funded in local currency; obligations of the European Communities and of certain local governments of the European Economic Area; and assets secured by securities of a Zone A government or central bank or the European Communities, deposits lodged with the lending credit institution or certificates of deposit issued by, and deposited with, the lending credit institution	0%
Securities issued by certain French and EU mortgage companies	10%
Obligations of certain multilateral development banks and obligations expressly guaranteed by such entities; obligations of certain regional or local governments of Zone A countries and obligations expressly guaranteed by such entities (excluding entities authorized to apply a 0% ratio on these obligations); obligations of credit institutions in Zone A countries (unless classified as qualifying capital by those institutions); obligations of Zone B credit institutions with a residual maturity of one year or less (unless classified as qualifying capital by those institutions); assets secured by securities of certain multilateral development banks or regional or local governments of Zone A countries; and cash items in course of collection	20%
Obligations secured by residential mortgages on owner-occupied or leased properties; real estate leasing operations; prepayments and accrued income when the counterparty cannot be determined	50%
All other assets	100%

Off-balance sheet items are converted to balance sheet equivalents by applying specified conversion factors, except in the case of off-balance sheet items relating to interest rates, currency exchange rates, securities, precious metals and commodities, which are discussed separately below. The converted balance sheet equivalent amounts are then multiplied by the applicable risk-weighting percentages described above, and the product is the risk-weighted equivalent value of the relevant item. For purposes of determining the applicable conversion factors, off-balance sheet items other than those relating to interest rates, currency exchange rates, securities, precious metals and commodities are first classified in four categories, with higher levels of capital required for the categories perceived as representing greater risk. Each off-balance sheet item is classified in the category that is deemed appropriate (according to instructions of the Banking Commission). The following table sets forth a summary description (which is not exhaustive) of the items in each category and the corresponding risk weighting.

<u>Type of Off-Balance Sheet Item</u>	<u>Conversion Factor</u>
Limited Risk Undrawn commitments that are for an initial maturity less than or equal to one year or that may be cancelled unconditionally at any time by the relevant entity of the credit institution member without notice and other items presenting a limited risk	0%
Moderate Risk Documentary credits secured by underlying goods and other similar transactions and other items presenting a moderate risk	20%
Average Risk Unsecured documentary credits, guarantees (including performance bonds and similar non-payment guarantees), agreements to repurchase assets when the transferee benefits from a resale option, irrevocable credit lines that do not constitute credit substitutes, standby facilities and undrawn credit lines with an initial maturity of more than one year, note issuance facilities and revolving underwriting facilities and other items presenting an average risk	50%
High Risk Loan guarantees, acceptances (including endorsements with the character of acceptances), transfers with recourse, irrevocable credit lines or guarantees that are credit substitutes, forward purchase agreements, sale and repurchase agreements, forward deposits, and non-paid up share capital or other securities and other items presenting a high risk	100%

Off-balance sheet items relating to interest rates, exchange rates, titles to property, commodities and similar items, such as forward exchange operations, interest rate or exchange rate futures and other similar items, are valued on a mark-to-market basis. Under this mark-to-market method, the initial step is to determine the net exposure of the credit institution to each counterparty, measured as if the arrangement were terminated on the date of measurement. An additional amount is then added to such net exposure, calculated by multiplying the notional principal amount of the relevant contract by a certain coefficient (ranging from 0% to 15%) depending on the type of item and its residual maturity. The resulting amounts are multiplied by the risk weighting for the applicable type of counterparty (as set forth above for balance sheet items). Interest rate and currency options sold (subject to certain exceptions), contracts traded on a regulated market that requires daily margin posting and exchange rate contracts with an initial maturity of 14 days or less are not converted to balance sheet equivalents.

Total capital requirements

The capital requirement applicable to the banking portfolio is equal to 8% of the aggregate risk-weighted value of the assets and off-balance sheet items included in the banking portfolio, determined in the manner set forth above.

The capital requirement applicable to the trading portfolio is determined by multiplying the value of the assets and off-balance sheet items in the trading portfolio by specified percentages designed to take into account the market risks (which include the interest rate risk, the equity-position risk and certain option risks) and settlement risk associated with such assets. Interest rate risk is the risk to the value of interest-bearing assets relating to future movements in interest rates, based either on factors specific to the asset or on general level of market interest rates. Equity-position risk is the risk to the value of equity securities relating to either future movements in prices of the relevant shares or stock market prices generally or factors specific to the security or issuer concerned. Settlement risk is the risk that a counterparty to a trade will not complete the trade and deliver the relevant asset or pay the relevant purchase price.

Capital is also required under the CAD Regulation for foreign exchange risk and commodities risk, whether located in the credit institution's banking portfolio or trading portfolio. In general, these requirements are calculated by (i) applying an 8% capital charge to net foreign exchange and gold positions that exceed 2% of the credit institution's total capital, and (ii) multiplying matched and unmatched positions in other commodities and related derivatives by certain specified percentages.

Calculation of the CAD Ratio

The CAD Ratio of a credit institution is determined by comparing the aggregate amount of capital available to cover the institution's capital requirements, calculated in accordance with the CAD Regulation, with the aggregate capital requirement of the institution.

The amount of the institution's capital for purposes of calculating the CAD Ratio is equal to the sum of the amount of capital allocated to cover the capital requirements of the banking portfolio, plus the amount of

capital available to cover the capital requirements of the trading portfolio (including foreign exchange and commodities risks). The amount of capital allocated to cover the banking portfolio is required to be equal to 8% of the risk-weighted value of the assets and off balance sheet items in the banking portfolio. As the amount of capital available to cover the trading portfolio and foreign exchange and commodities risks depends on the availability of capital to cover the banking portfolio in excess of the related capital requirements, no capital will be available to cover the trading portfolio and foreign exchange and commodities risks if the capital available to cover the banking portfolio is insufficient to cover such requirements.

The amount of capital available to cover the capital requirements of the banking portfolio is equal to the aggregate amount of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital, except that (A) Tier 2 capital is included in the calculation only to the extent that it does not exceed Tier 1 capital and (B) Lower Tier 2 capital is included in the calculation only to the extent that it does not exceed 50% of Tier 1 capital (the limitations described in clauses (A) and (B) are referred to as the "Tier 2 Caps"). The resulting amount is reduced by deductions equal to the amount of equity (including certain hybrid instruments) owned by the institution in non-consolidated credit institutions in which the institution holds at least a 10% interest or exercises control, or as to which the institution's holdings represent more than 10% of its total capital before deductions, as well as the balance sheet equivalent of certain credit support obligations in respect of securitization transactions. These amounts are first deducted from Tier 2 capital (after application of the Tier 2 Caps), and then from Tier 1 capital.

The amount of capital available to cover the capital requirements of the trading portfolio is equal to the aggregate amount of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital not used to cover the banking requirement, as described above, plus the aggregate amount of Tier 3 capital, except that the amount of Tier 2 capital and Tier 3 capital included in the calculation may not exceed 250% of the amount of Tier 1 capital included in the calculation.

The CAD Ratio of a credit institution is equal to the quotient (expressed as a percentage) obtained by dividing (i) the total amount of capital available to cover the credit institution's capital requirements, by (ii) the capital requirements of the banking portfolio, the trading portfolio and foreign exchange and commodities risks. If the CAD Ratio is equal to 100% or more, then the bank is in compliance with the CAD Regulation.

Compliance by the BNP Paribas Group with the CAD Ratio

The following table sets forth the components used to calculate the CAD Ratio of the BNP Paribas Group at December 31, 2005.

	At December 31, 2005 (in billions of €, except percentages)
Total Capital:	
Tier 1	27.2
Tier 2	18.9
Deductions	-3.1
Tier 3	<u>1.5</u>
	44.5
Calculation of commercial banking portfolio capital requirement	
Risk-weighted value	364.4
Capital requirement	29.1
Calculation of trading portfolio capital requirement	
Risk-weighted value	9.8
Capital requirement	0.8
Total capital requirement	29.9
CAD Ratio	149%

Planned Changes to the BIS Capital Standards

On November 15, 2005, the Basel Committee issued an updated version of the International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards published in June 2004 (commonly referred to as the "Basel II Accord"). Earlier versions of the proposed Basel II Accord were issued for comment by the Basel Committee in April 2003, January 2001 and June 1999. The Basel Committee has also released numerous discussion papers, conducted several quantitative impact studies and established several working groups to address various issues under the proposed Accord. The Accord Implementation Group, for example, serves as a

means for supervisors to share information and seeks to promote consistent implementation as participating countries move forward with adopting and interpreting the new Accord.

The Basel II capital framework consists of three “pillars”: minimum capital requirements, supervisory reviews, and required disclosures to enhance market discipline. Under the first pillar, minimum capital requirements will consist of capital charges for credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

With respect to credit risk capital charges, the existing risk weighting categories of the current BIS accord will be replaced with three alternative approaches, designed to be more risk sensitive: a “standardized” approach, and two “internal ratings based” (IRB) approaches (“foundation” and “advanced”). The standardized approach is an updated and expanded version of the existing risk weight categories, with risk weights based on credit ratings from *external* sources (such as credit rating agencies), with a greater range of risk weights available (some of the new risk weights would exceed 100% for low quality exposures), and with greater recognition of credit risk mitigation techniques such as the use of collateral, guarantees and credit derivatives. Under either of the two internal ratings based approaches, banks will input their own *internal* calculations of certain risk parameters (“probability of default”, “loss given default” and “exposure at default”) into risk weight formulas developed by the Basel Committee for each of several different types of assets or credit exposures. In order for a bank to be eligible to use the IRB approaches and internal data, its risk management, data collection and modeling systems must be reviewed and approved by its banking supervisory authority.

Capital requirements for market risk will be calculated under essentially the same general approach as in the 1996 Market Risk Amendment to the existing BIS accord, with a number of technical modifications adopted in July 2005.

The Basel II Accord also introduces a new capital charge for operational risk (defined as the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events). The operational risk charge would be determined by one of three alternative approaches. The two simpler approaches apply multipliers to gross income by institution or business line. The more sophisticated third approach, known as the “Advanced Measurement Approach” (AMA), would allow a bank to determine an appropriate capital charge for operational risk using the institution’s own internal data and methodologies, subject to prior supervisory review and approval. The operational risk capital charge for any given institution may vary greatly depending on its operating environment, systems and other factors.

The second pillar of the Basel II capital framework emphasizes the importance of supervisory review to ensure that a bank’s capital position is consistent with its overall risk profile and strategy. Banking institutions will be expected to maintain capital at some level in excess of the mandatory minimums, taking into account their own particular circumstances and consideration of certain risks not explicitly addressed in the first pillar (such as interest rate risk in the banking book and credit concentrations). Supervisors will review each bank’s own assessment of the required amount of capital and may adjust an individual bank’s capital requirements on a case-by-case basis. The second pillar also encourages early supervisory intervention when a bank’s capital position deteriorates.

The third pillar of Basel II emphasizes public disclosures to enhance market discipline. The new framework calls for disclosure of many details of each bank’s capital adequacy calculations, accounting policies, risk exposures and risk management strategies.

The Basel Accords have no legal force and must be transposed into national banking regulations. On September 28, 2005, the European Parliament approved a new Capital Requirements Directive (the “EU Capital Requirements Directive”) based on Basel II, with certain adaptations in order to take into account the European context. This Directive is being turned into banking regulation by each member state. The implementation date of the EU Capital Requirements Directive—which is intended to apply to all credit institutions and investment firms in the European Union—is scheduled for January 1, 2007, but institutions opting for the advanced approaches and authorized to do so by their supervisor, will be permitted to continue to use existing rules (i.e., rather than the standardized or the simplest IRB approaches) to determine their capital requirements until and including year-end 2007. The Bank has opted for the advanced approaches and therefore expects to fall into this latter category of institutions.

The Basel Committee is conducting further quantitative impact studies on Basel II and has said it will continue to review the calibration of the capital requirements as it monitors the results of these studies and the parallel calculations submitted by banks during the implementation and transition period. The European

Parliament has also authorized technical amendments to the EU Capital Requirements Directive without need for further parliamentary vote. The Bank cannot currently predict what additional changes may be adopted in the Basel II framework or in banking supervisors' implementing measures, or what effect the Basel II Accord may have on the Bank's regulatory capital ratios, financial condition or results of operations, even though negative effects appear unlikely under current conditions.

Differences in the application of Basel II between the various jurisdictions in which the Bank operates could also represent challenges in implementation. The Basel II Accord allows significant scope for interpretation by supervisors in participating countries. For example, the European Union and U.S. approaches to the implementation of Basel II are expected to differ in a number of respects. Among other things, the U.S. federal banking agencies have announced that many, generally small and medium-sized U.S. banking institutions will continue to be subject to the existing BIS accord (updated in certain respects), while large internationally active banks and others that "opt in" voluntarily will be subject to the advanced approaches of Basel II. The implementation date of Basel II in the United States is currently targeted for January 1, 2009, one year later than for Europe. Guidelines for the U.S. implementation of Basel II are still in development. The Bank is unable to predict how the delayed implementation and other differences in application of Basel II in the United States may affect the Bank's consolidated capital adequacy ratio once the EU Capital Requirements Directive becomes effective.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Acquisition of BNL

On February 3, 2006, BNP Paribas announced that it had entered into conditional agreements with 13 shareholders of BNL, including Unipol, to acquire 1,467.6 million BNL shares, representing approximately 48% of BNL's share capital, at a price of €2.925 per share. The agreements were conditioned on, among other things: (i) the lapsing of the public offer launched by Unipol on all of the shares of BNL and (ii) the approval by the Bank of Italy, ISVAP (the Italian Authority for Insurance Companies) and European Union antitrust authorities of the acquisition by BNP Paribas of a controlling interest in BNL. On February 9, 2006, the Board of Directors of BNP Paribas approved this transaction and the proposed terms of the public offer.

On March 30, 2006, BNP Paribas announced that it had obtained all of the necessary regulatory approvals to acquire BNL. As of that date, BNP Paribas held 2.54% of BNL's share capital, which was acquired in the market after the deal was announced at an average price of €2.916 per share and a maximum price of €2.925 per share.

On April 5, 2006, BNP Paribas completed its purchase of BNL shares pursuant to the agreements entered into above. As of that date, it held 50.4% of BNL's share capital.

Currently, BNP Paribas has launched its mandatory public offer for the remaining common stock of BNL. The proposed acquisition price is €2.925 per share, which includes the proposed dividend payment per BNL share in respect of the 2005 fiscal year. In addition to its mandatory bid, BNP Paribas has launched a voluntary bid for all of BNL's shares of "savings stock", which are special-status, non-voting shares. The offered price is also €2.925 per share of savings stock.

Because the price per share offered by BNP Paribas includes the dividend payment proposed by BNL's board of directors, BNP Paribas will vote against the distribution of that dividend at the next BNL shareholders' meeting. The proposed amount of the dividend was €0.06 per share. If it had been paid out, it would have been deducted from the price paid as part of the bid. BNP Paribas' selected approach allows it to provide the benefit of an amount equal to the dividend to all shareholders who tender their shares, while maintaining the maximum amount of resources within BNL for its future growth.

BNP Paribas is deeply committed to the highest standards of corporate governance, and has been selected as the best company in the Eurozone in this regard by FTSE/International Shareholder Services. BNP Paribas and BNL have historically had links and share many professional and corporate values. BNP Paribas is conducting this transaction in a friendly way and intends to associate BNL's management in its implementation.

In connection with the transaction:

- The BNL brand name is highly recognized in Italy, and would be retained;
- BNL headquarters would remain in Rome;
- BNL would operate within proper levels of autonomy, in compliance with BNP Paribas group policies; and
- BNL employees would become part of a broader group, and would thus benefit from sharing experiences as members of a global community, as well as from enhanced international career opportunities.

BNL: a major banking franchise in Italy

The Italian market is one of Europe's largest and most attractive banking markets. It offers higher than average growth rates in key products such as mortgage loans and consumer credits.

Established in 1913, BNL employs 17,000 people and is the sixth largest Italian bank in terms of deposits and loans. Its network offers nationwide coverage in Italy through approximately 800 branches covering all major urban areas. It serves nearly 3 million retail customers, 39,000 corporate clients and 16,000 public entities.

BNL has strong positions in specialized retail financial services: it ranks number two in factoring with a 15% market share, and number six in leasing with a nearly 5% market share. BNL is also active in consumer finance. It is a strong player in asset management (€26 billion under management), private banking and life insurance.

As of December 31, 2005, based on publicly announced figures by BNL (which are unaudited), BNL had total customer loans in excess of €64 billion and shareholders' equity of approximately €5.0 billion. Its tier one ratio stood at 6.5%. For 2005, BNL generated revenues of nearly €2.9 billion and a profit of €532 million, and its annualized RoE stood at 11.4%.

BNL is currently engaged in a major transformation process, which involves improving its operating efficiency and the quality of its asset portfolio, and reorienting its commercial strategy in order to grow domestic revenues.

BNP Paribas in Italy: a strong player in financial services and corporate and investment banking

BNP Paribas is already a truly global group with more than 110,000 employees, more than half of whom work outside of France. BNP Paribas is one of the largest foreign banks in Italy, with a leading and longstanding presence in retail financial services, a well-established position in asset management and services, and the status of a top tier player in corporate and investment banking. It employs more than 3,700 people and generates revenues in excess of €750 million.

In consumer finance, Findomestic, a 50/50 joint-venture created in 1984 with Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze, is the market leader with a market share of more than 12%. BNP Paribas is also a major player in fleet management, where Arval is number two with a 20% market share, in leasing, with BPLG established since 1990, and in mortgage lending through Banca UCB, since 1989.

In Asset Management and Services, Cardif, a wholly-owned subsidiary of BNP Paribas, is the market leader in Italy in credit protection insurance, and is also present in life insurance, in partnership with Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze. BNP Paribas is active in private banking and asset management, with more than €8 billion of assets under management, and in securities services, with close to €150 billion of assets under custody.

In Corporate and Investment Banking, BNP Paribas Italy employs more than 100 professionals and offers a full product range to major Italian corporate clients and financial institutions, as well as to local authorities and public utilities. BNP Paribas has achieved a leading position in financing activities and fixed income in Italy: it has been the market leader in Italian securitization since 1992, and in 2005 ranked as lead bookrunner for debt issuances in all asset classes excluding treasuries. It is one of the leading banks in acquisition finance, with debt underwriting in excess of €3 billion. BNP Paribas has a strong presence in corporate finance, offering services ranging from mergers and acquisitions to corporate restructuring advice, IPOs and underwriting of equity issues.

BNL and BNP Paribas: strong growth and synergy opportunities

In the competitive French banking market, BNP Paribas has developed a successful business model, which leverages branch networks with dedicated product platforms in specialized retail financial services and asset management and services. It is the market leader in French private banking thanks to its establishment of more than 200 specialized centers. It has also succeeded in maximizing revenues from cross-selling corporate and investment banking products to large corporate clients as well as small and medium-sized companies, through a dedicated network of 25 business centers.

BNP Paribas intends to share its know-how with BNL in order to help it accelerate its transformation process, promote cross-selling and boost its commercial drive. Furthermore, by relying on BNP Paribas' product expertise and its strong established presence in Italy, BNL should be better able to capitalize on its recognized brand name and its nationwide branch network to further enlarge its product offer and develop its activities in both retail and corporate banking. BNL clients would also gain access to a wider range of services worldwide. This is expected to generate significant growth and cost synergy opportunities.

BNP Paribas estimates that overall revenue synergies would amount to approximately €150 million annually (pre-tax) within three years.

BNP Paribas estimates that cost synergies would amount to approximately €250 million annually (pre-tax), also within three years. These synergies would arise mainly from economies of scale, purchasing optimization, increased operating efficiency through the sharing of best practices, the sharing of local platforms and a reduction of BNL's funding cost.

It is expected that the costs to implement such synergies will be approximately €450 million (pre-tax), the bulk of which are expected to be incurred during the first year following the completion of the transactions.

BNL already operates a successful joint venture with Unipol, BNL Vita. Should the proposed transaction with BNL be completed, BNP Paribas would support the extension of the existing "bancassurance" partnership agreement, with a view to strengthening the relationship between Unipol and BNL. Unipol would increase its stake in BNL Vita from 50 to 51%, at a fair market prices.

Within this context, BNP Paribas and Unipol would also aim at developing direct relationships in retail financial services and asset management, and BNP Paribas would acquire a 4.5% stake in Finsoe, Unipol's holding company, also at a fair market prices.

In attempting to integrate BNL's operations with its own, the Group will draw on its experience from the merger of BNP and Paribas in 1999-2000, as well as its experience from over 35 acquisitions conducted since that time in Europe, the United States and in emerging markets. The Group will also take into account BNL's particular circumstances in effectuating the integration, and will seek to reinforce BNL's strengths while respecting its corporate identity and culture.

Terms and funding of the transactions

Under the terms of the agreements with the 13 shareholders of BNL described above, BNP Paribas paid approximately €4.3 billion in cash to acquire 48% of BNL's share capital. It has now launched a public offer to acquire the remaining outstanding shares (including shares of savings stock) at the same price of €2.925 per share and under the same conditions, also in cash.

Assuming that all shareholders tender their shares through the public offer (which would result in BNP Paribas' owning 100% of BNL), the total amount paid by BNP Paribas would amount to approximately €9 billion.

The acquisition of BNL is being financed through a €5.5 billion rights issuance and a €2 billion issuance of hybrid securities, with the balance coming from internal resources. After these issuances, BNP Paribas' tier one ratio should stand above 7%.

On March 31, 2006, BNP Paribas completed the planned rights issuance. The final gross proceeds amounted to €5,497,448,986, and 84,058,853 new shares (which will be entitled to dividends in respect of the 2006 fiscal year and onwards) were issued. As of March 31, 2006, BNP Paribas' share capital amounted to €1,849,294,770, consisting of 924,647,385 fully paid shares, 840,588,532 of which carried dividend rights in respect of the 2005 fiscal year and onwards and 84,058,853 of which carried dividend rights in respect of the 2006 fiscal year and onwards.

Impact on BNP Paribas

Assuming that the transactions complete around mid-2006, the initial analysis shows that their impact on the earnings per share of BNP Paribas would be neutral on 2007 earnings per share before restructuring costs and positive as early as 2008.

BNP Paribas strongly believes that its acquisition of a controlling stake in BNL is in the best interests of BNL, its clients, its management and its employees. It also believes that it will be highly value creating for the shareholders of BNP Paribas.

Shinhan Financial Group

On April 11, 2006, BNP Paribas announced that it had acquired a 5.6% stake in the Shinhan Financial Group from the Korean government, a move that increases its equity interest in the Shinhan Financial Group to 9.4%. Before this acquisition, BNP Paribas held 3.8% of the Shinhan Financial Group's share capital, most of

which had been acquired since the time that the Shinhan Financial Group was first created and listed on a stock exchange in 2001.

Shinhan Financial Group is one of the three largest Korean financial groups. It is developing a model that combines a solid banking network (980 branches) with specialized financial corporations (brokerage, asset management, insurance, leasing and consumer credit). The Shinhan Financial Group employs 15,000 people and has over 20 million customers. Its 2005 net income grew strongly (+65%) to 1.45 billion euros, and its return on equity was 21%. Shinhan Financial Group and BNP Paribas have already cooperated in South Korea. In this regard, they own two joint subsidiaries in the asset management and insurance sectors which distribute their products within the Shinhan network and are growing strongly.

This financial investment of approximately EUR 800 million was carried out under market conditions. This price represents a multiple of approximately 10 times 2006 net income and 1.9 times book value according to analysts' estimates. It does not impact the BNP Paribas Group's base shareholders' equity, only has a negligible effect on its Tier 1 ratio, and will help to strengthen the existing partnership between the two groups.

Bank of America Wealth & Investment Management

On February 21, 2006, BNP Paribas and Bank of America announced that they had signed an agreement whereby the accounts of certain non-U.S. wealth management clients currently managed by Bank of America's Global Wealth & Investment Management division will be transferred to BNP Paribas' U.S.-based wealth management affiliate, BNP Paribas Investment Services. The transaction is subject to the approval of relevant governmental authorities and is expected to be completed during 2006.

The transaction will involve the transfer of up to US\$2 billion in client assets, representing approximately 2,000 non-U.S. wealth management accounts currently managed by Bank of America's International Wealth Management group, part of the company's Global Wealth & Investment Management division. In the future, the transitioned clientele is expected to be serviced by BNP Paribas out of Miami (FL) and San Francisco (CA). The transaction is fully in line with BNP Paribas' strategy to further develop its private banking franchise in selected international markets.

Arval enters the Russian market

On January 23, 2006, the Group announced that Arval, which specializes in the operational leasing of multi-brand corporate vehicles, had just opened a Russian subsidiary based in Moscow. Arval's goal is to become a leading player in Russia. With the largest land area of any country in the world, a population of 143 million people and over 24 million cars, the Russian market offers opportunities for long-term corporate leasing with over 45,000 registered business vehicles in 2005.

In addition to developing business in this region of the world, this new subsidiary will also assist Arval in serving its international clients operating in Russia, and provide them with the same service offered in the other countries where Arval does business.

Litigation

The Bank has been named as a defendant in an action commenced by Kensington International Ltd. ("Kensington"), a Cayman Islands fund and a creditor of the Republic of Congo ("Congo"). Kensington alleges that it is the assignee of the original lenders on various defaulted loans made to Congo in 1983 and 1984.

On May 27, 2005, Kensington filed a civil lawsuit under the U.S. federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations ("RICO") Act in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District Court of New York, against the Congolese state-owned oil company, its former chief executive, and the Bank. Kensington alleges that it has been damaged by transactions entered into by the defendants in that it has been allegedly unable to enforce judgments totaling approximately \$100 million it had previously obtained against Congo. Kensington claims damages of \$100 million, which are subject to trebling under the RICO statute, along with interest and attorneys' fees.

At various dates in 2005, each of the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on various jurisdictional and procedural grounds. On March 31, 2006, the District Court denied these motions to dismiss. As of the date hereof, the case is not subject to any schedule, and no trial date has been set. The Bank will continue to defend the action vigorously.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Managing risk is an inherent part of the banking business, which the Bank's operating methods and procedures are geared towards effectively addressing. The entire process is supervised by the Group Risk Management Department (GRM), which is responsible for measuring, approving and controlling risks at the Group level, as well as for drawing up, communicating and applying the corresponding risk management rules and procedures. GRM reports directly to Group executive management and is independent from the various divisions, business lines and territories.

The Role and Organization of GRM

While primary responsibility for managing risks lies with the divisions and business lines that propose the underlying transactions, GRM is responsible for ensuring that the risks taken by the Bank are compatible with its risk policies and its profitability and credit rating objectives. GRM performs continuous and *ex ante* controls that are fundamentally different from the periodic, *ex-post* examinations of the internal auditors. GRM reports regularly to the Board of Directors' Internal Control and Risk Management Committee with respect to its main findings concerning risks, as well as with respect to the methods it uses to measure and consolidate these risks on a Group-wide basis.

GRM operates broadly and is responsible for managing all risks arising in the course of the Group's business. It intervenes at all levels in the process of risk taking and risk monitoring. GRM's mission includes formulating recommendations concerning risk policies, analyzing the loan portfolio on a forward-looking basis, approving loans and trading limits, guaranteeing the quality and effectiveness of risk monitoring procedures and producing comprehensive and reliable risk reporting data for Group management. GRM is also responsible for ensuring that all of the consequences in terms of risks associated with proposed new businesses or products have been properly evaluated. These evaluations are performed jointly by the business line in question and all of the specific departments concerned (legal, compliance, tax, information systems, general and management accounting). GRM's role is to assess the quality of the evaluations by analyzing the list of identified risks and the proposed methods of minimizing them, and determining the essential prerequisites for the sound development of the business.

There are four main categories of risk:

- **Credit Risk.** Credit risk is the risk of financial loss relating to the failure of an obligor to honor its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises in lending activities and also in various other activities where the Bank is exposed to the risk of counterparty default, such as its trading, capital markets and settlement activities.
- **Market and Liquidity Risk.** Market risk is the risk related to earnings, which arises primarily from adverse movements of trading and non-trading market parameters. Trading market parameters include, but are not limited to, foreign exchange rates, bond prices, security and commodity prices, derivatives prices and prices of other marketable assets such as real estate or cars. Trading market parameters also include derivations of the items previously mentioned, such as interest rates, credit spreads, implied volatility or implied correlation. Non-trading market parameters include parameters based on assumptions or on statistical analysis, such as models and statistical correlation, respectively.

Illiquidity is also an important component of market risk. In instances of little or no liquidity, a market instrument or transferable asset may not be negotiable at its estimated value. A lack of liquidity can arise due to a lack of volume, legal restrictions or a one-way market.

Market risk arises in trading portfolios and in non-trading portfolios. In non-trading portfolios, it encompasses:

- The risk associated with asset and liability management, which is the risk to earnings arising from asset and liability mismatches in the banking book or in the insurance business. This risk is driven primarily by interest rate risk.
- The risk associated with investment activities, which is directly connected to changes in the value of invested assets within equity portfolios.

- The risk associated with certain other activities, such as real estate or car leasing, which is indirectly affected by changes in the value of negotiable assets held during the normal course of business.

Liquidity risk, which is also referred to as funding risk, is the inability of the Bank to meet its obligations at an acceptable cost in a given currency and location.

- *Operational Risk.* Operational risk corresponds to the risk of losses due to inadequate or failed internal processes, or due to external events, whether deliberate, accidental or natural occurrences. Internal processes include, but are not limited to, human resources and information systems. External events include floods, fires, earthquakes or terrorist attacks.
- *Insurance Risk.* Insurance risk is the risk to earnings due to mismatches between expected and actual claims. Depending on the insurance product, this risk is influenced by macroeconomic changes, changes in customer behavior, changes in public health, pandemics and catastrophic events (earthquake, industrial disaster, terrorism, etc.).

It is important to distinguish between the different categories of risk because each category requires specific measuring and monitoring systems. Nevertheless, the growing complexity of the Group's businesses and products means that the categories of risk increasingly overlap. Coordination among the various specialists has therefore been enhanced, so that correlations are identified and action is taken on a timely basis to constantly reduce or optimize overall risk for the Group. The task of these specialists will be made easier by the introduction of tools, currently under development, to measure different types of risk on a consistent basis.

To define appropriate methods, policies, procedures and decision-making processes and deploy effective monitoring and control systems, GRM is required to have an in-depth understanding of the banking business, market imperatives and complex transactions, and to act rapidly in certain circumstances. In order to achieve the required level of responsiveness, GRM teams are based in various territories, wherever possible on the same sites as the operating units. Independence is maintained by placing these teams under the direct authority of GRM and by establishing strong central guidance. Where a direct reporting relationship would be inefficient but acceptable in terms of risk—as is the case, for example, in Retail Banking—the operating units concerned may establish their own risk management teams, with a clearly defined functional reporting relationship with GRM.

GRM's organizational structure is tailored to reflect the different types of risk. There are three departments within GRM: one manages credit and counterparty risks (comprised of three units, France, International, Banks and Financial Institutions), one manages market and liquidity risks and one manages operational risks. GRM also has specialist departments that are involved in analyzing, summarizing and reporting various data.

Credit Risk

Global Credit Policy

The Bank's lending operations are subject to the Global Credit Policy approved by the Risk Policy Committee, headed by the Chief Executive Officer. The purpose of the committee is to determine the Group's risk management strategy. The key principles governing the Global Credit Policy include compliance with the Group's ethical standards, a clear definition of responsibilities and strict application of risk analysis procedures. The Global Credit Policy is applied throughout the Group in the form of specific policies tailored to each type of business or counterparty.

Decision-making procedures

A system of discretionary lending limits has been established and all lending decisions must be approved by a formally designated member of the Risk Management Department. Approvals are systematically evidenced in writing, either by means of a signed approval form or in the minutes of formal meetings of a credit committee.

Lending limits correspond to aggregate commitments and vary according to internal credit ratings and the specific nature of the business concerned. The system of discretionary lending limits ensures that risk

management principles are applied consistently and that loan applications representing large amounts, or which are unusually complex or sensitive, are submitted for approval at the appropriate level.

Certain types of lending commitments, such as loans to banks, sovereigns and customers operating in certain industries, are required to be referred to a higher level for approval. In addition, the loan application may require consultation of an industry expert or designated specialists. In Retail Banking, simplified procedures are applied, based on statistical decision-making tools.

Loan applications must comply with the Bank's Global Credit Policy and with any specific policies applicable to the business line or the type of facility requested. To be considered, all loan applications must comply with applicable laws and regulations.

The Group Credit Committee, chaired by one of the Chief Operating Officers or the Risk Director, has ultimate decision-making authority for all credit and counterparty risks.

Monitoring procedures

The Group maintains a comprehensive risk monitoring and reporting system, covering all Group entities. The system is organized around control and reporting units responsible for ensuring that lending commitments comply with the loan-approval decision, that credit risk reporting data are reliable and that risks accepted by the Bank are effectively monitored. Daily exception reports are produced and various forecasting tools are used to provide early warnings of potential escalations of credit risks.

Monitoring is carried out at different levels, generally reflecting the organization of discretionary lending limits. Depending on the level, the monitoring teams report to GRM or to the Group Debtor Committee. The Group Debtor Committee meets at monthly intervals to examine all sensitive or problem loans in excess of a certain amount. Its responsibilities include deciding on any adjustments to impairments of problem loans, based on the recommendations of the business line and GRM. In Retail Banking, the Group employs a monitoring system more specifically tailored to the needs of this business line.

Impairment procedures

Customer loans are recorded on the Group's consolidated balance sheet net of the provision for possible loan losses. The establishment of a provision, or an increase in its amount, is reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of income by a provision. The reversal of a provision is reflected by a credit to income. The amount of new provisions, less reversals of provisions and recoveries of loans written-off, is recorded under "Cost of risk".

GRM reviews all customer loans in default at monthly intervals in order to determine the amount of any impairment loss to be recognized, either by reducing the carrying value or by recording a provision for impairment, depending on the applicable accounting standards. The amount of the impairment loss takes into account the present value of probable net recoveries, including the value of any collateral.

Where possible or desirable, due to the specific nature of the lending activities concerned (for example, consumer loans) case-by-case provisions are replaced by statistical provisions. In addition to these specific or statistical provisions, the Bank may also set aside general provisions to cover a probable increase in risks, relating, for example, to a specific industry, country or rating category.

In addition, a portfolio-based impairment provision is established for each core business. A committee comprising the Core Business Director, the Group Chief Financial Officer and the Group Risk Director meets quarterly to determine the amount of this portfolio provision. The amount is based on simulations of losses to maturity on portfolios of loans regarded as impaired in terms of credit quality, but with respect to which the customers in question have not been identified as in default (in which case, they would be covered by specific impairment provisions). The simulations carried out by GRM rely on the parameters of the rating system described below.

Internal Rating System

The Bank has a comprehensive rating system that already complies with future requirements under consideration by regulatory authorities for the determination of risk-weighted assets used to compute capital

adequacy ratios. For a summary of the new standards under consideration, see “Capital Adequacy of the BNP Paribas Group – Planned Changes to the BIS Capital Standards”. This rating system has been implemented throughout most of the Group, except at BancWest, which is expected to implement the system beginning in 2007.

For corporate loans, the rating system is based on a default probability rating and an overall recovery rate that depends on the structure of the transaction. There are 12 counterparty ratings. Eight cover excellent, good and average clients, two cover customers in more difficult circumstances who are closely monitored by GRM, and two cover clients in default.

Ratings are determined at least once a year, in connection with the loan approval process, drawing on the combined expertise of the business line staff and GRM credit risk managers, who make the final decision. High quality tools have been developed to support the rating process, including analytical aids and credit scoring systems. The decision to use these tools and the choice of technique depend on the nature of the risk.

Various quantitative and other methods are used to check rating consistency and the reliability of the rating system. Loans to private customers and very small businesses are rated based on statistical analyses of groups of risks with the same characteristics. GRM has overall responsibility for maintaining the quality of the rating system. It fulfils this responsibility by either defining certain aspects of the rating system itself, or by evaluating or verifying its performance.

Portfolio Policy

In addition to carefully selecting and evaluating individual risks, the Bank follows a portfolio-based policy designed to diversify risks among borrowers, industries and countries. The results of this policy are regularly reviewed by the Risk Policy Committee, which may modify or fine-tune it as required, based on GRM's analyses and guidelines. As part of this policy, BNP Paribas uses credit risk transfer instruments (such as securitization programs or credit derivatives) to hedge individual risks, reduce portfolio concentration or cap potential losses in crisis scenarios. BNP Paribas also purchases credit risks as part of its portfolio diversification and capital utilization strategy, based on strict risk/yield ratio guidelines.

Diversification of counterparty risks

A core feature of the Bank's lending policy is the diversification of counterparty risk. The breadth and depth of its businesses and the rigidly structured system of lending limits contribute to this diversification. Concentration of counterparty risks is reviewed at regular intervals and corrective action is taken where necessary.

With respect to loan concentrations to borrowers, the Bank is bound by European Union prudential rules governing risk spread. Such rules require that loans to a single borrower (i.e., a company and its affiliates) may not exceed 25% of combined Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital and that all loans to single borrowers, each totaling more than 10% of combined Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital, may not, in the aggregate, exceed eight times combined Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. See “Governmental Supervision and Regulation of BNP Paribas in France – Banking Regulations”.

Diversification of industry risks

The Bank also pays close attention to diversifying industry risks and performs projections to actively manage its exposures. Diversification of industry risks is based on the opinions of independent industry experts working within GRM about probable developments in the industries they track, supported by analyses of underlying trends and factors that explain the vulnerability of the main industry players. The depth of industry research varies according to the weighting of the industry concerned in the Bank's total portfolio, the technical expertise necessary to assess industry risks, the cyclical nature of the industry and its level of globalization, and the possible existence of specific risk issues. Where appropriate, and for all substantial loans, the opinion of an industry expert may be mandatory in order to fully and independently assess the quality of the customer's strategy and competitive positioning.

Geographic diversification

Country risk corresponds to the Bank's aggregate exposure to debtors operating in a particular country, including circumstances in which the risk of default is heightened due to the imposition of exchange controls preventing or limiting currency outflows or reducing the availability of foreign currency. Country risk also extends to sovereign risk, which concerns exposure to national governments and agencies. Country risk reflects the Bank's exposure to an economic and political environment, which needs to be factored into the assessment of counterparty risk.

The Bank operates in the majority of economically active regions. It has a policy of avoiding excessive concentrations of risk in countries with weak political and economic infrastructures. Country risk exposure limits are set by the Group Credit Committee. Lending commitments by the business lines and customer-centric units within these overall limits are monitored by GRM. Lending decisions are backed by rigorous risk monitoring systems and research reports produced by the Economic Research unit. The structure of country risks is reviewed annually by the Risk Policy Committee, which also examines the overall consistency of the Bank's country risk policy.

Risk Reduction Techniques

Structuring of transactions

The BNP Paribas Global Credit Policy sets forth guidelines for structuring transactions in order to reduce risk. BNP Paribas will not enter into a commitment unless it possesses in-depth knowledge of the borrower's business plan and of all the structural issues related to the transaction, and is confident of its ability to monitor these issues going forward. Collateral and other security are taken into account at value in use, and only accepted as the main source of repayment in exceptional cases; cash generated by operations is regarded as the primary source of the borrower's ability to repay. Guarantors are subject to the same rigorous upfront assessment as primary debtors.

Netting agreements

Netting is a technique used by the Bank to attenuate counterparty risks on derivatives transactions. The Bank primarily uses close-out netting, which enables it to close out all positions at current market value in the event of default by the counterparty. All amounts due to and from the counterparty are then netted, to arrive at the net close-out amount payable or receivable. The net close-out amount may be collateralized by requiring the counterparty to pledge cash, securities or deposits.

The Bank also uses bilateral payment flow netting to attenuate counterparty risk on foreign currency payments. Bilateral payment flow netting consists of replacing streams of payment orders in a given currency by a cumulative balance due to or from each party, representing a single sum in each currency remaining to be settled on a given day between the Bank and the counterparty.

The transactions concerned are executed according to the terms of bilateral or multilateral master agreements that comply with the general provisions of national or international master agreements. The main bilateral agreement models used are those of the *Fédération Bancaire Française* (FBF), or those of the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) for international agreements. The BNP Paribas Group also participates in EchoNetting, enabling it to use multilateral netting for transactions involving the other participants within this organization.

Credit Risk Exposure

The table below shows the credit risk exposure of all financial assets held by the BNP Paribas Group. Credit risk exposure, determined without taking into account unrecognized netting or collateral, equates to the carrying amount of financial assets in the balance sheet net of impairment.

In millions of euros	December 31, 2005 (EU-IFRS)	January 1, 2005 (EU-IFRS)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (excluding variable-income securities)	582,201	448,825
Derivatives used for hedging purposes	3,087	2,581
Available-for-sale financial assets (excluding variable-income securities)	77,760	64,173
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions	45,009	40,983
Loans and receivables due from customers	301,196	244,228
Held-to-maturity financial assets	15,445	26,650
Balance sheet commitment exposure, net of impairment provisions	1,024,698	827,440
Financing commitments given	209,679	166,898
Guarantee commitments given	67,154	55,190
Provisions for off balance sheet commitments	(244)	(111)
Off balance sheet commitment exposure, net of provisions	276,589	221,977
Total net exposure	1,301,287	1,049,417

The exposure above does not take into account the effect of master netting agreements in force at December 31, 2005 or collateral on over-the-counter forward financial instruments, which (based on calculations prepared using the prudential method) would reduce the Group's credit risk exposure at December 31, 2005 by approximately EUR 133 billion (approximately EUR 113 billion at January 1, 2005). Nor does this exposure take into account guarantees and collateral obtained by the Group in connection with its lending activities.

Due to its size, the Group may have important exposure in absolute terms to certain counterparties, geographic areas or industries. However, the Group believes that its credit risk exposure to any one counterparty, geographic area or industry is not such as would threaten the Group's ability to continue operating as a going concern in the event of default by a counterparty or of an economic crisis affecting a specific geographic area or industry.

Market and Liquidity Risks

BNP Paribas seeks to limit its exposure to market risk through the development and implementation of a system for measuring market and liquidity risks, backed by rigorous controls and procedures. Overall responsibility for managing market and liquidity risks lies with the Market Risk Committee, which is headed by one of the Chief Operating Officers or other adviser and supported by GRM. The Committee meets once a month to approve risk management methods and procedures, define exposure limits and check compliance with these limits.

Market Risks Related to Financial Instruments

These risks relate mainly to the risk of gains or losses due to changes in market parameters such as interest rates, exchange rates and equity or commodity prices. The main market risks faced by the Group with respect to its trading book are:

- **Interest rate risk**, which relates to potential fluctuations in the value of fixed-rate financial instruments due to changes in market interest rates, and in future cash flows on floating-rate financial instruments.
- **Currency risk**, which is the risk that the value of an instrument or of future cash flows from that instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.
- **Price risk**, which arises from changes in market prices, whether caused by factors specific to an individual instrument or issuer or by factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. This may relate to changes in the price or volatility of shares, commodities, baskets of shares or share indices. Variable-income securities, equity derivatives and commodity derivatives are exposed to this risk.
- **Credit spread risk on the trading book**: BNP Paribas trades actively in credit derivatives to meet the needs of its customers. Transactions include trades in ordinary instruments such as credit

default swaps, and structured transactions with complex risk profiles tailored to targeted strategies. As part of this trading activity, BNP Paribas buys and sells protection; the net position is subject to strict limits. Market risks generated by these products are tracked by the Market and Liquidity Risk unit, in the same way as for other derivatives risks. The underlying counterparty risk is also covered by normal risk management processes. The Group also uses credit derivatives to hedge transactions exposed to credit or counterparty risk, or for position management purposes.

Market risks arise mainly on the trading activities carried out by the Fixed Income and Equities teams within Corporate and Investment Banking.

Controlling risk

The market and liquidity risk control structure is based on:

- *General Exposure Limits.* These consist of Gross Earnings at Risk (GeaR) limits or “nominal” limits and cover trading positions by country and by issuer as well as sensitivities, in order to specifically limit certain risks that are not fully captured by GEaR calculations and stress tests.
- *Rolled Down Exposure Limits.* The Chief Executive Officer has overall responsibility for setting market risk exposure limits, in the same way as for credit limits. The Market Risk Committee is responsible for rolling down these limits to the various levels in the organization. For secondary market trading, these are expressed in terms of GEaR or OYE (One Year Equivalent); for underwriting activities, limits are set according to counterparty credit strength.
- *Decision-Making Rules.* Risk-acceptance decisions are based on a two-dimensional process. The first dimension corresponds to the approval of new businesses or risks. The second concerns the approval of transactions proposed in the normal course of business. Transactions involving large amounts or which are unusually complex must be approved by the Executive Position Committee (EPC) – an offshoot of the Market Risk Committee – for market risk aspects. Responsibility for analyzing credit risk on trading activities lies with the Group Credit Committee.
- *Risk Monitoring.* This system is based on: daily calculation of the risk and value of the Group’s trading positions; daily monitoring of accidental or authorized temporary trading limit overruns logged in a central database; periodic review of market risk measurement and management models, with the measurement process subject to regular audits by individuals from outside the business line who review and assess the economic validity of the models, check the prices and parameters used and check observability criteria; weekly reporting of the aggregate amount of significant positions by business line; monthly meetings of the Market Risk Committee to approve the main market risks incurred by the Group.

Measurement of market risk on trading activities

Market risk on trading activities is measured and assessed using a detailed sensitivity analysis of each type of position, as well as global analyses (such as GEaR and stress tests) that measure aggregate exposures.

Analysis of sensitivity to market parameters

In the first instance, market risk is analyzed by systematic measurement of portfolio sensitivity to the various market parameters. The information obtained is used to set tolerance ranges for maturities and for the strike price of options. These sensitivity indicators, compiled at various aggregate position levels, are compared with the market limits, and are reported to Executive Management and to management of the Group’s trading activities by the Market and Liquidity Risk unit.

GeaR

BNP Paribas operates an internal Value at Risk (VaR) system approved by banking authorities to estimate the potential loss arising from an unfavorable change in market conditions – the key element in market risk measurement.

Potential losses are measured using GEaR. GEaR takes into account a large number of variables that could affect portfolio values, including interest rates, credit spreads, exchange rates, securities prices, commodity prices and the volatility of and correlation between these variables.

The system uses the latest simulation techniques and includes processing of non-linear (convex) positions, as well as the volatility risk generated by options. Daily movements in the different variables are simulated to estimate potential losses on market transactions under normal market conditions and normal market liquidity. GEaR calculation methods are regularly refined in order to better reflect the specific features of each business line, in particular with respect to unusual products. The accuracy of the model is continuously tested by comparing any daily losses with 1-day GEaR.

Banking authorities have approved this internal model and the underlying methodologies, which include:

- capture of the correlation between interest rate, currency, commodity and equity risks, to factor in the knock-on effects of risk diversification;
- capture of the specific interest rate risk arising from potential fluctuations in credit spread risks, giving accurate and dynamic measurement of the risk associated with trading in credit derivatives.

The Values at Risk set out below were determined using the internal model, which uses parameters that comply with the method recommended by the Basel Committee for determining estimated values at risk ("Supplement to the Capital Accord to Incorporate Market Risks"). The main parameters are:

- change in the value of the portfolio over a holding period of 10 trading days;
- confidence level of 99% (i.e. over a 10-day holding period, any losses should be less than the corresponding GEaR in 99% of cases);
- historical data covering one year (260 days) of trading.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, total average Value at Risk was EUR 74 million (with a minimum of EUR 43 million and a maximum of EUR 114 million), after taking account of the effect of netting the different types of risk (EUR 58 million). These amounts break down as follows:

	Year to 31 Dec 2005			31 December 2005	1 January 2005
	Average	Minimum	Maximum		
Interest rate risk	71	49	115	80	57
Currency risk	6	1	21	13	8
Equity price risk	44	17	66	43	36
Commodity price risk	11	5	22	17	6
Effect of netting	(58)	(29)	(84)	(63)	(46)
TOTAL	74	43	114	90	61

Market Risks Related to Banking Intermediation Activities and Investments

These risks relate mainly to retail banking activities in France and abroad, the specialized financing subsidiaries and investments made by the Group. They are managed centrally by the Asset/Liability Management Department, which is part of the Asset/Liability Management & Treasury Department (ALM Treasury). ALM Treasury, which is part of Corporate & Investment Banking, reports to two committees, each headed by the Group Senior Advisor or a Chief Operating Officer. The ALM Commercial Banking Committee is responsible for decisions concerning mismatch and match-funding principles applicable to the balance sheet of the commercial banking business and for managing the related interest rate risks. The ALM Investment Banking Committee is responsible for establishing funding and liquidity management policies, managing solvency ratios and structural currency risks and monitoring market risks related to Treasury transactions.

Management of interest rate risk on the banking book

Interest rate risk management structure

Interest rate risk on commercial transactions relating to the French and International Retail Banking businesses, the specialized financing subsidiaries, savings business (Asset Management) and Corporate Banking is managed centrally by ALM Treasury in the customer banking intermediation book, except for transactions initiated in the United States by BancWest Corp. Interest rate risk on the Bank's own equity and investments is also managed centrally by ALM Treasury, in the equity intermediation book.

Transactions initiated by the bank in France are transferred to ALM-managed positions via internal contracts booked in the management accounts. Interest rate and liquidity positions on commercial transactions initiated by Group subsidiaries (other than BancWest) are transferred in the form of loans and borrowings based on the net position of the entity.

Positions are measured and transfers to ALM Treasury are controlled at monthly or quarterly committee meetings for each business line. These meetings are attended by the management of the business line, ALM Treasury, and the business line ALM managers (who report operationally to ALM Treasury).

Interest rate risk on the commercial activities of the subsidiaries of BancWest Corp. is independently managed by the BancWest ALM function, which reports to BancWest executive management via quarterly committee meetings.

Measurement of interest rate risk

Banking book interest rate gaps are measured each month, with embedded behavioral options translated into delta equivalents. Maturities of outstanding assets are determined based on the contractual characteristics of the transactions and historical customer behavior. For retail banking products, behavioral models are based on historical data and econometric studies. The models take into account early repayments, regulated savings accounts and current accounts in credit and debit. Theoretical maturities of equity capital are determined according to internal assumptions. Internal assumptions and models, which are regularly updated and stress-tested, are presented to specialist committees for approval.

In the case of retail banking activities, BNP Paribas' structural interest rate risk is also measured on a going-concern basis, incorporating dynamic changes in balance sheet items. Due to the existence of partial or even zero correlations between customer interest rates and market rates, and the volume sensitivity caused by behavioral options, rotation of balance sheet items generates a structural sensitivity of revenues to interest rate changes.

A specific option risk indicator is used to fine-tune hedging strategies for French retail banking activities.

The banking book interest rate gap, structural interest rate risk and specific option risk indicators are systematically presented to specialist committees, and serve as the basis for hedging decisions taking into account the nature of the risks involved.

In 2005, the Market Risk Department continued to perform controls over risks arising from the use of behavioral and other models for Asset/Liability Management purposes. Its conclusions on these controls are presented on a quarterly basis to a specialist committee for review.

Risk limits

The euro customer banking intermediation book is subject to a primary limit, based on the sensitivity of revenues to gradual changes in nominal and real interest rates and the inflation rate over a 5-year timeframe. The changes are defined by reference to historical volatility data and correlations among the various parameters. The limit is based on annual net banking income, in order to set limits on future fluctuations in net banking income caused by changes in interest rates. Throughout 2005, the sensitivity of revenues to interest rate changes was significantly below the limit set by the ALM Committee.

The primary limit is supplemented beyond the 5-year timeframe by an interest rate gap limit, expressed as a percentage of customer deposits. This percentage is a declining function of the management period. This limit is used to manage long-term interest rate risk.

The interest rate risk of BancWest Corp. subsidiaries is controlled by means of limits on the sensitivity of revenues to an immediate change in nominal rates. These limits, expressed as a function of annual revenues, are monitored quarterly by the BancWest ALM Committee.

Global interest rate risk on the other intermediation books is controlled by interest rate gap limits, which are monitored monthly and adjusted annually by the ALM Commercial Banking Committee.

The specialized financing subsidiaries are exposed to very low levels of interest rate risk, thanks to the centralization of risks at ALM Treasury level. The residual risk is controlled by technical interest rate gap limits, monitored by the ALM committee of the relevant business line.

Sensitivity of the value of banking intermediation books

The table below shows the sensitivity of the value of consolidated banking intermediation books, by currency and by maturity, to an instantaneous movement of one basis point across the entire yield curve. This analysis takes into account all future cash flows generated by transactions outstanding at the reporting date, irrespective of maturity. The sensitivity data shown take account of the replication portfolios used to model theoretical maturities, especially on the Bank's equity.

The sensitivity of the value of banking intermediation books to an instantaneous change of one basis point in interest rates was an expense of approximately EUR 460,000 at December 31, 2005, compared with approximately EUR 819,000 at December 31, 2004.

Interest rate sensitivity of the value of the Group's customer banking and equity intermediation books:

In thousands of euros	31 december 2005, under EU IFRS					
	less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	more than 5 years	TOTAL
EUR	98	(1,005)	(1,174)	447	(201)	(1,835)
USD	79	96	(391)	588	1,182	1,554
GBP	(1)	5	(122)	(37)	(20)	(175)
Other currencies	1	(9)	(34)	12	26	(4)
TOTAL	177	(913)	(1,721)	1,010	987	(460)

In thousands of euros	1 January 2005, under EU IFRS					
	less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	more than 5 years	TOTAL
EUR	17	(620)	(969)	1,360	(371)	(583)
USD	5	132	1,726	995	(2,907)	(49)
GBP	(1)	6	(108)	(42)	(36)	(181)
Other currencies	(2)	(13)	(17)	8	18	(6)
TOTAL	19	(495)	632	2,321	(3,296)	(819)

Management of structural currency risk

Currency risk and hedging of earnings generated in foreign currencies

The Group's exposure to currency risks relates in particular to the earnings of foreign subsidiaries and branches. The Asset/Liability Management department is responsible for hedging the variability of Group earnings due to currency movements, including positions arising from foreign-currency earnings generated by activities located in France. Local treasury managers at foreign sites manage currency risk arising in relation to their functional currency. Positions relating to portfolio impairment are managed centrally by the ALM department.

Currency risk and hedging of net investments in foreign operations

The Group's currency position on investments in foreign operations arises mainly on capital allocations and equity interests expressed in foreign currencies, financed by purchasing the currency in question. Group policy is usually to borrow the currency in which the investment is made in order to protect the investment against currency risk. Such borrowings are documented as a net investment hedge.

However, for most soft currencies, the investment is financed by purchasing the currency in question.

Hedging of interest rate and currency risks

The hedging relationships initiated by the Group are mainly intended to hedge interest rate or currency risk, in the form of swaps, options, forwards or futures.

Depending on the intention of the hedge, derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes are designated as either fair value hedges, cash flow hedges or net foreign investment hedges.

Each hedging relationship is formally documented at inception. The documentation describes the hedging strategy; identifies the hedged item and the hedging instrument, and the nature of the hedged risk; and describes the methodology used to test the expected (prospective) and actual (retrospective) effectiveness of the hedge.

Hedging of financial instruments recognized in the balance sheet (fair value hedges)

In terms of interest rate risk, fair value hedges relate either to identified fixed-rate assets or liabilities, or to portfolios of fixed-rate assets or liabilities. Derivatives are contracted to reduce the exposure of the fair value of these instruments to changes in interest rates.

Identified assets consist mainly of available-for-sale securities; identified liabilities consist mainly of debt issued by the Group.

Hedges of portfolios of assets and liabilities, constructed by currency, relate to:

- fixed-rate loans: property loans, equipment loans, consumer credit and export loans;
- fixed-rate customer deposits (demand deposits, funds deposited under home savings contracts).

To identify the hedged amount, the residual balance of the hedged item is split into maturity bands, and a separate amount is designated for each band. The maturity split is determined on the basis of the contractual terms of the transactions and historical observations of customer behavior (prepayment assumptions and estimated default rates).

Demand deposits, on which no interest is payable contractually, are treated as medium-term fixed-rate financial liabilities. Consequently, the value of these liabilities is sensitive to changes in interest rates. Estimates of future cash outflows are based on historical analysis. No allowance is made prospectively for the effects of potential increases in customer wealth or for the effects of inflation.

For each hedging relationship, expected hedge effectiveness is measured by ensuring that for each maturity band, the fair value of the hedged items is greater than the fair value of the designated hedging instruments.

Actual effectiveness is assessed ex post facto by ensuring that the monthly change in the fair value of hedged items since the start of the month does not indicate any over-hedging.

Cash flow hedges

In terms of interest rate risk, the Group uses derivative instruments to hedge fluctuations in income and expenses arising on floating-rate assets and liabilities. Highly probable forecast transactions are also hedged. Hedged items are split into maturity bands by currency and benchmark interest rate. After factoring in prepayment assumptions and estimated default rates, the Group uses derivatives to hedge some or all of the risk exposure generated by these floating-rate instruments.

In terms of currency risk, the Group hedges against variability in components of consolidated earnings. In particular, the Group may hedge future non-euro revenue flows (especially interest and fee/commission income) derived from its principal activities, subsidiaries and branches. As in the case of interest rate hedges, the effectiveness of these hedging relationships is documented and assessed on the basis of forecast maturity band analyses.

The table below shows the amount of fully or partially hedged future cash flows, split by the forecast date of realization:

In millions of euros Period to realisation	31 december 2005, under EU IFRS				1 January 2005, under EU IFRS			
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Cash flows hedged	668	1,843	1,969	4,480	936	1,235	1,528	3,699

For the year ended December 31, 2005, no hedges of forecast transactions were disqualified on the grounds that the related future event was no longer highly probable.

Liquidity risk

Transactions involving financial instruments generate liquidity risk, reflecting potential problems that the Group may have in discharging its obligations in respect of such instruments.

Liquidity risk is managed through a global liquidity policy approved by Group Executive Management. This policy consists of management principles designed to apply both in normal conditions and during a liquidity crisis. The Group's liquidity situation is assessed on the basis of internal standards, warning indicators and regulatory ratios.

Objectives of the liquidity risk management policy

The objectives of the liquidity management policy are to secure a balanced financing mix to support the Group's development strategy; to ensure the Group is always in a position to discharge its obligations to its customers; to ensure that it does not trigger a systemic crisis solely by its own actions; to comply with the standards set by local banking regulators; to keep the cost of refinancing as low as possible; and to cope with liquidity crises.

Roles and responsibilities in liquidity risk management

The ALM Central Committee, acting on recommendations from ALM Treasury, reviews and approves the general principles of the liquidity policy. The Committee is informed on a regular basis of the results of indicators and stress tests, and of the execution of financing programs. It is also informed of any crisis situation, deciding on the allocation of crisis management roles and approving emergency plans.

ALM Treasury draws up and recommends the general principles of the liquidity policy. Once these have been approved by the ALM Central Committee, ALM Treasury is responsible for implementing the policy at both the central and individual entity level. It is also owner of the systems used to manage liquidity risk.

Local ALM committees implement at local level the strategy approved by the ALM Central Committee. The Risk Department is involved in defining the principles of liquidity policy, approves the management systems and stress tests used, and monitors compliance with policies, limits and indicators.

Core principle of the Group's liquidity policy: centralization of liquidity management, from intra-day to long-term, within ALM Treasury

ALM Treasury has sole responsibility for obtaining finance on the money market and financial markets, from very short/short-term to medium/long-term financing. The Treasury department is responsible for financing and short-term issues (certificates of deposit, commercial paper, etc). The Asset/ Liability Management department is responsible for senior and subordinated debt issues (MTNs, bonds, medium/long-term deposits, etc.), preferred share issues, and loan securitization programs for the retail banking business.

ALM Treasury is also tasked with providing finance to core businesses and business lines, and reinvesting their surplus cash.

The medium/long-term financing origination process helps the Group meet its regulatory capital targets via issues of financial instruments falling within the various categories of regulatory capital.

The policy of diversifying financing sources and instruments was continued in 2005. Senior debt issuances by BNP Paribas SA and Group subsidiaries totaled €28 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of 20% over 2004. Excluding issuances redeemable in advance by the issuer, long-term senior debt issuances totaled €15.7 billion, an increase of 27% over 2004. Issuances redeemable in advance by the issuer totaled €12.3 billion for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of 11% over 2004.

During 2005, €4.2 billion in subordinated bonds were issued and placed with clients of the French Retail Banking division. Three non-cumulative preferred stock issues were carried out during 2005, for a total of €2.4 billion.

Lastly, €2.6 billion (BNP Paribas share) was raised through securitization transactions in 2005, which were carried out by UCI, the Spanish subsidiary of UCB for €1.1 billion and by Cetelem (Noria) for €1.5 billion. As of December 31, 2005, loans totaling €6.5 billion (BNP Paribas share) had been refinanced through securitizations compared with €5.5 billion at December 31, 2004.

The Group's short- and medium-term liquidity position is regularly measured on a consolidated basis, by business line and by currency.

The Bank complies with the overnight limits set for capital markets transactions (fixed-income, equities and currency transactions) and the mismatch limits set for banking transactions with maturities of more than one year.

The consolidated liquidity mismatch for positions beyond one year is measured based on contractual maturities (for loans and deposits, including undrawn confirmed customer lines of credit weighted at 30%), and on observed customer behavior (for positions such as demand loans and deposits and passbook savings accounts). The mismatch for liability positions beyond one year amounted to 18.1% at December 31, 2005 (based on an estimate at February 22, 2006), compared with 21.3% one year earlier.

Day-to-day liquidity management is based on a full range of internal standards and warning flags at various maturities

An overnight cap is set for each Treasury function, limiting the amount raised on interbank overnight markets. This applies to all the currencies in which the Group does business.

The refinancing capacity needed to handle an unexpected surge in liquidity needs is regularly measured at the Group level; it mainly comprises available securities eligible for central bank refinancing, available ineligible securities which generate same-day value date refinancing, and overnight loans not liable to be renewed.

BNP Paribas uses indicators to monitor the diversification of its sources of short-term funds on a worldwide basis to ensure that it is not over-dependent on a limited number of providers of capital.

Three internal ratios are used to manage medium/long-term liquidity at the Group level:

- the one-year ratio for outstandings with contractual maturities represents the gap, at one year plus, of outstanding loans as compared with applications of funds;
- the one-year internal liquidity ratio on total outstandings is defined as the gap, at one year plus, of all balance sheet and off balance sheet contractual commitments with no maturity, which is capped at 25%;
- the permanent funds coefficient measures the ratio of (i) equity less non-current assets plus net customer demand deposits and (ii) the one-year gap on commitments with contractual maturities, and is set at a minimum of 60%.

These three internal ratios are based on liquidity maturity schedules of balance sheet and off balance sheet items for all Group entities, whether contractual (including undrawn confirmed credit facilities contracted with banks – 100% weighted, and with customers – 30% weighted) or theoretical (i.e. based on customer behavior: prepayments in the case of loans, behavior modeling in the case of regulated savings accounts) or statistical rules (demand deposits, regulated savings deposits, trust deposits, doubtful loans and general accounts).

The Group's consolidated liquidity position by maturity (1 month, 3 months, 6 months, then annually to 10 years, then 15 years) is measured regularly by business line and currency.

Regulatory ratios: the final element of the liquidity risk management system

The 1-month regulatory liquidity coefficient is calculated monthly (as are observation ratios). This ratio covers the parent company BNP Paribas SA (French operations and foreign branches). Other Group subsidiaries required to comply with this ratio calculate it independently of the parent company.

The equity capital and permanent funds coefficient is calculated annually. It consolidates data for all of the Group's French credit institutions, but only covers euro-denominated assets and liabilities with maturities of more than 5 years.

Foreign subsidiaries and branches may also be subject to local regulatory coefficient requirements.

Legal Risk and Special Regulations

BNP Paribas is subject to regulations applicable to financial institutions in all countries where it does business, including banking, insurance and financial services regulations. The Bank is required to respect the integrity of the markets and safeguard clients' interests.

Group Legal Affairs has established and regularly updates an internal control system designed to anticipate, detect, measure and manage legal risk. In 2005, the system was upgraded through the addition of a Compliance department. The system is organized around:

Specific committees, including:

- The Group Legal Affairs Committee, which is responsible for overseeing the activities of the Legal Affairs department.
- The Legislation Tracking Committee, which analyzes, interprets and distributes to all relevant departments the texts of new laws and regulations, as well as developments in relevant French jurisprudence.
- The Global Legal Committee, which coordinates the activities of the legal department throughout the Group and in all countries that have their own legal staff.
- The Group Legal Coordination department, which ensures that the Group's legal policies are internally consistent and addresses cross-departmental issues. The legal department is a permanent member of the Compliance Committee and the Internal Control Coordination Committee.
- Internal procedures and databases, providing a framework for managing legal risk in close collaboration with the Compliance department for all matters which also fall under the latter's responsibility, and for the activities of the Group's legal staff. At the end of 2004, a procedures database containing all internal procedures, written in both French and English, was posted on the Group intranet site.
- Legal audits, which are carried out in certain Group entities to confirm that procedures are properly applied and that various tools are correctly used. Regular visits are made, particularly to relatively high-risk countries, to check the effectiveness of systems developed by foreign units to manage legal risk.
- Internal reporting systems, model documents and analysis systems, which are upgraded on an ongoing basis by Group Legal Affairs, to permit active tracking of new legal developments, both in France and abroad.

As was the case in 2004, one of Group Legal Affairs' priorities in 2005 was to seek to combat money laundering. During 2005, Group Legal Affairs also took into account various changes in French and European

law, and drafted various memoranda and procedures on issues such as the criminal responsibility of legal entities, lobbying, insurance brokerage, the reform of personal security law and the law on foreclosure. Reports were also prepared on insolvency law and the “Bréton” law in France on the modernization of the economy.

Compliance Risk

Key concerns for regulators include compliance with laws and regulations, the protection of investors and customers and the completeness and accuracy of corporate information. These issues are also important to BNP Paribas, along with ensuring that members of its staff act in an ethical manner in all circumstances. The Bank also recognizes the compelling need to prevent the banking system from being used for money laundering, corrupt practices and the financing of terrorism.

These issues are the responsibility of the Compliance department, which is independent from the operating units. The Compliance department has wide powers in the area of ethics and compliance and can address matters directly with the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors’ Internal Control and Risks Committee.

The Compliance department consists of a central unit in Paris, committees within the various divisions and business lines and local representatives at the majority of Group sites worldwide and at regional headquarters. Compliance department staffing levels increased by nearly 15% in 2005.

Management of compliance risks is based on an internal control system constructed around:

An internal procedure manual describing general and specific procedures, regularly updated to take into account new regulatory requirements introduced at worldwide and local levels. All of the procedures are designed to ensure the primacy of customer interests and to maintain integrity of corporate financial information. Detailed procedures cover:

- the establishment of Chinese walls to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of sensitive information;
- the avoidance of conflicts of interest;
- supervision of customer transactions, based on specific control definitions and trigger points;
- controls over stock market and other transactions carried out by employees for their own account.

In 2006, the manual will be expanded to cover other issues, such as conflicts of interest.

Internal and external control tools, rolled out to all Group entities. In 2006, a new tool will be introduced in the form of a Regulatory Risk Matrix.

Coordination of action taken by the various Group entities, to help guarantee the effectiveness and efficiency of monitoring systems and tools.

The proliferation of illegal activity and the tightening of regulations in many countries have also prompted the Group to intensify its efforts to prevent money laundering:

Its Know Your Customer (KYC) procedures are regularly updated and are based on continuously reassessed sensitivity criteria.

Action is currently underway to review information about existing customers based on KYC rules, and a KYC reporting system has been set up.

The Customer Acceptance Committees (CAC) and Transaction Acceptance Committees (TAC) – responsible for the approval of new customer relationships and of financing and markets transactions from an ethics and compliance standpoint – have been strengthened and embedded more deeply within the organization. Referral agents, brokers and non-Group asset managers are approved by the Intermediary Selection Committees.

Computerized monitoring systems are regularly updated and new monitoring systems acquired to help prevent the banking system from being used for money laundering, corrupt practices and the financing of terrorism, and to verify compliance with financial embargoes. These systems include:

- the Vigilance database, containing the names of more than 1,800 individuals suspected of being members of terrorist organizations or subject to financial embargos, and enhanced in 2005 by the inclusion of new countries and reporting procedures;
- the Lynx/Factiva database, available to the branch networks, and containing some 500,000 names of politically sensitive individuals;
- funds transfer filtering systems, which are being modernized and broadened in scope (“Shine” project);
- money-laundering detection applications for abnormal account activity, rolled out as part of the “IRIS” project. The standard software package is up and running in New York, and in 2006 will be extended to the entire French retail banking network, to Singapore and the Persian Gulf states, and to the ECEP platform in Paris.

Training and awareness-raising initiatives are being implemented across the Bank. The anti-money laundering training modules developed under the aegis of the French Banking Federation (FBF) have played a key role in raising staff awareness of these issues. These general initiatives are supplemented by targeted programs, which in 2005 included training on corruption and on the new European Market Abuse Directive in the International Corporate and Investment Banking division.

Tax Risk

In the various countries where it does business, BNP Paribas is subject to local tax laws and regulations applicable to banking, insurance and financial services companies.

Group Tax Affairs is a global department, responsible for overseeing the consistency of the Group’s tax solutions. It also works with Group Finance and Development to monitor overall tax risk. In addition, it performs back-up checks to ensure that tax risks remain at a manageable level and are consistent with the Group’s reputation and profitability objectives.

As part of its effort to control and manage tax risks more effectively, Group Tax Affairs requires all divisions to comply with uniform tax reporting procedures, an example of the coordination between the Tax Affairs team and the Internal Control team within Group Finance and Development.

In 2005, Group Tax Affairs appointed a Permanent Control and Compliance correspondent and hired two new tax specialists, one based in Australia and the other based in Hong Kong, who also covers China, the Philippines and Macao.

Group Tax Affairs resources include:

- A network of tax correspondents, covering all of the countries where the Group does business.
- A qualitative data reporting system, which contributes to managing tax risks and monitoring compliance with local tax laws.
- A tax coordination committee, composed of representatives of both Group Tax Affairs and Group Finance and Development, whose mission extends to all divisions of the Group. The committee is responsible for analyzing key tax issues and making appropriate decisions. Group Tax Affairs is the sole adviser to Group Finance and Development on tax issues that affect financial and accounting information.
- A reporting system to Group Executive Management on the use made of delegations of authority and compliance with internal standards.

A clear framework has been defined for the assignment of responsibility for managing tax risks associated with customer transactions. This includes a tax risk charter used to draw up job descriptions for local tax managers and to specify the responsibilities of divisional heads with regard to entities that do not have their own tax manager. The charter is revised regularly to reflect changes applicable to Territory Chief Executives. Group tax rules and standards have also been created and distributed throughout the organization. Lastly, Group

Tax Affairs is responsible for approving all new products with significant tax implications, all new businesses, “specific” transactions put together in France and abroad, the use of outside tax advisors, framework agreements and standard banking industry agreements, and all internal circulars or documents giving rise to material tax issues.

Information Systems Security

External threats to information systems security are constantly evolving, while internal threats such as error or attempted fraud also exist. At the same time, the demands placed upon the Group by regulators, customers, shareholders and financial analysts are becoming greater and more detailed. New business opportunities and markets are opening up, offering the prospect of increased flexibility and value creation but often at the expense of higher security risk. The Group’s response will be to strengthen risk management processes (including security) by relying on the work of the Compliance department, an operational risk approach and ongoing controls.

BNP Paribas is committed to ongoing improvements in security risk management, using rules and procedures developed over many years and through new prevention, control and supervision initiatives, several of which are set forth in its “Vision 2007” program.

Progress Report Relating to 2005

During 2005, BNP Paribas continued to build on the achievements of prior years. Group security policy was updated to take account of new risks, regulatory requirements and technological developments. Each business line adjusted its own risk policy within the overall framework of Group policy. In 2005, the focus was on translating policy into operating procedures. This task will continue in 2006, with the assistance of the Compliance and Permanent Control departments. A wide range of training initiatives has already helped to instill an awareness of security issues into day-to-day operations.

Security oversight of systems projects, modeled on the oversight structure of the information systems function at the Group level, has been reinforced by systematically building security into all new projects and into the management of existing applications and software.

Risk prevention efforts, involving General Inspection Unit audits and business line audits, increased in 2005, with a number of large-scale audits conducted in this area.

Significant progress was made in two priority areas for 2005, namely improving the security of internet banking (identity/password theft) and improving business continuity planning (BCP).

Priorities for 2006

The Group’s commitment to security risk management signaled in 2005 with the launch of the “Vision 2007” program will be further intensified in 2006 with two key projects. The first is the “Information Security Clearing House”. This initiative is designed to facilitate information-sharing about technological and security developments, to better utilize the skills and expertise located in individual entities, and above all to capitalize on the benefits of individual studies and investments carried out within the Group. The second is the rollout of the Security Balanced Scorecard, a management and decision-making tool for use by individual business lines which will also consolidate best practices and support ongoing control at the Group level.

Building on the achievements of 2005, BCP remains a major priority. A reorganization carried out early in 2006 improved the operational effectiveness of BCP in the Group’s banking businesses, while sharing back-up sites continent by continent has improved the Group’s ability to respond to “extreme risk” scenarios.

Another issue to be addressed in 2006 is staff roaming: in other words, how to handle the need for staff to access and use information systems resources away from the office, without the standard technical and logistical protection provided by fixed workstations in an office environment. This issue relates to mobile workstations (whether or not supplied by BNP Paribas); personal devices, such as PDAs or smartphones; and work carried out at sites outside the Bank’s control or even in public places. It requires a new approach to information security. The traditional model, whereby an employee working at a keyboard in the office is protected from external threats, needs to be enhanced. Employees must be sensitized to the value of the

information they are handling, of the risks inherent in handling the information, and of their personal responsibility for such information. This process will take several years to complete.

Risks

GRM—Exposures

2005 saw an improvement in credit risk in all of the geographical areas in which BNP Paribas operates. The credit quality of BNP Paribas' loan book improved throughout the year, leading to a reduction in provision expense, particularly in the Corporate and Investment Banking Division.

Credit Risks

Outstanding commercial loans at December 31, 2005 totaled €579 billion, compared to €473 billion at December 31, 2004. The 22% increase was attributable to strong marketing initiatives in leading economic regions, as well as the integration of new retail banking networks and higher prices for commodities.

The change in provisions for credit risks and country risks is shown in the following table:

In millions of euros	French Retail Banking	Inter- national Retail Financial Services	Asset Management and Services	Corporate & Investment Banking	Group Total
Net additions to provisions for credit risks and country risks –2004*	222	445	6	58	685
Net additions to provisions for credit risks and country risks –2005	195	559	8	(130)	610

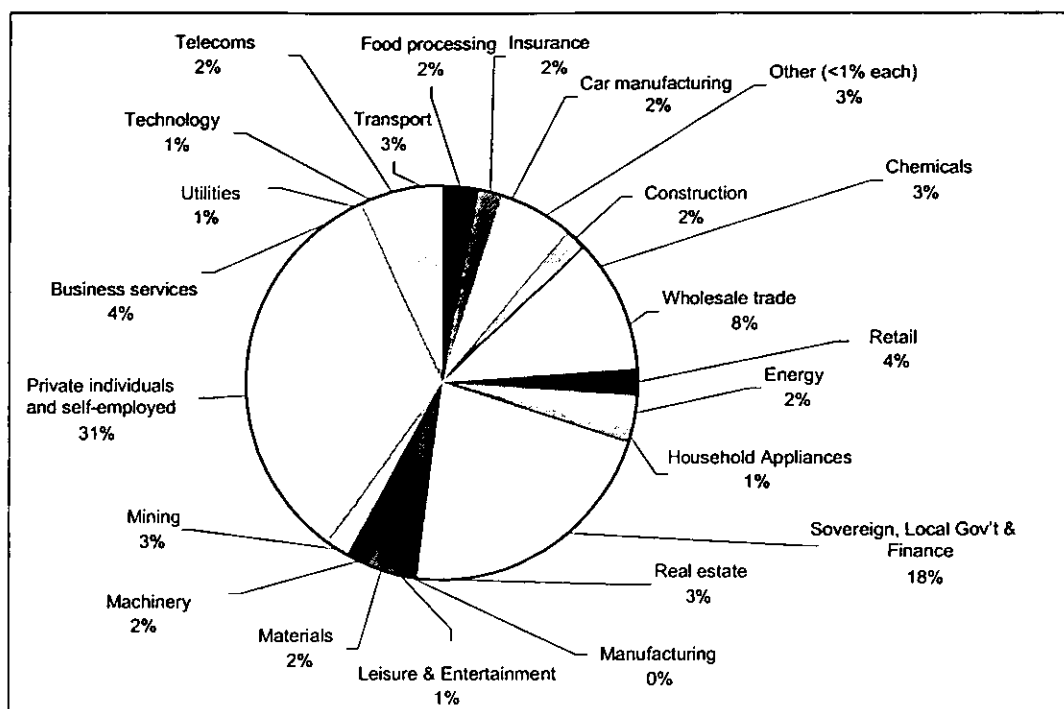
*Under 2004 IFRS.

Diversification by counterparty

Diversification of commitments by counterparty is a matter of ongoing concern and is closely monitored by the Group. The Group's concentration of credit risks is well below the limits set forth in the European Directive on major banking risks. The top 10 client groups represented less than 4% of total commitments at December 31, 2005.

Industry diversification

Due to its disciplined approach to industry risks, the Group believes that it is not exposed to any material concentration of credit risks in any single industry. No single industry accounts for more than 5% of total commitments, with the exception of the "sovereign, local government and finance" sector and the "wholesale trade" sector, corresponding largely to commodity traders where financing is typically highly structured. The following chart presents a breakdown of the Group's commercial loans and commitments by industry at December 31, 2005 (consisting of unweighted on and off-balance sheet commercial commitments; based on data extracted from the risk management system):



The Bank's commercial loans and commitments remained well diversified in 2005, with no new industry concentrations in 2005. Cyclical and high-risk industries continued to be regularly monitored. Growth industries, such as private individuals, retail, sovereign, local government and finance and wholesale trade were not considered to be particularly at risk.

The automobile industry, which has traditionally been an important sector for the Bank, remains principally focused on the financial data of leading car makers. This industry was closely monitored in 2005, particularly in the US, which is considered to have more exposure. Total loans and commitments in this sector have decreased since 2004.

The airline industry, which has also been closely monitored, only represents a very small portion of loans and risks.

The Bank's commitments in the extremely cyclical high-tech industries account for only a very small proportion of total commitments. Moreover, the high-tech client base consists essentially of major players that are rated investment grade.

Geographic diversification

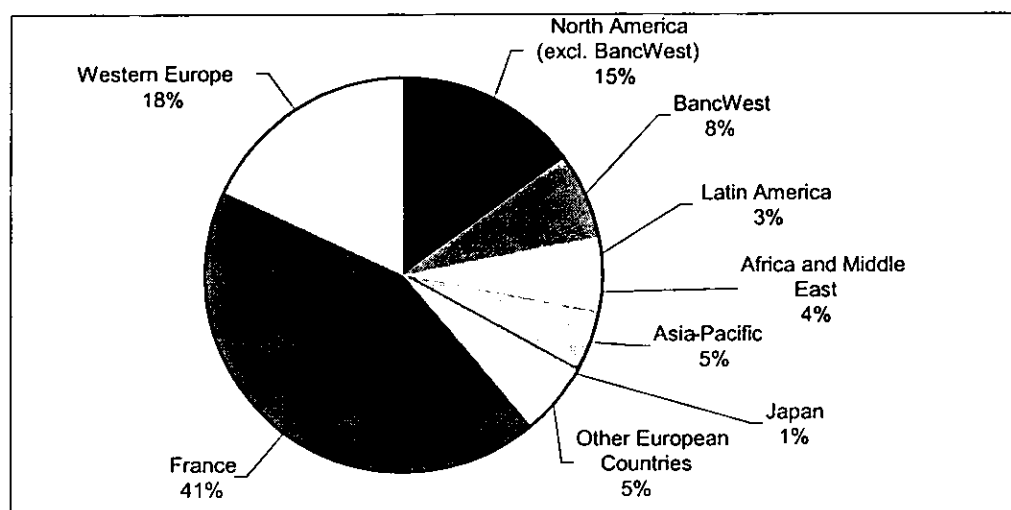
The Bank's commercial loan and commitment portfolio is fairly diversified geographically and relatively stable. The majority of commitments (2/3 of the portfolio as of December 31, 2005) are to borrowers in Europe, with France accounting for 41% of the total as of the same date.

North America is the second largest region, accounting for 23% of total commitments. In recent months, lending operations have increased both in Retail Banking and in Corporate and Investment Banking, with the implementation of an ambitious development plan.

Asia accounts for 6% of the total, and commitments in this region are growing at a slower rate than elsewhere. China is a major focus of growth plans in the region, albeit with a highly selective approach to new business.

The Group's exposure to countries under specific lending limits (country risk) represents 12% of its total commercial commitments, and is closely monitored. Commitments in these countries continue to be based on export credit and short-term commercial commitments. Longer-term financing is generally secured and, in most cases, highly structured.

The following chart presents a breakdown of the Group's commercial loans and commitments by geographical region at December 31, 2005 (consisting of unweighted on and off-balance sheet commercial commitments; based on data extracted from the risk management system):



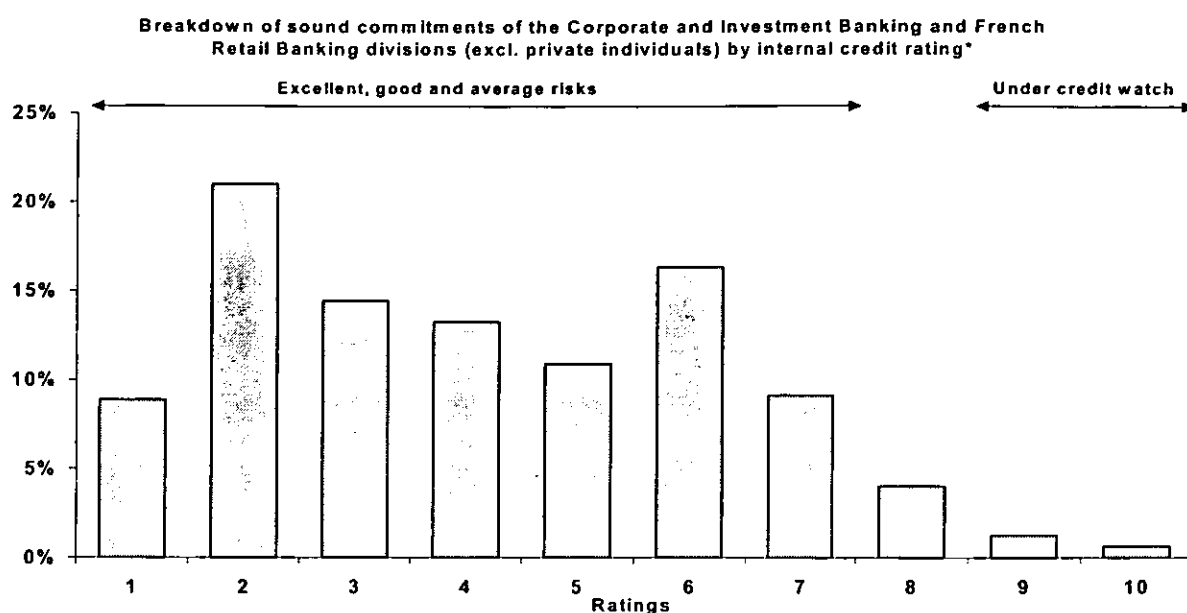
Portfolio quality

The Corporate and Investment Banking and French Retail Banking "Corporate" portfolios include commitments to companies, government agencies, banks and other institutions. Based on the internal rating system that has been rolled out across the Corporate and Investment Banking and French Retail Banking businesses (now covering 75% of "corporate" risks), the Group believes that its corporate portfolios are of high quality. The majority of commitments are to highly rated borrowers, reflecting the Bank's strong presence among large multinational groups and financial institutions.

A significant proportion of commitments towards borrowers with lower credit ratings are secured by high quality guarantees. They include export financing covered by export credit insurance provided by international agencies, as well as project, structured and transaction financing.

In 2005, over two-thirds of the portfolio consisted of commitments to borrowers rated "investment grade" under the Bank's internal rating system.

The following chart presents a breakdown of sound commitments of the Corporate and Investment Banking and French Retail Banking businesses (excluding private individuals, and excluding doubtful commitments, which are adequately provisioned and therefore treated separately) by internal credit rating:



* Corporate & Investment Banking at September 30, 2005 and French Retail Banking at December 31, 2005, excluding doubtful commitments (rated 11 and 12) and securities portfolios.

Doubtful Commitments

BNP Paribas' non-performing loans and other doubtful commitments presented below include on and off-balance sheet commitments to all categories of counterparties (customer transactions, interbank transactions, available-for-sale fixed-income securities).

in billions of euros	December 31, 2005*	December 31, 2004*
Doubtful commitments.....	12.7	12.2
Provisions.....	11.1	11.1
Coverage ratio.....	87%	91%

* Under IFRS.

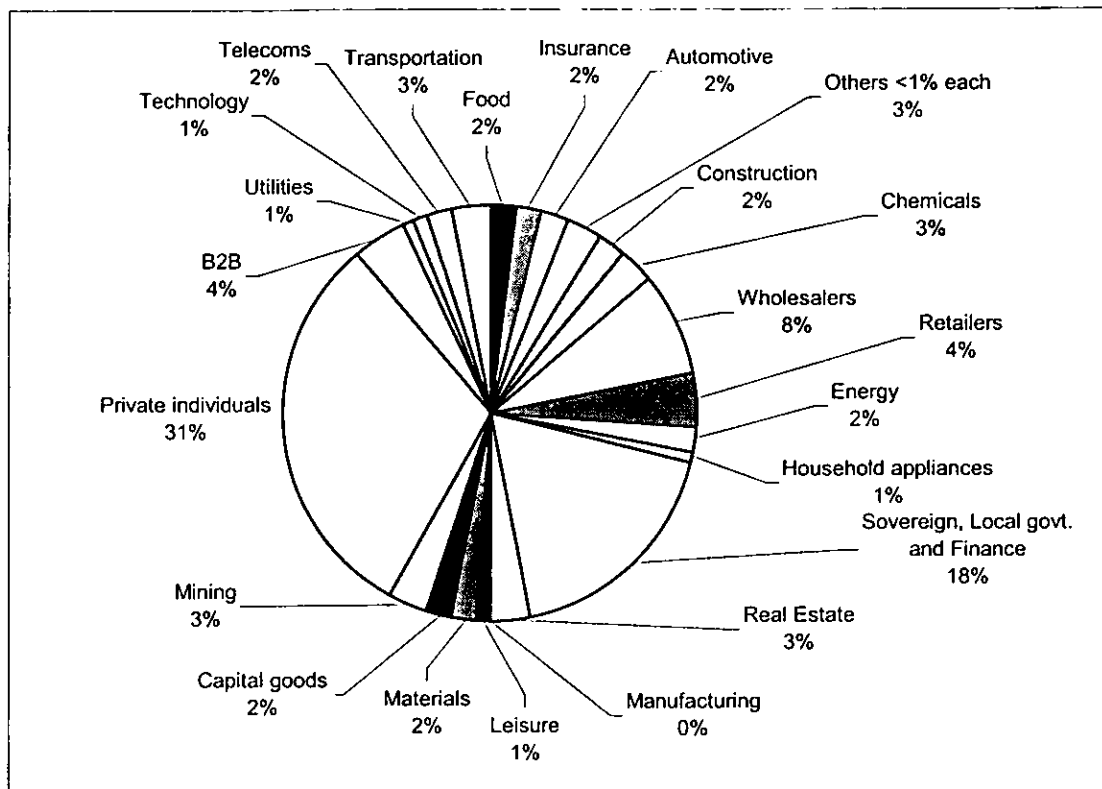
Breakdown by geographic area and industry

The following tables present doubtful loans by geographic area and by industry, as a percentage of the Bank's total doubtful loans (excluding securities and long-term investments, as well as off-balance sheet commitments), which amounted to €12.7 billion at December 31, 2005. Provisions deducted from the carrying value of these assets at December 31, 2005 amounted to €11.1 billion.

Breakdown by geographic area

	Breakdown of doubtful loans	Breakdown of provisions
France.....	60.7%	59.9%
European Economic Area.....	8.0%	8.6%
North America.....	10.5%	9.4%
Latin America.....	3.8%	4.2%
Africa and Middle East.....	8.4%	9.9%
Asia (excluding Japan) – Pacific.....	3.9%	2.6%
Japan.....	0.1%	0.0%
Other European countries.....	4.6%	5.4%
Total.....	100.0%	100.0%

Breakdown by industry



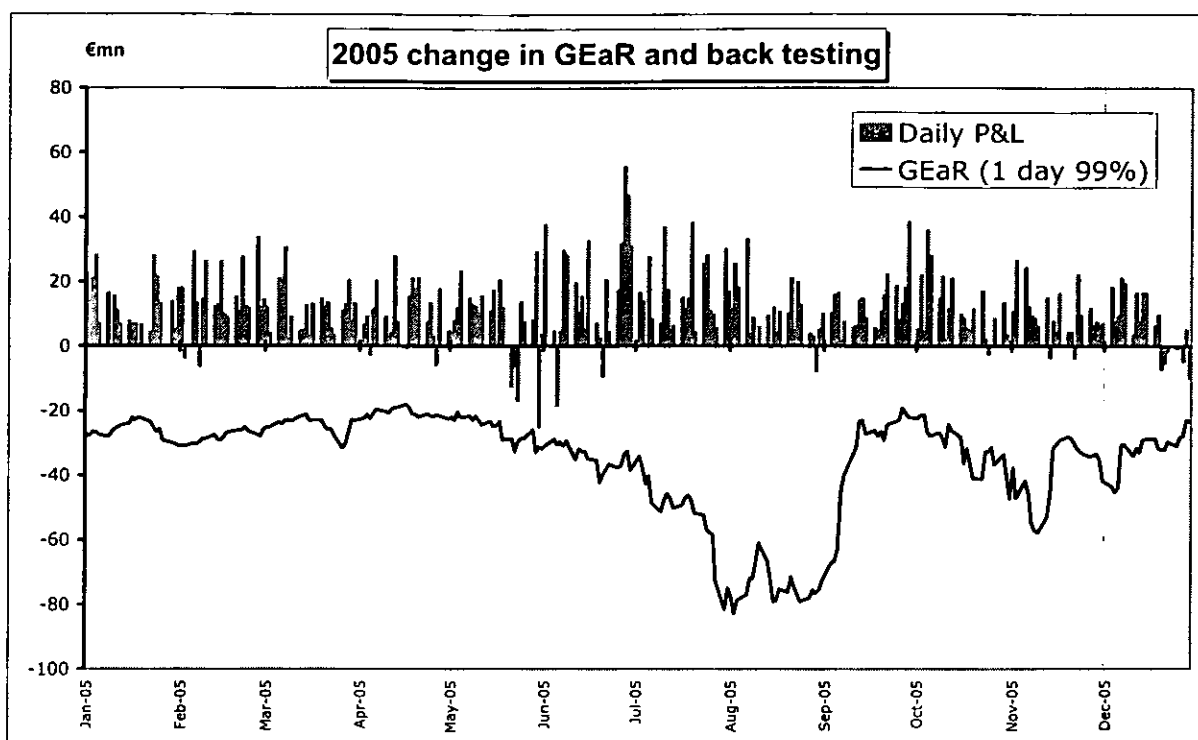
Market Risks

Gross Earnings at Risk (GEaR)

GEaR calculation methods are regularly refined in order to better reflect the specific features of each business line, in particular with respect to unusual products. The model's quality is continuously tested by comparing actual daily losses, if any, with the 1-day GEaR.

The chart below (in millions of euros, for entities required to include market risks in their capital adequacy calculations) presents the changes in GEaR during 2005, compared with the actual daily revenues from capital markets transactions. It reflects:

- The Bank's conservative management approach, as well as the beneficial effects of diversifying positions and instruments, which led to aggregate GEaR that was 1.5 to 2.5 times below the sum of its components by risk factor.
- The model's strengths. A 99% confidence level in theory means that the Bank will not incur daily losses in excess of GEaR more than two or three times during the year, while in practice, the GEaR was never exceeded during 2004.



Stress Tests

The regular simulations performed by GRM based on crisis scenarios confirm the Bank's strong resistance to market risks. None of the extreme risks simulated by GRM would have a serious adverse impact. The scenarios used, which are periodically reviewed, are as follows:

- Emerging markets crisis triggering a flight to quality.
- Stock market crash following a sharp rise in long-term interest rates.
- Short-term interest rate hike leading to a flattening of the yield curve and a modest fall in equity prices.
- U.S. debacle, corresponding to a loss of confidence in the dollar and the U.S. economy in general, leading to a sharp fall in the dollar, a steep rise in long-term interest rates and a general widening of signature spreads.
- Melt-up, corresponding to the impact of a stock market rebound combined with a fall in long-term interest rates.

September 11, corresponding to the impact of an abrupt market reversal similar to the one that followed the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center.

Asset Management Risk

Asset management companies are subject to specific legislation and regulations relating to third-party portfolio management in the countries in which they are located, and are generally subject to oversight by regulatory authorities.

The creation and management of mutual funds is particularly well regulated. In most countries, funds must be approved by the regulatory authorities before they are launched, and their activities are subject to controls by a statutory auditor and, in some cases, a custodian. Fund managers are required to respect the integrity of the markets and safeguard customers' interests.

Pledged Assets

Assets given as pledges do not represent material amounts at the Group level, and mainly comprise assets of Klépierre, the Group's listed real estate subsidiary.

Patents, Licenses and Contracts

The Group believes that the diversity of its patents, licenses and contracts does not make any of its activities dependent on any one of these patents, licenses or contracts individually.

GOVERNMENTAL SUPERVISION AND REGULATION OF BNP PARIBAS IN FRANCE

The French Banking System

The French banking system consists primarily of privately-owned banks and financial institutions, as well as a number of state-owned banks and financial institutions, all of which are subject to the same banking laws and regulations.

All French credit institutions are required to belong to a professional organization or central body affiliated with the French Credit Institutions and Investment Firms Association (*Association française des établissements de crédit et des entreprises d'investissement*), which represents the interests of credit institutions and investment firms in particular with the public authorities, provides consultative advice, disseminates information, studies questions relating to banking and financial services activities and makes recommendations in connection therewith. All registered banks, including BNP Paribas, are members of the French Banking Association (*Fédération Bancaire Française*).

French Supervisory Bodies

The French Monetary and Financial Code (*Code monétaire et financier*) sets forth the conditions under which credit institutions, including banks, may operate. The French Monetary and Financial Code vests related supervisory and regulatory powers in certain administrative authorities.

The Financial Sector Consultative Committee (*Comité consultatif du secteur financier*) is made up of representatives of credit institutions, investment firms, insurance companies and insurance brokers and client representatives. The committee is a consultative organization that studies the relations between credit institutions, investment firms and insurance companies and their respective clientele and proposes appropriate measures in this area.

The Consultative Committee on Financial Legislation and Regulations (*Comité consultatif de la législation et de la réglementation financières*) reviews, at the request of the Minister of the Economy, any draft bill or regulations, as well as any draft EU regulations relating to the insurance, banking and investment service industry other than those draft regulations issued by the *Autorité des marchés financiers*.

The Credit Institutions and Investment Firms Committee (*Comité des établissements de crédit et des entreprises d'investissement*) is chaired by the Governor of the *Banque de France*. It makes individual decisions, grants banking and investment firm licenses, and grants specific exemptions as provided in applicable banking regulations.

The Banking Commission (*Commission bancaire*), which is chaired by the Governor of the *Banque de France*, is responsible for the supervision of credit institutions and investment firms. It supervises the enforcement of laws and regulations applicable to banks and other credit institutions and investment firms, and controls their financial standing. Banks are required to submit periodic (either monthly, quarterly or semi-annually) accounting reports to the *Commission bancaire* concerning the principal areas of their activity. The *Commission bancaire* may also request additional information that it deems necessary and may carry out on-site inspections. These reports and controls allow a close monitoring of the condition of each bank and also facilitate computation of the total deposits of all banks and their use. Where regulations have been violated, the *Commission bancaire* may act as an administrative court and impose sanctions, which may include deregistration of a bank, resulting in its winding-up. The *Commission bancaire* also has the power to appoint a temporary administrator to manage provisionally a bank that it deems to be mismanaged. These decisions of the *Commission bancaire* may be appealed to the French Administrative Supreme Court (*Conseil d'état*). Insolvency proceedings may be initiated against banks or other credit institutions, or investment firms only after formal consultation with the *Commission bancaire*.

Banking Regulations

The BNP Paribas Group must comply with minimum capital ratio requirements. See "Capital Adequacy of the BNP Paribas Group". In addition to these requirements, the principal regulations applicable to deposit banks such as BNP Paribas concern risk diversification and liquidity, monetary policy, restrictions on equity investments and reporting requirements. In the various countries in which BNP Paribas operates, it complies with the specific regulatory ratio requirements in accordance with procedures established by the relevant supervisory authorities.

In France, the BNP Paribas Group must comply with the norms of financial management set by the Minister of the Economy, the purpose of which is to ensure the creditworthiness and liquidity of French credit institutions.

Each French credit institution is required to calculate, as of the end of each month, the ratio of the weighted total of certain short-term and liquid assets to the weighted total of short-term liabilities. This liquidity ratio (*coefficient de liquidité*) is required to exceed 100%.

French credit institutions must satisfy, on a consolidated basis, certain restrictions relating to concentration of risks (*ratio de contrôle des grands risques*). The aggregate of a French credit institution's loans and a portion of certain other exposure (*risques*) to a single customer may not exceed 25% of the credit institution's regulatory capital as defined by French capital ratio requirements. In addition, the aggregate amount of individual exposures exceeding 10% of the credit institution's regulatory capital may not exceed eight times such regulatory capital.

An equity and permanent resources ratio (*coefficient de fonds propres et de ressources permanentes*) requires French credit institutions to maintain, as of each year-end, a minimum ratio of 60% between amounts representing equity and related items and amounts representing certain long-term assets denominated in euros.

French credit institutions are required to maintain on deposit with the European Central Bank a certain percentage of various categories of demand and short-term deposits. Deposits with a maturity of more than two years are not included in calculating the amount required to be deposited. The required reserves are remunerated at a level corresponding to the average interest rate over the maintenance period of the main refinancing operations of the European System of Central Banks.

BNP Paribas' commercial banking operations in France are also significantly affected by monetary policies established from time to time by the European Central Bank in coordination with the *Banque de France*. Commercial banking operations, particularly in their fixing of short-term interest rates, are also affected in practice by the rates at which the *Banque de France* intervenes in the French domestic interbank market.

French credit institutions are subject to restrictions on equity investments and, subject to various specified exemptions for certain short-term investments and investments in financial institutions and insurance companies, "qualifying shareholdings" held by credit institutions must comply with the following requirements: (a) no qualifying shareholding may exceed 15% of the regulatory capital of the concerned credit institution and (b) the aggregate of such qualifying shareholdings may not exceed 60% of the regulatory capital of the concerned credit institution. An equity investment is a qualifying shareholding for the purposes of these provisions if (i) it represents more than 10% of the share capital or voting rights of the company in which the investment is made or (ii) it provides, or is acquired with a view to providing, a "significant influence" (*influence notable*, presumed when the credit institution controls at least 20% of the voting rights) in such company.

French regulations permit only licensed credit institutions to engage in banking activities on a regular basis. Similarly, institutions licensed as banks may not, on a regular basis, engage in activities other than banking, bank related activities and a limited number of non-banking activities determined pursuant to the regulations issued by the Minister of the Economy. A regulation issued in November 1986 and amended from time to time sets forth an exhaustive list of such non-banking activities and requires revenues from those activities to be limited in the aggregate to a maximum of 10% of total net revenues.

Examination

The principal means used by the *Commission bancaire* to ensure compliance by large deposit banks with applicable regulations is the examination of the detailed periodic (monthly or quarterly) financial statements and other documents that these banks are required to submit to the *Commission bancaire*. In the event that any examination were to reveal a material adverse change in the financial condition of a bank, an inquiry would be made, which could be followed by an inspection. The *Commission bancaire* may also inspect banks on an unannounced basis.

Reporting Requirements

In addition to furnishing to the *Commission bancaire* the detailed monthly report mentioned above, credit institutions must also report monthly (and, with respect to lease financings, quarterly) to the *Banque de France* the names and related amounts of certain customers (only for companies and individuals engaged in

commercial activities) having loan utilization exceeding approximately €76,000. The *Banque de France* then returns to each credit institution a list stating, as to that credit institution's customers, total loan utilizations from all reporting credit institutions.

Credit institutions must make periodic reports, collectively referred to as *états périodiques*, to the *Commission bancaire*. The *états périodiques* comprise principally (a) a statement of the activity of the concerned institution during the relevant period (*situation*), to which is attached exhibits that provide a more detailed breakdown of the amounts involved in each category, (b) a statement of income, together with exhibits and (c) certain additional data relating to operations (*indicateurs d'activité*) such as the number of employees, client accounts and branches.

Deposit Guarantees

All credit institutions operating in France are required by law to be a member of the deposit guarantee fund (*Fonds de Garantie*), except branches of European Economic Area banks that are covered by their home country's guarantee system. Domestic customer deposits denominated in euro and currencies of the European Economic Area are covered up to an amount of €70,000 per customer and per credit institution. The contribution of each credit institution is calculated on the basis of the aggregate deposits and one-third of the gross customer loans held by such credit institution and of the risk exposure of such credit institution.

The Governor of the *Banque de France*, as chairman of the *Commission bancaire*, can request that the shareholders of a credit institution in financial difficulty fund the institution in an amount that may exceed their initial capital contribution. However, credit institution shareholders have no legal obligation in this respect and, as a practical matter, such a request would likely be made to holders of a significant portion of the institution's share capital.

Internal Control Procedures

French credit institutions are required to establish appropriate internal control systems, including with respect to risk management and the creation of appropriate audit trails. With respect to credit risks, each credit institution must have a credit risk selection procedure and a system for measuring credit risk that permit centralization of the institution's on- and off-balance sheet exposure and for assessing different categories of risk using qualitative and quantitative data. With respect to market risks, each credit institution must have systems for monitoring, among other things, its proprietary transactions that permit the institution to record on at least a day-to-day basis foreign exchange transactions and transactions in the trading book, and to measure on at least a day-to-day basis the risks resulting from trading positions in accordance with the capital adequacy regulations. The institution must prepare an annual report for review by the institution's board of directors and the *Commission Bancaire* regarding the institution's internal procedures and the measurement and monitoring of the institution's exposure.

Money Laundering

French credit institutions are required to report all amounts registered in their accounts that they suspect come from drug trafficking or organized crime, as well as unusual transactions in excess of certain amounts, to a special government agency (*TRACFIN*) placed under the authority of the Minister of the Economy.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK

Board of Directors

Pursuant to the by-laws of the Bank, the business affairs of the Bank are administered by the Board of Directors, which is composed of a total of not less than nine nor more than 18 directors (excluding directors elected by employees). The Board of Directors currently comprises 12 directors, plus two additional directors elected, in accordance with the terms of the by-laws, by employees of the Bank. In accordance with French law, the directors of the Bank may be removed at any time, with or without cause. Each director is elected or appointed for a term of three years. The Board of Directors elects a chairman from among its members and also establishes the term of the appointment of the chairman that may not exceed the period or remaining period, as the case may be, of the chairman's appointment as a member of the Board of Directors.

The aggregate compensation paid to members of the Board of Directors, in their capacity as such, during the year ended December 31, 2005 was €0.5 million.

The following table sets forth the names of the current members of the Board of Directors, their current function at the Bank, their business address and their principal business activities* outside of the Bank as at December 31, 2005, except where specified:

NAME	FUNCTION	BUSINESS ADDRESS	PRINCIPAL OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES
Michel Pébereau	Chairman, BNP Paribas	3, rue d'Antin, 75002 Paris, France	Director of: • Lafarge • Saint-Gobain • Total • <i>Pargesa Holding SA, Switzerland</i> Member of the Supervisory Board of: • Axa • <i>Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Morocco</i> Non-voting director of: • <i>Société Anonyme des Galeries Lafayette</i> Chairman of: • <i>Fédération Bancaire Européenne</i> • <i>Commission Banque d'Investissement et de Marchés de la Fédération Bancaire Française</i> • <i>Conseil de Direction de l'Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris</i> • <i>Conseil de Surveillance de l'Institut Aspen France</i> • <i>Institut de l'Entreprise</i> Member of: • <i>Haut Conseil de l'Éducation</i> • <i>Institut International d'Études Bancaires</i> • <i>International Advisory Panel of the Monetary Authority of Singapore</i> • <i>International Capital Markets Advisory Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York</i> • <i>International Monetary Conference</i> • <i>International Business Leaders' Advisory Council for the Mayor of Shanghai (IBLAC)</i>

* The directorships shown in italics are not governed by provisions of the French Commercial Code (*Code de Commerce*) concerning multiple directorships.

NAME	FUNCTION	BUSINESS ADDRESS	PRINCIPAL OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES
Patrick Auguste	Executive, BNP Paribas (elected by employees)	14, rue Bergère, 75009 Paris, France	
Claude Bébéar		25, avenue Matignon, 75008 Paris, France	Principal function: Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Axa Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Finaxa (merged with AXA on 12/16/05) Director of: • Axa Assurances Iard Mutuelle • Axa Assurances Vie Mutuelle • Axa Courtage Assurance Mutuelle • Axa Financial Inc., United States Member of the Supervisory Board of: • Vivendi Universal Non-voting director of: • Schneider Electric Chairman of: • Institut du Mécénat de Solidarité • Institut Montaigne Member of: • International Advisory Panel of the Monetary Authority of Singapore • International Advisory Board of the Tsinghua School of Economics and Management, Beijing
Jean-Louis Beffa	Vice-Chairman	“Les Miroirs” 18, avenue d’Alsace 92096 La Défense, France	Principal function: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Compagnie de Saint-Gobain Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of BNP Paribas Chairman of Claude Bernard Participations Director of: • Gaz de France • Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, Belgium • Saint-Gobain Cristaleria SA, Spain • Saint-Gobain Corporation, United States Permanent representative of Saint-Gobain on the Board of • Saint-Gobain PAM Chairman of the Supervisory Board of: • A.I.I (Agence de l’Innovation Industrielle) Member of the Supervisory Board of: • Le Monde SA • Le Monde Partenaire AS (SAS) • Société Éditrice du Monde (SAS)
Gerhard Cromme		August-Thyssen-Strasse 1 Postfach 10 10 10 40001 Düsseldorf, Germany	Principal function: Chairman of the Supervisory Board of ThyssenKrupp AG Member of the Supervisory Board of: • Allianz AG, Germany • Axel Springer AG, Germany • Deutsche Lufthansa AG, Germany • E.ON AG, Germany • Hochtief AG, Germany • Siemens AG, Germany • Volkswagen AG, Germany Director of:

NAME	FUNCTION	BUSINESS ADDRESS	PRINCIPAL OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES
			• Compagnie de Saint-Gobain • Suez Chairman of: • <i>German Governmental Commission on Corporate Governance</i> Member of: • <i>European Round Table of Industrialists (ERT)</i>
Jean-Marie Gianno	Employee, BNP Paribas (elected by employees)	21, avenue Jean Medecin, 06000 Nice, France	Member of: • <i>Comité des Etablissements de Crédit et des Entreprises d'Investissements (CECEI)</i> • <i>European think tank "Confrontation"</i>
François Grappotte		128, avenue de Lattre de Tassigny 87045 Limoges, France	Principal function: Chairman of the Board of Directors of Legrand Member of the Supervisory Board of: • Michelin Chairman of: • <i>Legrand SAS</i> • <i>Lumina Management</i> Director and Chief Executive Officer of Legrand Holding SA Director of: • Valeo • <i>B. Ticino, Italy</i> • <i>Bufer Elektrik, Turkey</i> • <i>Eltas Elektrik, Turkey</i> • <i>Legrand Española, Spain</i> • <i>Lumina Parent, Luxembourg</i> • <i>Pass & Seymour, United States</i> • <i>The Wiremold Company, United States</i> Member of: • <i>Conseil consultatif de la Banque de France</i> • <i>Conseil de Promotelec (Promotion de l'installation électrique dans les bâtiments neufs et anciens)</i> • <i>Bureau de la FIEEC (Fédération des Industries Électriques, Électroniques et de Communication)</i> • <i>Bureau du Gimélec (Groupement des Industries de l'équipement électrique, du contrôle-commande et des services associés)</i>
Alain Joly		75, quai d'Orsay 75007 Paris, France	Principal function: Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Air Liquide Director of: • Lafarge • <i>Société d'Oxygène et d'Acétylène d'Extrême-Orient</i>

NAME	FUNCTION	BUSINESS ADDRESS	PRINCIPAL OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES
Denis Kessler		1, av. du Général de Gaulle 92074 Paris La Défense, France	Principal function: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Scor Chairman of: • Scor Vie • <i>Scor Italia Riassicurazioni S.p.a., Italy</i> • <i>Scor Life US Re Insurance, United States</i> • <i>Scor Reinsurance Company, United States</i> • <i>Scor US Corporation, United States</i> Director of: • Bolloré Investissement SA • Dassault Aviation • <i>Amvescap Plc, United Kingdom</i> • <i>Cogedim SAS</i> • <i>Dexia SA, Belgium</i> • <i>Scor Canada Reinsurance Company, Canada</i> Member of the Supervisory Board of: • <i>Scor Deutschland, Germany</i> Permanent representative of: • <i>Fergascor on the Board of SA Communication & Participation</i> Non-voting director of: • <i>FDC SA</i> • <i>Gimar Finance SCA</i> Member of: • <i>Commission Économique de la Nation</i> • <i>Conseil Économique et Social</i> • <i>Conseil d'administration du Siècle, Association de Genève</i> • <i>Comité des Entreprises d'Assurance</i>
Jean-François Lepetit		24, rue St Nom 78112 Fourqueux, France	Associate professor at EDHEC Director of: • Smart Trade Technologies S.A.
Loyola de Palacio del Valle-Lersundi (membership started as at May 18, 2005)		C/de la Cancela, 2 C.P. 28016 Madrid, Spain	Principal function: Attorney Director of <i>Zeltia S.A., Spain</i> Chairman of <i>Groupe de Haut Niveau des Réseaux Paneuroméditerranéens de Transport à la Commission Européenne</i> Counsel to <i>Englefiel Renewable Energy Fund</i> Coordinator of <i>Projet Transeuropéen Lyon-Turin-Budapest</i> Visiting Professor at the <i>European University Institute of Florence, Italy</i>

NAME	FUNCTION	BUSINESS ADDRESS	PRINCIPAL OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES
Hélène Ploix		162, rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré 75008 Paris, France	Principal function: Chairman of <i>Pechel Industries SAS</i> and <i>Pechel Industries Partenaires SAS</i> Director of: • Lafarge • <i>Boots Group Plc, United Kingdom</i> • <i>Ferring SA, Switzerland</i> Member of the Supervisory Board of: • Publicis Representative of Pechel Industries for: • <i>Aquarelle.com Group</i> • <i>CAE International</i> • <i>CVBG-Dourthe Kressman</i> • <i>Pechel Service SAS</i> • <i>Quinette Gallay</i> • <i>Xiring</i> Representative of Pechel Industries Partenaires SAS for: • Board of Directors of SVP Management et Participations Legal Manager of: • <i>Hélène Ploix SARL</i> • <i>Hélène Marie Joseph SARL</i> • <i>Sorepe, Société civile</i> Member of the Investment Committee for the United Nations Personnel Pension Fund
Baudouin Prot	Chief Executive Officer, BNP Paribas	3, rue d'Antin 75002 Paris, France	Director of: • Pinault-Printemps-Redoute • Veolia Environnement • <i>Erbé SA, Belgium</i> • <i>Pargesa Holding SA, Switzerland</i> Permanent representative of BNP Paribas on the Supervisory Board of: • Accor Chairman of the French Banking Federation
Louis Schweitzer		860, quai de Stalingrad 92109 Boulogne Billancourt, France	Principal function: Chairman of the Board of Renault Chairman of the Board of Directors of: • <i>AstraZeneca, United Kingdom</i> Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board of: • <i>Philips, Netherlands</i> Director of: • Électricité de France • L'Oréal • Veolia Environnement • <i>AB VOLVO, Sweden</i> Chairman of: • <i>Haute Autorité de lutte contre les discriminations et pour l'égalité (HALDE)</i> Member of the Board of: • <i>Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques</i> • <i>Institut Français des Relations Internationales</i> • <i>Musée du Louvre</i> • <i>Musée du Quai Branly</i>

NAME	FUNCTION	BUSINESS ADDRESS	PRINCIPAL OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES
			Member of the Consultative Committee of: • <i>Banque de France</i> • <i>Allianz, Germany</i>

Mr. Lindsay Owen-Jones resigned as a director on December 14, 2005. In the first quarter of 2006, the Bank's employees elected Patrick Auguste and Jean-Marie Gianno to represent them on the board of directors.

Conflicts of Interests

To the knowledge of the Bank, the duties owed by the members of the Board of Directors of the Bank do not give rise to any potential conflicts of interest with such members' private interests or other duties.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Bank has established several committees in order to facilitate its work. Until the end of 2005, these committees consisted of the Financial Statements Committee, the Internal Control and Risk Management Committee and the Compensation and Nominations Committee. In 2006, the latter committee was separated into two distinct committees: the Compensation Committee and the Corporate Governance and Nominations Committee.

Financial Statements Committee

This Committee's duties involve, among other things, (i) reviewing and analyzing, in the presence of the auditors, the quarterly, semi-annual and annual financial statements to be published by the Bank, (ii) reviewing all matters related to the financial statements, including the choices of accounting principles and policies, provisions, management accounting data, accounting standards, capital adequacy requirements, profitability indicators, and all other accounting matters that raise methodological issues, and (iii) managing relations with the auditors. Its current members are Louis Schweitzer (Chairman), Patrick Auguste, Denis Kessler and Hélène Ploix.

Internal Control and Risk Management Committee

This Committee's duties involve, among other things, (i) reviewing the reports on internal control and on risk measurement and monitoring systems, as well as reports prepared by the General Inspection department and their main findings, and correspondence with the French banking regulator (*Commission bancaire*), (ii) reviewing the Group's overall risk policy, based on risk and profitability indicators made available to the Committee in accordance with the applicable regulations, as well as any specific related issues, (iii) holding discussions, occasionally outside the presence of executive management, with the heads of the General Inspection and Internal Audit departments, Ethics and Group Risk Management, and (iv) presenting to the Board of Directors the Committee's assessment of the Group's methods and procedures. Its current members are François Grappotte (Chairman), Jean-François Lepetit, Jean-Marie Gianno and Loyola de Palacio del Valle-Lersundi.

Compensation Committee

Among its duties, this Committee is charged with studying all issues related to the personal status of corporate officers, including compensation, pension benefits, stock options and retirement or severance provisions; reviewing the terms and amount of stock option plans, and the list of grantees; and preparing employee stock option plans. The Committee, in conjunction with the Chairman, is also qualified to assist the Chief Executive Officer on any issue related to executive management compensation referred by him to the Committee. The Committee's current members are Alain Joly (Chairman), Jean-Louis Beffa and Gerhard Cromme.

Corporate Governance and Nominations Committee

Among its duties, this Committee is charged with addressing all issues related to corporate governance. It assists the Board of Directors in assessing the performance of the Board and of its Chairman; acting jointly

with the Chairman of the Board, it assists in assessing the performances of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officers. It proposes recommendations for the post of Chairman of the Board for consideration by the Board of Directors. Acting jointly with the Chairman of the Board, the Committee also proposes recommendations for the post of Chief Executive Officer for consideration by the Board of Directors, and acting on the recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, it proposes candidates for Chief Operating Officer. Acting jointly with the Chairman of the Board, the Committee advises the Board on resolutions to be submitted to the shareholders concerning the election of directors and non-voting directors. It makes recommendations to the Board on the appointment of Committee chairpersons when their terms of office are up for renewal. It also evaluates the independence of directors and makes its findings known to the Board. The Committee's current members are Alain Joly (Chairman), Claude Bébéar and Gerhard Cromme.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of BNP Paribas currently consists of the following members:

Baudouin Prot	Chief Executive Officer
Georges Chodron de Courcel	Chief Operating Officer
Jean Clamon	Chief Operating Officer
Jean-Laurent Bonnafé	Head of French Retail Banking
Philippe Bordenave	Head of Group Development and Finance
Jacques d'Estais	Head of Corporate and Investment Banking
Hervé Gouëzel	Head of Group Information Systems
Bernard Lemée	Head of Group Human Resources
Vivien Lévy-Garboua	Head of Compliance
Pierre Mariani	Head of International Retail Banking and Financial Services
Alain Papiasse	Head of Asset Management and Services

In December 2005, Jacques d'Estais succeeded Philippe Blavier as Head of Corporate and Investment Banking, and currently serves on the Executive Committee of BNP Paribas.

TAXATION

This summary is based on laws, regulations and administrative circulars now in effect, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, or different interpretations. Investors should consult their own tax advisors in determining the tax consequences to them of purchasing, holding and disposing of Notes, including the application to their particular situation of the French tax considerations discussed below.

EU Directive on the Taxation of Savings Income

On June 3, 2003, the European Council of Economics and Finance Ministers adopted a Directive (in this section “Taxation”, the “**Directive**”) on the taxation of savings income under which EU Member States are required from July 1, 2005, to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest (or similar income) paid by a person within its jurisdiction to an individual resident in that other Member State, except that, for a transitional period, Belgium, Luxembourg and Austria are instead required (unless during that period they elect otherwise) to operate a withholding system in relation to such payments, provided however that the relevant beneficial owner of the payment may instead elect for the disclosure of information method). The rate of such withholding tax equals 15% for the first three years after the date of implementation of the Directive, this rate being increased to 20% for the subsequent three years and 35% thereafter. The ending of the transitional period is dependent upon the conclusion of certain other agreements relating to information exchange with certain other countries.

In relation to French taxation, the Directive has been implemented in French law under Article 242 *ter* of the *Code général des impôts* and Articles 49 I *ter* to 49 I *sexies* of the Schedule III to the *Code général des impôts* (General Tax Code).

The Directive has been implemented in Luxembourg by a law dated June 21, 2005 (the “**Law**”).

French Taxation

Payments on the Notes issued by the Bank

Because the Notes constitute *obligations* under French law and are issued outside of France through an international syndicate, payments of interest and other revenues made by the Issuer in respect of the Notes to non-French tax residents who do not invest from a permanent establishment or a fixed base situated in France and who are not concurrently shareholders of the Issuer benefit under present law (as interpreted in the *Instruction* of the *Direction Générale des Impôts* 5 I-11-98 dated September 30, 1998) from the exemption provided for in Article 131 *quater* of the French *Code Général des Impôts* (General Tax Code) from deduction of tax at source. Accordingly, such payments do not give the right to any tax credit from any French source.

Taxation on sale, disposal or redemption of Notes

Non-French resident holders of Notes who do not hold the Notes in connection with a business or profession conducted in France will not be subject to any French income tax or capital gains tax on the sale, disposal or redemption of Notes. Transfers of Notes made outside France will not be subject to any stamp duty or other transfer taxes imposed in France.

Luxembourg Taxation

BNP Paribas has been advised that, under Luxembourg tax law currently in effect and subject to the provisions of the Law implementing the Directive and several agreements concluded between Luxembourg and certain dependent or associated territories of the European Union (i.e. Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Montserrat, British Virgin Islands, Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, collectively the “**Dependent Territories**”), there is no Luxembourg withholding tax on payments of interest (including accrued but unpaid interest) made to Luxembourg non-resident Noteholders.

Under the Law, a Luxembourg based paying agent (within the meaning of the Directive) is required since July 1, 2005 to withhold tax on interest and other similar income paid by it to (or under certain circumstances, to the benefit of) an individual or a residual entity (“**Residual Entity**”) within the meaning of article 4.2. of the Directive (i.e. an entity without legal personality and whose profits are not taxed under the

general arrangements for the business taxation and that is not, or has not opted to be considered as, a UCITS recognized in accordance with Council Directive 85/611/EEC) resident in another Member State, unless such individual or Residual Entity elects for the disclosure of information method. The same regime applies to payments made by a Luxembourg based paying agent to an individual or Residual Entity resident in one of the Dependent Territories.

A 10% withholding tax has been introduced, as from January 1, 2006 on interest payments made by Luxembourg paying agents (defined in the same way as in the Directive) to Luxembourg individual residents. Only interest accrued after July 1, 2005 falls within the scope of this withholding tax. This withholding tax represents the final tax liability for the Luxembourg individual resident taxpayers.

There is no Luxembourg withholding tax payable on payments received by resident or non-resident Noteholders upon repayment of the principal or upon redemption of the Notes at their nominal value.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisers as to the applicable tax consequences of the ownership of the Notes, based on their particular circumstances. This summary does not allow any conclusions to be drawn with respect to issues not specifically addressed. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all possible tax situations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or deposit the Notes. It is included herein solely for preliminary information purposes and is not intended to be, nor should it construed to be, legal or tax advice.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

BNP Paribas UK Limited (the “Lead Manager and Sole Bookrunner”), as well as Barclays Bank PLC, HSBC Bank plc and The Royal Bank of Scotland plc (the “Senior Co-Lead Managers”) and Goldman Sachs International, J.P. Morgan Securities Ltd., Lehman Brothers International (Europe), Merrill Lynch International and Morgan Stanley & Co. International Limited (the “Co-Lead Managers”, and together with the Lead Manager and Senior Co-Lead Managers, the “Managers”) have, pursuant to a subscription agreement dated April 13, 2006 (the “Subscription Agreement”), jointly and severally agreed with the Issuer, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, to subscribe and pay for the Notes at a price equal to 100% of their Original Principal Amount. The Issuer and the Managers have, in the Subscription Agreement, reached an agreement in relation to commissions and expenses, with the combined underwriting and management commission being 1% of the Original Principal Amount of the Notes. The Subscription Agreement entitles the Managers to terminate it in certain circumstances prior to payment being made to the Issuer. The Issuer has agreed to indemnify the Managers against certain liabilities in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes.

General

No action has been, or will be, taken in any country or jurisdiction that would permit a public offering of the Notes, or the possession or distribution of this Prospectus or any other offering material relating to the Notes, in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, the Notes may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this Prospectus nor any circular, prospectus, form of application, advertisement or other offering material relating to the Notes may be distributed in or from, or published in, any country or jurisdiction except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations.

France

No prospectus (including any amendment, supplement or replacement thereto) has been prepared in connection with the offering of the Notes that has been submitted to the approval of the AMF. Each of the Managers and the Issuer has represented and agreed that it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, the Notes to the public in France (*appel public à l'épargne*), and has not distributed or caused to be distributed and will not distribute or cause to be distributed to the public in France, the Prospectus or any other offering material relating to the Notes, and that such offers, sales and distributions have been and will only be made in France through an international syndicate to qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*), as defined in, and in accordance with, articles L.411-1, L.411-2, D. 411-1, D. 734-1, D. 744-1, D. 754-1 and D. 764-1 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*. The direct or indirect distribution to the public in France of any Notes so acquired may be made only as provided by Articles L. 411-1, L. 411-2, L. 412-1 and L. 621-8 to L. 621-8-3 of the *Code monétaire et financier* and applicable regulations thereunder.

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) or the securities law of any U.S. state, and may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the United States of America or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act or such state securities laws.

Each Manager has represented and agreed that:

- (i) it has not offered or sold, and will not offer or sell, the Notes (a) as part of their distribution at any time or (b) otherwise until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the issue date of the Notes, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons; and
- (ii) it will send to each distributor or dealer to which it sells the Notes during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons.

The Notes are being offered and sold only outside of the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of the Notes, an offer or sale of Notes within the United States by any dealer that is not participating in the offering may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Terms used in this section have the meanings given to them by Regulation S.

United Kingdom

Each Manager has represented, warranted and agreed that:

- (i) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “FSMA”)) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes under circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA would not, if the Issuer was not an authorized person, apply to the Issuer; and
- (ii) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Italy

Each Manager has acknowledged and agreed that no prospectus has been nor will be published in Italy in connection with the offering of the Notes and that such offering has not been cleared by the Italian Securities Exchange Commission (*Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa*, the “CONSOB”) pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, has represented and agreed that the Notes may not and will not be offered, sold or delivered, nor may or will copies of the Prospectus or any other documents relating to the Notes be distributed in Italy, except (i) to professional investors (*operatori qualificati*), as defined in Article 31, second paragraph, of CONSOB Regulation No. 11522 of July 1, 1998, as amended, (the “Regulation No. 11522”), or (ii) in other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on investment solicitation pursuant to Article 100 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of February 24, 1998 (the “Italian Finance Law”) and Article 33, first paragraph, of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of May 14, 1999, as amended.

Each Manager has represented and agreed that any offer, sale or delivery of the Notes or distribution of copies of the Prospectus or any other document relating to the Notes in Italy may and will be effected in accordance with all Italian securities, tax, exchange control and other applicable laws and regulations, and, in particular, will be: (i) made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in Italy in accordance with the Italian Finance Law, Legislative Decree No. 385 of September 1, 1993, as amended (the “Italian Banking Law”), Regulation No. 11522, and any other applicable laws and regulations; (ii) in compliance with Article 129 of the Italian Banking Law and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, pursuant to which the issue or the offer of securities in Italy may need to be preceded and followed by appropriate notices to be filed with the Bank of Italy depending, among other things, on the aggregate amount of the securities issued or offered in Italy and their characteristics; and (iii) in compliance with any other applicable notification requirement or limitation which may be imposed by CONSOB or the Bank of Italy.

Any investor purchasing the Notes in the offering is solely responsible for ensuring that any offer or resale of the Notes it purchased in the offering occurs in compliance with applicable Italian laws and regulations.

The Prospectus and the information contained herein are intended only for the use of its recipient and, unless in circumstances which are exempted from the rules on investment solicitation pursuant to Article 100 of the Italian Finance Law and Article 33, first paragraph, of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of May 14, 1999, as amended, is not to be distributed, for any reason, to any third party resident or located in Italy. No person resident or located in Italy other than the original recipients of this document may rely on it or its content.

Insofar as the requirements above are based on laws which are superseded at any time pursuant to the implementation of the Prospectus Directive in Italy, such requirements shall be replaced by the applicable requirements under the relevant implementing measures of the Prospectus Directive in Italy.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Clearing Systems

The Notes have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear France, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear. The Common Code number for the Notes is 025094492. The International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) for the Notes is FR0010306787.

2. Listing on the EU-Regulated Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Application has been made for the Notes to be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted to trading on the EU-regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

3. Authorization

The issuance of the Notes was authorized pursuant to a decision of the Chief Executive Officer (*Directeur Général*) of the Issuer dated April 5, 2006 and acting pursuant to resolutions of the board of directors (*conseil d'administration*) of the Issuer dated May 18, 2005 and November 23, 2005.

4. Documents on Display

Copies of:

- (i) the *statuts* of BNP Paribas and the Fiscal Agency Agreement relating to the Notes; and
- (ii) the most recently published audited annual report in French (incorporating the audited accounts) of BNP Paribas, called the “*Document de Référence*”, which has been filed with the AMF under the number D.06-0075 dated February 22, 2006

will be available for inspection during the usual business hours on any weekday (except Saturdays and public holidays) at the specified offices of the Paying Agents. In addition, the *Document de Référence* is available on the Issuer's website: “www.invest.bnpparibas.com”. The BNP Paribas Group's principal subsidiaries and associated companies (whose book value exceeds 1% of the Group's share capital) are listed on pages 267-268 of the *Document de Référence*. A copy of this Prospectus is also available on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu).

Further, as long as any Notes remain outstanding, copies of the audited consolidated and unconsolidated annual financial statements, the semi-annual consolidated interim financial statements (and related reports) and the quarterly results' press releases of BNP Paribas for the most recent financial period will be available in the English language, free of charge, at the specified offices of the Paying Agents. The Issuer will not provide any post-issuance information other than as set forth herein.

5. Trend Information

There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer since the date of its last published audited financial statements.

6. Legal and Arbitration Proceedings

Save as disclosed in this Prospectus, there have been no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuer is aware), during the period covering at least the 12 months prior to the date of this Prospectus which may have, or have had in the recent past, significant effects on the Issuer and/or the Group's financial position or profitability.

7. Significant Change

Save as disclosed in “Recent Developments” above, no significant change has occurred in the financial or trading position of the Group since December 31, 2005 (being the end of the last financial period for which financial information has been published).

8. Material Contracts

The Issuer has not entered into contracts outside the ordinary course of the Issuer's business, which could result in the Issuer or any member of the Group being under an obligation or entitlement that is material to the Issuer's ability to meet its obligation to holders of Notes in respect of the Notes being issued.

9. Third Party Information

Information contained in this Prospectus which is sourced from a third party has been accurately reproduced and, as far as the Issuer is aware and is able to ascertain from information published by the relevant third party, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. The Issuer has also identified the source(s) of such information.

10. Auditors

In accordance with French law, BNP Paribas is required to have a minimum of two statutory auditors (*commissaires aux comptes*) and two substitute statutory auditors. The statutory auditors are currently PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit (represented by Etienne Boris), Barbier Frinault & Autres (represented by Radwan Hoteit) and Mazars & Guérard (represented by Hervé Hélias), which have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2005 and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 incorporated by reference herein, as well as the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group as of and for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 incorporated by reference herein. PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, Barbier Frinault & Autres and Mazars & Guérard are registered as *Commissaires aux Comptes* (members of the *Compagnie Nationale des Commissaires aux Comptes*) and regulated by the *Haut Conseil du Commissariat aux Comptes*.

11. Interest of Persons involved in the Issue

Save as disclosed in "Subscription and Sale" above, no person involved in the offer of the Notes has an interest material to the offer.

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